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COVER IMAGES: Pakistan Air Force J-10 fighter aircraft fly past over the president's house during the national day parade in Islamabad on 23 March 2025 (Aamir Qureshi/AFP via Getty Images); a soldier operates a 2S22 *Bohdana*, a 155mm self-propelled howitzer developed in Ukraine, on 5 March 2025 (Smolienko/Ukrinform/NurPhoto via Getty Images); a soldier of an artillery crew from Ukraine's 44th Hetman Danylo Apostol Separate Artillery Brigade stands by a 2S22 *Bohdana* self-propelled howitzer on 20 August 2025 (Ukrinform/NurPhoto via Getty Images); Israel's *Iron Dome* air-defence system intercepts rockets fired from the Gaza Strip on 10 May 2023 (Ahmad Salem/Bloomberg via Getty Images); the US Navy's *Gerald R. Ford* carrier strike group deployed in the Caribbean Sea on 7 November 2025 (US Department of War (DoW)) – the appearance of DoW visual information does not imply or constitute DoW endorsement.

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Editor's Introduction

The policies of United States President Donald Trump's second administration played a central role in shaping the global defence and security landscape in 2025.

President Trump has doubled down on the defence of the homeland and placed an emphasis on the Western hemisphere; moreover, his administration has begun to roll back on the United States' long-standing defence commitments and demanded greater burden-sharing among its allies – both in Europe and the Asia-Pacific. This outlook and defence posture were underscored in the administration's National Security Strategy released in early December.

In February 2025, US Secretary of War Pete Hegseth set the tone for the year ahead when he told a meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group that while the US remains committed to NATO, Europe needs to 'take ownership of conventional security on the continent'. Given the changing mood music from the US and their own increasing concerns about the threat posed by Russia, NATO's European members – save for Spain – agreed at the Alliance's Hague Summit in June to increase defence spending to 5% of GDP by 2035. Defence-spending growth in Europe continued at record levels in 2025, with the region accounting for over 21% of the global total of USD2.63 trillion – up from USD2.48trn in 2024.

As many European countries have limited fiscal headroom, how they will meet the ambitious 5% target remains to be seen. It is clear that addressing capability gaps and meeting the latest NATO targets will require long-term investment and a change in the military–societal relationship across the continent – including, in some cases, national military service.

Conventional military issues were not the only challenges animating European capitals. Concerns over US commitment extended to the nuclear realm, and there was some discussion of what a European-led nuclear 'umbrella' could be. Meanwhile, Russia's sub-threshold activities, including repeated UAV incursions, allegations of sabotage and submarine activity continued.

Throughout the year, President Trump has been vocal in his disappointment at the lack of progress in reaching a ceasefire in Ukraine, admonishing both Ukraine and Russia at various times. As of early December, discussions were ongoing with both countries around the details of a 28-point peace plan proposed by Washington. However, little progress has been made in ending what continues to be a grinding, attritional war characterised by minimal Russian territorial gains paid for with high casualty rates, and the incessant Russian targeting of Ukrainian military and civil infrastructure and population centres.

Military operations in the Middle East demonstrated the importance of high-end capabilities at a time when affordable 'combat mass' is in favour. The United States' *Operation Midnight Hammer*, which it launched in June in support of Israel's strikes on Iranian military and nuclear infrastructure, highlighted its unparalleled military capabilities with the deployment of US-based B-2A *Spirit* strategic bombers for a 37-hour-long mission.

How to balance commitments to high-end capabilities while at the same time taking into consideration the need for affordable 'combat mass' is a challenge facing defence planners around the world, but one which has not halted the progress of some of the most advanced programmes. In early 2025, Boeing was chosen as the prime contractor for the crewed-aircraft element of the US Next Generation Air Dominance programme, designated as the F-47, while the Italy–Japan–United Kingdom Global Combat Air Programme marked several milestones. The Future Combat Air System between France, Germany and Spain, meanwhile, has continued to face industrial-level tensions.

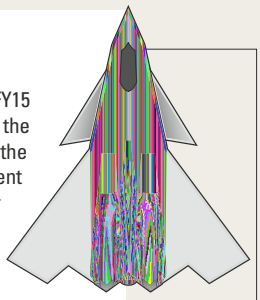
China's growing military power across domains was a key driver of defence investments in the Asia-Pacific, and its September military parade sent political and military signals, as President Xi Jinping was joined by Russian President Vladimir Putin and North Korean President Kim Jong-un on the viewing balcony. The parade highlighted a range of advanced systems in service with the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and that it now has at least parity with the West in many areas. Importantly, the parade confirmed the PLA's nuclear triad for the first time.

Figure 1 **Next-generation combat air programmes**

Forty-three years after the United States fielded its first low observable (LO) combat aircraft, the Lockheed F-117 *Nighthawk*, multi-spectral signature management is now an integral element of combat-aircraft design and development. From the F-117 to the Lockheed Martin F-22A *Raptor* fighter, and the Lockheed Martin F-35 *Lightning* II fighter/ground-attack aircraft to the Northrop B-2 *Spirit* bomber, the US has long led the way in producing stealthy aircraft. While Washington continues to advance its own programmes, it no longer has a monopoly on LO aircraft. China and Russia now both field

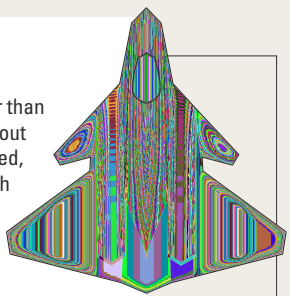
Boeing F-47

The Next-Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) programme initially received funding in the FY15 budget, but it was only with the 2016 release of the Air Superiority 2030 Flight Plan that the requirements for a new crewed aircraft were detailed. The NGAD programme centred on the development of an air-superiority fighter to replace the F-22A *Raptor* from 2030, with development efforts also encompassing innovative propulsion, uncrewed aircraft, materials and sensor technologies. By 2023, Boeing, Lockheed Martin and Northrup Grumman had developed up to three full-scale demonstrators. In 2024, budget pressure and competing priorities resulted in the NGAD programme being paused. However, in early 2025, President Donald Trump's administration announced Boeing as the prime contractor for the NGAD crewed aircraft, designated as the F-47, beating out Lockheed Martin. Northrop Grumman had withdrawn from the competition in 2023. At least 185 F-47s are to be built, with a first flight planned for 2028.



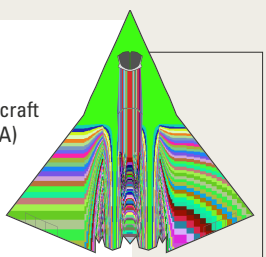
F/A-XX

The US Navy began to consider a successor to the Boeing F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet* no later than 2008 with its F/A-XX requirement, issuing a request for information in 2012. It then carried out an analysis of alternatives (AoA) from 2016 to 2019, which considered crewed, uncrewed, and optionally crewed aircraft and ran concurrently with NGAD's AoA. As of the fourth quarter of 2025, Boeing and Northrop Grumman remained in the competition for F/A-XX, after Lockheed Martin withdrew earlier in the year. Funding for the programme was delayed in FY25, and reduced in FY26. The US Navy requested additional funding for F/A-XX through its unfunded priorities list. The F/A-XX is notionally slated to begin replacing the *Super Hornet* from the mid-2030s.



J-36

Imagery of a new Chinese combat-aircraft design emerged at the end of 2024, with the aircraft now known as the Chengdu J-36. A 2019 report by the US Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) stated that the PLAAF was developing a tactical bomber with a fighter-bomber role. Although it is unclear whether the J-36 corresponds to the project the DIA identified, the aircraft's characteristics correspond to a next-generation long-range attack aircraft. The J-36 is a large, three-engine tailless aircraft with a double-delta wing and side-by-side cockpit ahead of its upper-fuselage dorsal intake. The tailless design and airframe shape indicate that the aircraft is optimised to minimise drag for super-cruise, and can carry large payloads internally. Imagery suggests the aircraft has two main and two smaller internal weapon bays. A second prototype of the J-36, with new exhausts, intakes and landing gears, flew in October 2025.

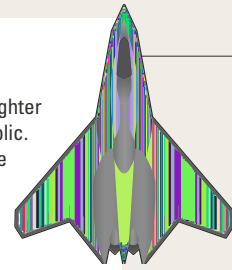


Note: All illustrations are indicative and have been reconstructed from partial images or mock-ups. They are not necessarily reflective of final aircraft designs.

combat aircraft with signature-reduction features: the Chengdu J-20 and Sukhoi Su-57 *Felon*, respectively. China has unveiled the upgraded J-20A, twin-seat J-20S, carrier-borne Shenyang J-35, and land-based J-35A. Meanwhile, several other countries are also pursuing stealthy, multi-role combat-aircraft designs.

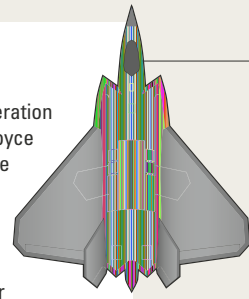
The US and China have their respective next-generation combat-aircraft development programmes. Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom, as well as France, Germany and Spain, are jointly developing next-generation combat aircraft as part of separate multinational development programmes.

J-XX



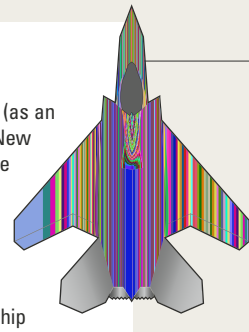
A second previously unknown Chinese tailless design emerged at the end of 2024 from rival fighter manufacturer Shenyang, known as the J-XX, since no official designation has been made public. Thought to be a smaller aircraft than the J-36, recent satellite imagery of the two aircraft at the same site indicates that they are both comparatively large fighter aircraft. The single-seat twin-engine design features a lambda wing, with one main and two secondary weapon bays. The design is notable for its adaptive wingtips that provide moving control surfaces in the absence of a tail. A third tailless design might have been spotted in mid-2025; however, the status of this aircraft is uncertain. It is currently unclear how many programmes are in progress and how many different roles China envisions for next-generation combat aircraft.

Global Combat Air Programme (GCAP)



The UK's 2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review committed to investing in next-generation combat-aircraft technology. In July 2018, BAE Systems, Leonardo UK, MBDA UK and Rolls-Royce formed 'Team Tempest' and unveiled a mock-up of a next-generation crewed combat aircraft, the *Tempest*. In December 2022, Italy, Japan and the UK launched GCAP to develop a successor to the Eurofighter *Typhoon* and Japan's Mitsubishi F-2. In 2023, the partners signed a treaty establishing the GCAP International Government Organisation. In 2024, a new mock-up of the proposed aircraft was unveiled at the Farnborough International Airshow. The revised wing planform featured a large delta with a moderate sweep on the leading edge, allowing for increased fuel and payload capacity, as well as improved low observability. The programme schedule indicates the UK demonstrator will fly in 2027, with delivery of the first GCAP aircraft expected in 2035.

Future Combat Air System (FCAS)



France and Germany launched FCAS in July 2017. Spain joined in 2019 and Belgium in 2024 (as an observer). At the core of FCAS is the Next-Generation Weapon System. It includes the New Generation Fighter (NGF) – to replace the *Rafale* and *Typhoon* – a combat cloud and remote carriers (RCs). In June 2019, France, Germany and Spain signed a framework agreement and unveiled the first NGF mock-up, featuring a delta-wing configuration. Industrial governance was established with France's Dassault Aviation as prime contractor for NGF, and Airbus Defence and Space as main partner for Germany and Spain. By mid-2025, as the programme approached Phase 2 (planned for 2026), tensions among industrial partners had grown, with Airbus calling for a new government-level agreement, while Dassault advocated for leadership of the fighter's design and development. Berlin and Paris are expected to decide the programme's fate by the end of 2025. NGF and RC demonstrators were initially planned to fly by 2029.

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Chapter One

Defence and military analysis

Fortifying NATO's eastern flank

The effects of Russia's campaign of unconventional warfare in the 'grey zone' are being felt across NATO members, but it is on the Alliance's 'eastern flank' that the threat from Russia is its most clear and present. On 9 September 2025, aircraft from the Polish Air Force and NATO's Baltic Air Policing mission scrambled to intercept a wave of uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) approaching Poland's border from Belarus. Despite being pre-warned of their approach by Belarusian authorities and tracking by various ground- and air-based assets, at most four of the up to 23 UAVs that entered Polish airspace were shot down.

While there were no casualties and investigations showed that the UAVs were decoys with no warheads (Russian *Gerbera* systems were among the aircraft), the incursion exposed gaps in NATO's air defences.

That incident was not isolated; rather, it represented an escalation of Russian activity that has combined overt military posturing with cyber attacks, sabotage of transport and critical infrastructure, and electronic interference, among a range of activities that remain difficult to attribute and are often conducted via proxies.

In the aftermath of the incursion, Poland invoked Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty – the first time since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and only the ninth time in the history of the Alliance – and on 12 September, NATO announced measures to improve air defences under *Operation Eastern Sentry*. The incursion has served to further galvanise NATO member states' efforts to improve their military readiness, which, although under way before Russia's full-scale invasion, have since accelerated. These efforts include a number of high-profile initiatives across the Alliance's frontline states, ranging from policy changes to the construction of fortifications and enhanced air defences.

Defensive measures

Among NATO's most visible efforts to improve its security are the Baltic Defence Line (BDL), announced by the defence ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in January 2024, and Poland's East Shield programme, which was outlined four months later in May. Timelines for the programmes are not fixed, but the BDL countries envisage that programme being a ten-year effort, while Poland has allocated around USD2.5 billion for the East Shield over the next four years alone.

The BDL and East Shield are constructing a network of what are described as 'anti-mobility installations' along the countries' borders with Russia and Belarus. In the case of the Baltic states, these are intended to cover more than 1,600 kilometres when including Lithuania's border with Kaliningrad. East Shield will address 700 km of Poland's borders with Belarus and the Russian exclave.

Neither is intended to be a uniform line of defences; instead, they will be layered and up to 50 km deep, tailored to the varying terrain and use natural features to enhance protection when possible. The fortifications will help address the geographic vulnerability of the countries, which do not benefit from having significant natural barriers to an invasion, save for some waterways, wetlands and forested areas. In the case of the Baltic states, the fortifications are also intended to help mitigate their lack of strategic 'depth'.

The BDL and East Shield are taking similar approaches in their design and all countries have started construction work – albeit to differing degrees. In Estonia, for example, after planning and procurement in 2024, the ministry of defence announced in June 2025 that work had begun on anti-tank ditches in the southeast of the country. It noted that by the end of the year, up to four kilometres would be completed along with the construction of up to 28 bunkers (out of a planned total of 600) and ten storage areas; 'dragon's teeth' anti-tank obstacles are also being installed. In Poland, a five-kilometre section of the East Shield along the border with Kaliningrad was finished in July 2025, and work continues across the project.

Among the other features that will be included in the 'layers' are border-patrol fences and barbed

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wire, while trenches, minefields and other 'explosive barriers' will be installed when deemed necessary and bridges will be pre-prepared for demolition. In support of the defensive efforts, various staging and storage sites for equipment and materials are being built at tactical and strategic locations.

In addition, to limit manning requirements, broaden areas under observation and increase persistence, the defences will also employ surveillance systems, unattended sensors and uninhabited ground and aerial vehicles. In the case of East Shield, the networking of surveillance systems will likely include the aerostat-based airborne early-warning system that Poland is acquiring from the United States under 'Project Barbara'. The four tethered aerostats will be equipped with radar and electronic intelligence payloads – the former having a 300 km range – and are intended to provide persistent detection and tracking of air- and ground-based threats, including UAVs and low-flying aircraft.

Questions have been raised over the utility of static fortifications in the face of an attack by Russian forces however, with some pointing towards the failure of Israel's network of defences to stop the Hamas-led attacks in October 2023, and even raising the shortcomings of the Maginot Line in the Second World War. Others point to a well-organised and rapid mobilisation of forces, artillery, and air-defence and anti-tank systems as being a more effective deterrent.

Proponents of the BDL and East Shield note that the fortifications are not intended to be an absolute barrier to an attack; rather, they would serve to slow down any major offensive and buy time for national forces and NATO formations to respond. They also argue that they will be sufficient to push back smaller incursions, will influence enemy movement and improve survivability for defenders. Crucial to their efficacy will be understanding how the defences will 'shape the fight', as will developing strategies for mobilising in response to an attack.

A number of challenges beyond resourcing and constructing the defences have been identified, including how to generate the forces needed to man even limited aspects of the fortifications. Estonia, for example, has a regular army that numbers fewer than 4,000 personnel but is planning to build 600 bunkers. There could also be a problem with gaining local support for the construction of the BDL, especially in areas with majority ethnic-Russian populations. There will need to be a long-term consensus among the Baltic states to ensure fortifications are maintained and that there are not obvious gaps, else weaknesses that undermine its purpose may arise.

Aside from the construction of fortifications, the role of nature in deterring or shaping a Russian attack is also being factored in, with the 'rewilding' of areas included in plans for the BDL and East Shield. The strategic advantage provided to Finland by its lakes and wetlands has long been noted, and returning areas that once provided a barrier to their natural state, or even flooding others, could be a course of action to enhance defences along the eastern flank. During the early stages of Russia's 2022 invasion, for example, Ukrainian forces demonstrated that by intentionally flooding areas they could deny the enemy important staging grounds and limit options for manoeuvre. Latvia and Lithuania are both pursuing rewilding in their defensive plans and have announced measures to restore wetlands in border areas.

Whither the Ottawa Treaty?

One aspect of the fortifications that has not been discussed widely is the potential use of anti-personnel (AP) landmines, which will become a possibility when the Baltic states, Poland and Finland complete their withdrawal from the Ottawa Treaty (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction). Over the course of several weeks in March and April 2025, these countries announced their intent to withdraw from the treaty, citing Russia's aggression and its use of AP mines in Ukraine as driving factors in their decisions to do so. In June, Ukraine also announced it would be withdrawing, although it had already been using AP mines supplied by the US after then-president Joe Biden approved their delivery in November 2024.

In announcing their withdrawal, the defence ministers of the Baltic states and Poland said in a joint statement that 'With this decision, we are sending a clear message: our countries are prepared and can use every necessary measure to defend our territory and freedom', but stressed that they remain committed to international laws, including the protection of civilians during armed conflict.

Soon after the March announcement, Finland, Lithuania and Poland signalled their intent to support the domestic manufacture of AP mines, overcoming the issue of where new stocks might be sourced – globally, few countries actively produce them. On 20 March, Polish Deputy Minister of National Defence Paweł Bejda said that the country would launch production of AP mines to safeguard its borders with Russia and Belarus, adding that up to one million mines may be needed. In early July, Polish munitions manufacturer ZSP Niewiadów announced that it would commence mass production of AP mines in 2027.

In April, Finland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs justified its decision to leave the Ottawa Treaty, stating that 'Anti-personnel mines are well-suited for Finland's national defence [and] make it possible to slow the advance of the attacker and minimise the defender's casualties. [They] are technically simple and are therefore well-suited for training and use in a conscription system. They can also be produced quickly and in large quantities in Finland'.

Whether other NATO signatories to the Ottawa Convention will also withdraw is unclear, but area denial via minefields was an established concept during the Cold War – including through the use of AP mines – and it is possible that a renewed assessment of what is needed to deter and defend against a potential Russian attack could see a more pragmatic approach emerge. However, for some NATO states – including those currently contributing to NATO's Forward Land Forces in Eastern Europe – this would raise challenging legal and ethical considerations.

A 'drone wall' for Europe

September's UAV incursion further underscored the utility of one-way attack UAVs (OWA-UAVs), systems that Russia is using to generate significant 'combat mass', even if many are shot down. Its large-scale OWA-UAV attacks use comparatively low-cost types, such as the *Geran*-2 – their affordability and simplicity have enabled Russia to launch attack waves of hundreds of munitions that can overwhelm Ukrainian air defences. In addition, ultra-low-cost decoy UAVs, such as the *Gerbera*, can make up almost half of the attack waves.

These systems are relatively slow and fly at lower altitudes, however, and so are vulnerable to short- and very short-range air defences. Unfortunately for European armed forces, this is a capability shortfall, leaving them ill-prepared for the kind of large-scale attacks that Ukraine is facing.

Efforts to address deficiencies in short-range air defence (SHORAD) and very short-range air defence (VSHORAD) are under way, including through the German-led European Sky Shield Initiative (ESSI), which aims to close air-defence gaps with off-the-shelf procurement of systems. The ESSI is promoting Rheinmetall's *Skyranger* family of remote-controlled turrets as a VSHORAD option, for example, and this can feature different calibres of cannon and short-range missiles. Elsewhere, the manufacture of man-portable air-defence systems, such as the Polish *Piorun*, is ramping up, and there are several efforts in Europe to develop laser-based directed energy weapons that will have utility in SHORAD and VSHORAD.

Initiatives focused on countering the UAV threat on the 'eastern flank' have been established. The Baltic states and Poland have been joined by Finland in the Baltic Drone Wall programme, which was announced in early 2025, while the European Union's European Drone Defence Initiative forms part of the Readiness Roadmap 2030.

The Baltic Drone Wall is meant to develop networks of autonomous surveillance systems that leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and which are integrated with hard- and soft-kill countermeasures, with the latter including missiles and so-called 'interceptor UAVs', all of which will be overseen by a command-and-control system. Plans for the

European Drone Defence Initiative envisage a similar layered and networked approach, but additionally feature a UAV-based precision-strike capability.

The Baltic Drone Wall project places an emphasis on local industry to deliver capabilities and is being led by Estonian company DefSecIntel in this regard, whose autonomous surveillance platform SurveilSPIRE has been deployed in Ukraine.

Drawing on lessons learned from Ukraine will be a key aspect of the project, and it is exploring a range of novel technologies, including low-cost interceptors from European defence start-ups that may offer the defensive 'mass' and affordability to counter large-scale attacks. Ukraine has achieved a high level of success in its use of interceptor UAVs in this regard, and Baltic Drone Wall demonstrations held in 2025 have included tests of Latvian company Origin's *Blaze* interceptor integrated with DefSecIntel's *Eirshield* AI-assisted counter-UAV system, which is designed to detect, classify, track and manage the engagement of targets.

While Europe's defence start-ups are heavily involved in developing the technologies required for the Baltic Drone Wall, they remain nascent. Many of these technologies are showing promise and have developed rapidly within the 'fail fast' culture of the start-up sector, but there is still some way to go, and continued investment and government support will be required if they are to mature and become effective systems. The war in Ukraine is supporting their development in this regard, with companies refining their offerings with the support of Ukrainian enterprises and know-how, and some systems are undergoing 'trial by fire' in the country.

Scaling production may also be a significant challenge for these 'newcomers'. This is an issue that Frankenburg Technologies has moved to address in a partnership with Poland's state-owned defence company PGZ, which is intended to see up to 10,000 of Frankenburg's *Mark 1* low-cost 'anti-drone' missile manufactured per year in Poland.

The need to scale production and field capable systems in short order lends weight to including established 'missile houses' in providing solutions for the Baltic Drone Wall. These companies have responded to the demand signals for lower-cost interceptors. For example, Saab debuted its *Nimbrix* missile at the DSEI exhibition in London in September, and in November, MBDA received a contract from Germany's Federal Office of Bundeswehr Equipment, Information Technology and In-Service Support (BAAINBw) for its *DefendAir* missile system – previously known as the Small Anti-Drone Missile – which will be integrated onto the *Skyranger* 30 air-defence vehicle as part of the Short- and Very Short-Range Protection (NNbS) project.

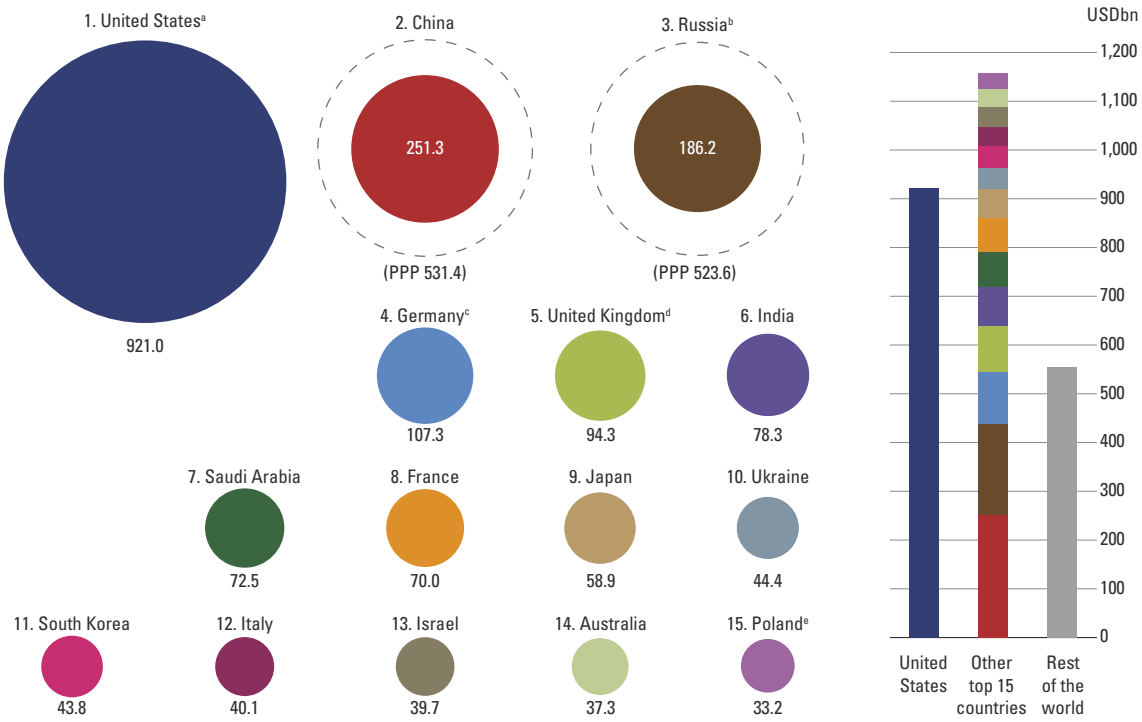
While developing systems to tackle the UAV-based threat is receiving much attention, NATO's European members are not disregarding the need for 'higher end' air defences. Defence ministers endorsed the Alliance's integrated air and missile defence (IAMD) policy in February 2025, with the document stating that 'Ensuring the volume and quality of defensive systems against all range[s] of air and missile threats is a critical factor for ensuring the strength and durability of NATO IAMD'. In June, NATO Secretary-General Mark Rutte stressed the importance of addressing the volume challenge when he outlined a requirement to increase NATO IAMD capability by 400%. Whether or not that ambitious target includes the low-cost interceptors that are envisaged for the Baltic Drone Wall and other efforts is unclear, but even if they are, NATO has some way to go given existing shortfalls in inventories.

While the immediate threat may be most pressing for those on the Alliance's eastern flank, NATO members across Europe also need to address the challenges posed by UAVs. Russia's *Geran*-2, for example, has a range of 2,000 km and can strike targets across the continent; that system and others will also need to be accounted for when considering the defensive measures that forces will need when forward deployed. With recognised capability gaps across domains, addressing the UAV-based threat adds to the financial burden and difficult investment decisions that governments face, many of whom have limited fiscal headroom to work within and ambitious capability targets set by NATO.

Global defence spending

- In 2025, global defence spending reached USD2.63 trillion, up from USD2.48trn in 2024. In real terms, spending rose by 2.5% though growth was uneven and subdued by lower spending in the United States.
- In Europe, defence-spending growth continued at record levels, with Germany accounting for much of this uplift. The region now accounts for over 21% of the global total compared to 17% in 2022.
- Growth in Russia's military expenditure moderated compared to previous years, growing just 3% in real terms in 2025, compared with 56.9% in 2024. Nonetheless, expenditure still consumed over 7.3% of GDP.
- In the Middle East, regional spending has grown significantly since 2023. Israel and Algeria continue to be the main sources of growth, the latter spending 8.8% of GDP on defence in 2025, the second highest rate globally.
- Meanwhile, concerns regarding China's influence and regional ambitions continued to drive Asia's modernisation efforts. However, China's share of regional spending continues to increase as growth in Beijing's defence budget outpaces the wider region.
- Continuing growth in most regions means that as a proportion of GDP, global spending increased from an average of 1.89% up to 2.01%.

Top 15 defence budgets (USDbn), 2025[†‡]



[a]OMB adjusted figure. [b]National Defence budget plus military R&D funding, military pensions, paramilitary forces' budgets, and other MoD-related expenses such as housing. [c]Includes 'Sondervermögen' (special fund) allocation, military pensions and military aid to Ukraine. [d]Includes Armed Forces Pension Scheme and military aid to Ukraine. [e]Excludes Armed Forces Support Fund.
[†]At current prices and exchange rates. [‡]Analysis only includes countries for which sufficient comparable data is available. Notable exceptions include Cuba, Eritrea, Libya, North Korea and Syria.

Notes: Unless otherwise indicated, US dollar totals are calculated using average market exchange rates for 2025, derived using IMF data. The relative position of countries will vary not only as a result of actual adjustments in defence spending levels, but also due to exchange-rate fluctuations between domestic currencies and the US dollar. The use of average exchange rates reduces these fluctuations, but the effects of such movements can be significant in a number of cases. US Foreign Military Financing not included in figures. Dashed line reflects an estimate for the value of the Chinese and Russian defence budget in PPP (purchasing power parity) terms to take into account the lower input costs in these countries.

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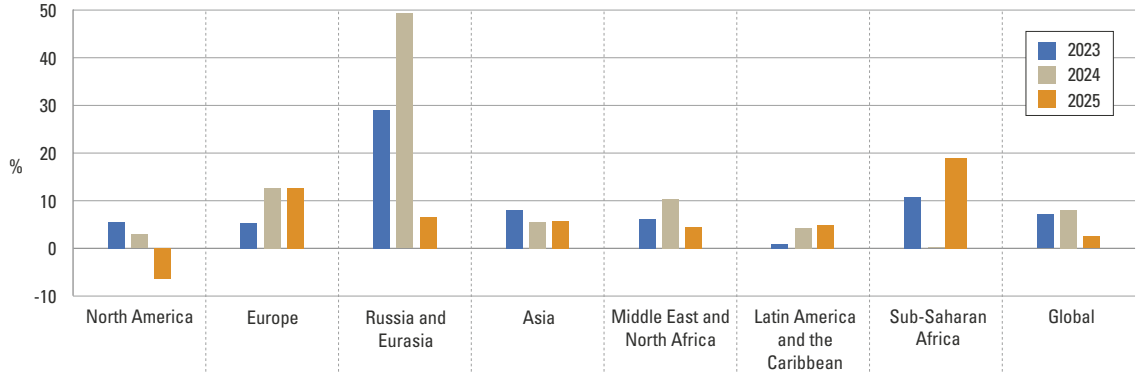
Real global defence spending changes by region, 2023–25*



*Excludes states for which insufficient data is available.

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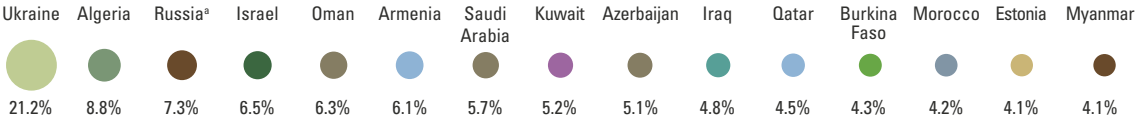
Top 15 defence budgets as a % of GDP, 2025‡



[a]National Defence budget plus military R&D funding, military pensions, paramilitary forces' budgets, and other MoD-related expenses such as housing. ‡Analysis only includes countries for which sufficient comparable data is available. Notable exceptions include Cuba, Eritrea, Libya, North Korea and Syria.

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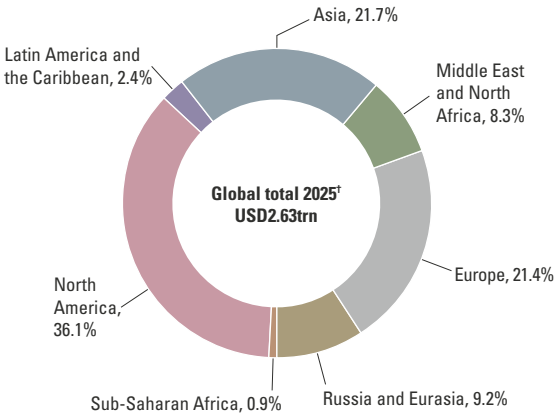
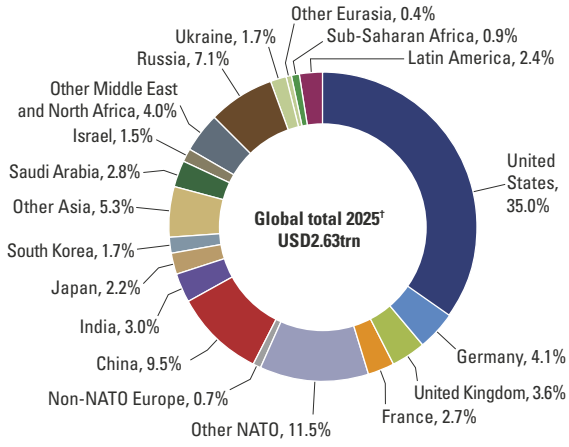
Planned global defence spending by region, 2025†‡



Planned defence spending by country, 2025†‡



†At current prices and exchange rates. ‡Analysis only includes countries for which sufficient comparable data is available. Notable exceptions include Cuba, Eritrea, Libya, North Korea and Syria.

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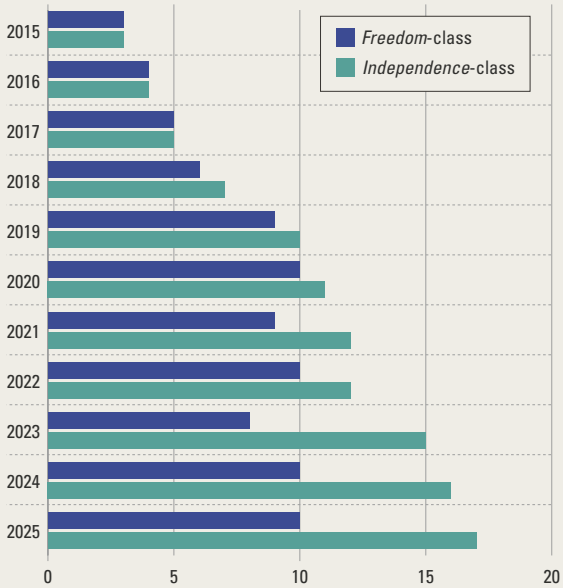
Chapter Two

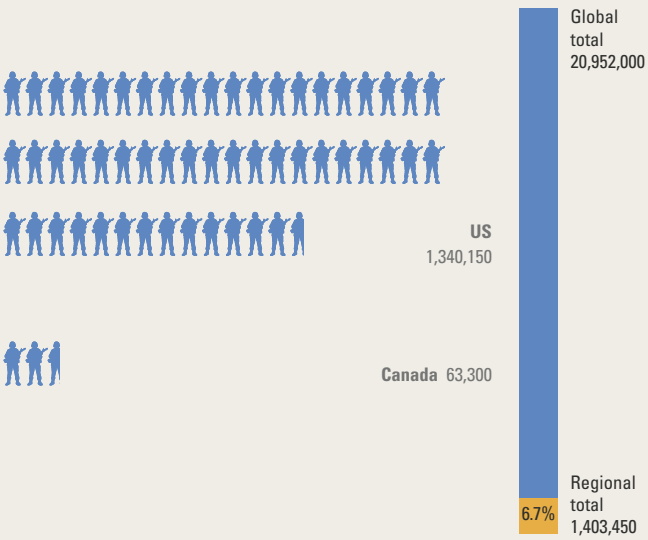
North America

- Protecting the homeland from nuclear and conventional missile threats has become a major feature of defence planning in the United States, with the Trump administration proposing the Golden Dome – a multi-layered missile-defence shield intended to protect the continental US, Alaska and Hawaii from ballistic, hypersonic, and advanced cruise missiles.
- Increased Russian and Chinese military activity in the Arctic has driven renewed focus in Canada and the US on improving their regional presence and operating capabilities. This has included efforts to bolster their icebreaker fleets through bilateral and multilateral partnerships.
- The US has expanded the military's role in counter-narcotics operations and in supporting law enforcement. This included conducting strikes on Venezuelan vessels allegedly transporting narcotics and deploying National Guard and active-duty troops to assist federal authorities in countering illegal immigration in several states, and providing support for general law enforcement in Washington DC.
- The Trump administration has made increased burden-sharing – and, in some cases, burden-shifting – a central feature of its foreign policy. It has instructed NATO members that Europe must 'take ownership of conventional security on the continent' and encouraged its Indo-Pacific allies to view NATO members' commitments to raise defence spending as an example to emulate.
- Following a drop in defence spending in FY25, the FY26 budget request of USD1.01 trillion presents a 13.4% annual increase. Based on the 2025 Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance, the budget supports several new priorities, including the Golden Dome missile-defence initiative and a greater military role in border security.
- The process to achieve the trillion-dollar budget was more complex than in previous years because it used two legislative mechanisms. There have been widespread concerns that such levels cannot be sustained, particularly once the one-time increase of USD150 billion, via the reconciliation 'megabill', is exhausted.

US Navy: frigate inventory, 2015–25



Active military personnel
(25,000 per unit)



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Arms procurement and defence-industrial developments 34 ▶
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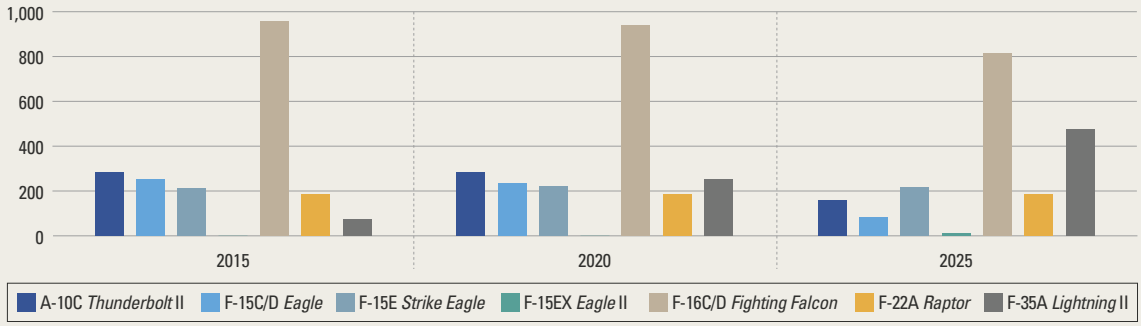
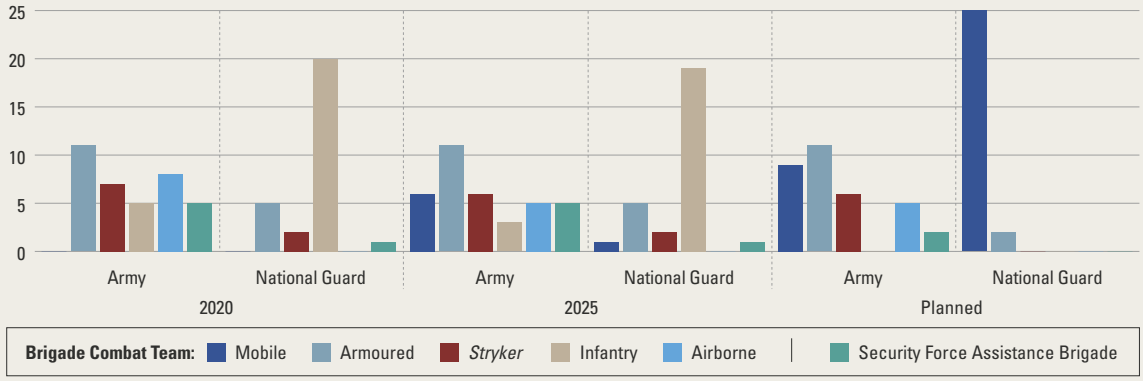
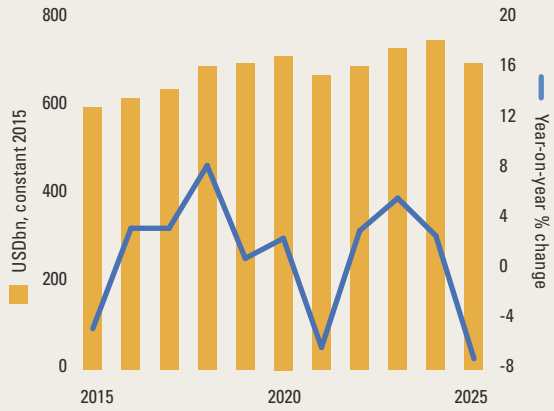
US Air Force: tactical aviation fleet, 2015–25



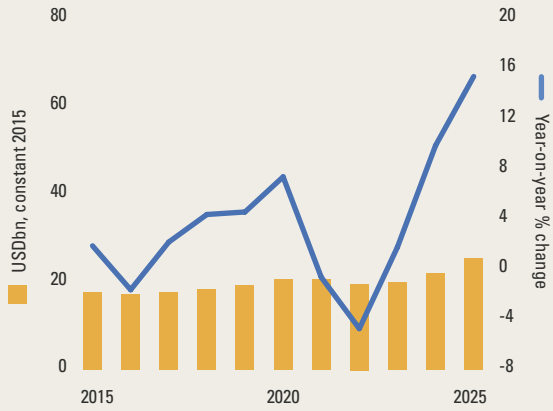
US Army: current and planned Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs)



US: real-terms defence budget trend, 2015–25



Canada: real-terms defence budget trend, 2015–25



North America

Homeland defence and security gained greater importance in regional defence planning in 2025. There has been focus on countering the nuclear and conventional missile threats posed by China and Russia as well as their growing Arctic presence. The United States has given the military a greater role in counter-narcotics operations, including striking Venezuelan vessels allegedly transporting narcotics, and stemming illegal immigration, with the deployment of thousands of US troops to the southern border. The US has also sent National Guard units and some active-duty troops to several cities to assist federal authorities in countering illegal immigration and, in the case of Washington DC, general law enforcement.

Russia continued to operate miliary forces around the North American continent, including strategic bombers. In February 2025, the dual-hatted head of US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), General Gregory Guillot, testified that the number of Russian bomber incursions into the Alaskan and Canadian air defence identification zones had increased to levels seen prior to its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. He also said that the number of incursions by Russian ships in the Arctic Ocean equal or exceeded the rate pre-2022. Regarding Russia's maritime presence around the US, Guillot warned that this could become more advanced in the near future, stating that the country has further integrated submarines of the *Yasen*-M (Project 08851 (*Severodvinsk* II)) class into its Pacific Fleet, 'portending regular – and potentially concurrent – patrols' of cruise-missile-capable submarines off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

Indeed, larger-scale and more complex missile threats to the continent, both nuclear and conventional, have been a chief driver of growing security concerns on the continent. The US and Canada agreed to a NORAD modernisation plan in 2021 to better address evolving threats in this area, including through new capabilities to defeat aerospace threats. But under the second Trump administration, the US has much greater ambitions in the form of the 'Golden Dome', a next-generation missile-defence capability.

The Arctic remained a growing arena of competition, with China and Russia increasing their presence and cooperation in the region as well as improving their ability to conduct military operations in the High North. The heads of both NORTHCOM and Indo-Pacific Command have endorsed reopening Naval Air Facility Adak in the Aleutian Islands, with the latter saying that it would 'enable up to ten times the maritime patrol reconnaissance aircraft coverage' in the area.

One area in which Canada and the US are both seeking to bolster their regional capabilities is in icebreakers, as they both lag far behind Russia in terms of hull numbers. As Guillot has described it, the US is in a 'woeful situation with icebreakers' and 'completely outnumbered'. In August, China operated five icebreaking or ice-capable research vessels near Alaska, which a NORTHCOM spokesperson described as 'numbers [that] represent an increase from years past', while that same month, the US Coast Guard commissioned its first new icebreaker in 25 years. Citing urgent national security needs in the Arctic, the US signed a memorandum of understanding with Finland in October 2025 authorising the construction of up to four Arctic Security Cutters (ASCs) in shipyards located in Finland. This is to be followed by the construction of up to seven new ASCs in shipyards located in the US. Cooperation also continued between Canada, Finland and the US under the Icebreaker Collaboration Effort (ICE), with representatives meeting to discuss information exchange, industry relations, and research and development relating to the construction of icebreakers. The ICE partners signed a Joint Statement of Intent to continue the partnership into 2026.

Towards the south of the continent, border security has grown in importance to the US. In January 2025, the Trump administration claimed in an executive order that an 'invasion' is taking place at the southern border, saying that it is being overrun by cartels, gangs, terrorists, human traffickers and smugglers. Citing this 'imminent threat', the administration has given the military greater border-security responsibility. This has resulted in

NORTHCOM deploying thousands of additional troops to the border to assist the Department of Homeland Security in achieving 'full operational control'. The US military has also been tasked with counter-narcotics operations. In September, months after the US designated several cartels as foreign terrorist organisations, US forces began striking Venezuelan vessels allegedly transporting narcotics.

Despite shared threats, the US–Canada partnership has been marked by tension, namely due to US tariffs on Canada and calls by President Trump for Canada to become the 51st state. While defence cooperation has continued, the prime minister of Canada, Mark Carney, has declared that the 'old relationship' with the US of close defence cooperation is 'over', and said that it will look to increase its self-reliance and explore additional security partnerships with other countries.

UNITED STATES

The first year of the second Trump administration, which has promised a 'golden age of national defense' and 'peace through strength', was marked by a focus on homeland defence, assertive military action in the Middle East and an emphasis on burden shifting with allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific. In early December, the administration released its National Security Strategy (NSS), although the National Defense Strategy or Global Posture Review had yet to be published. The NSS outlined several 'core, vital national interests', which included preserving US preeminence in the Western Hemisphere, ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific, helping allies preserve a free and secure Europe, and preventing an adversarial power from dominating the Middle East.

Another feature of US defence policy in 2025 was Secretary of War Pete Hegseth's efforts to transform the culture of the US military. Central to this is his ambition to restore the so-called 'warrior ethos', arguing that it had been harmed by laws of armed conflict, diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) initiatives, and so-called 'woke culture'. Hegseth renamed the Department of Defense as the Department of War (DoW), and reshaped the senior military ranks, having advocated that military officers that he perceived to have benefitted from 'woke' or DEI policies, or presented 'roadblocks', needed to be removed. By the end of the first nine months of the administration, it had removed at least two dozen generals and admirals.

The homeland and Western Hemisphere

The administration has made homeland defence a priority, tasking the DoW to undertake missions from the level of countering immigration up to defending the country against new missile threats from peer adversaries. The NSS stated that the administration will 'assert and enforce a "Trump Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine' to restore American preeminence in the Western Hemisphere.

The Trump administration has called the situation at the southern border an 'invasion', and directed the military to support border security. US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) was tasked to 'restore territorial integrity' and had around 8,600 troops deployed to the southern border by May 2025, around 6,000 of these were surged there by the current administration. The role of the US military has expanded internally, with an emphasis on domestic security and order. In June 2025, President Donald Trump deployed 4,000 National Guard troops to help police protests in California against the administration's immigration raids, marking the first time since 1965 that the president had activated a state's National Guard force without a request from its governor. This was followed by deployments of the National Guard to several other states and Washington DC to establish 'law and order'.

The administration is also employing US forces to counter drug cartels, several of which were designated as foreign terrorist organisations (FTOs) by the US Department of State in February 2025. In September, the US struck a Venezuelan boat that was allegedly carrying narcotics and part of the FTO-designated Tren de Aragua; strikes on over 20 other boats have followed. Hegseth has called the cartels 'the Al Qaeda of the Western Hemisphere'. Some Democratic and Republican members of Congress have called the strikes illegal, and the head of Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), Admiral Alvin Holsey, decided to step down one year into his three-year post, with reports suggesting that he had raised concerns about the legality of the strikes. The administration has built up forces in the Caribbean, including deploying the *Gerald R. Ford* carrier strike group in late October to SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility and authorising the CIA to conduct covert action in Venezuela. The administration is seeking concessions from Maduro, including access to the country's natural resources and potentially his removal.

To address peer-level threats to the homeland, the administration is pursuing the 'Golden Dome' missile-defence shield. This is intended to counter a variety of missile threats, including ballistic, hypersonic, advanced cruise missiles, and other next-generation aerial attacks from China, North Korea and Russia. To counter such threats, the 'Golden Dome' is planned to include four integrated layers: space-based sensing and targeting for missile warning and tracking as well as missile defence, and three land-based elements consisting of missile interceptors, radar arrays and potentially also laser weapon systems. The initiative will cost USD175 billion according to Trump and will be completed by the end of his term. In 2025, only USD25bn was appropriated for the project through the reconciliation 'megabill'. It is uncertain whether such a shield is achievable, given the nature and scale of the missile threats to the homeland. If this project is realised, it would shift the current US homeland missile-defence posture, which is geared towards defending against long-range missile strikes from rogue states, not peer nuclear powers.

Beyond protecting US territory, the administration voiced its desire to increase it. In his inaugural address, President Trump proclaimed that the US 'will once again consider itself a growing nation – one that … expands our territory'. In the first few months of the administration, Trump repeatedly called for the US to take control of Greenland, an autonomous Danish territory, saying that 'we need it for international security'. In mid-June, Trump changed the unified command plan, shifting Greenland from European Command's area of responsibility to NORTHCOM's. The DoW said that this change will strengthen the Joint Force's ability to defend the US homeland.

Europe and Ukraine

The Trump administration's break with US foreign-policy tradition was most evident in its approach to Europe in 2025, where it is seeking to reduce its role as a security provider. At Hegseth's first Ukraine Defense Contact Group (UDCG) meeting in February 2025, he declared that while the US remains committed to NATO, Europe needs to 'take ownership of conventional security on the continent'. The NSS also spoke of the need for Europe to be able to 'stand on its own feet'. A key part of this agenda has been pushing NATO members to increase defence spending. The Alliance ultimately committed at the NATO summit in June to invest 5% of GDP annually on core defence requirements and defence- and security-related spending by 2035. Washington has also begun scaling back its direct contributions to European security. US measures include plans to stop military support under Section 333 – which helps build the capacity of partners to conduct certain missions – from the next fiscal year, and not replacing some US troops in Romania after they have completed their rotation.

The administration's recalibration extended to Ukraine policy, where it moved away from the Biden administration's focus on ensuring Ukraine's survival as a sovereign state 'for as long as it takes' to instead prioritising reduced US involvement and ending the war as soon as possible. A driver of this approach is the administration's concerns over the cost to the US, particularly for munitions, with Trump claiming that 'Biden emptied out our whole country giving them weapons'. The US policy thus conditioned equipment deliveries to Ukraine on Kyiv's willingness to engage in negotiations, with additional supplies limited to weapons sales or donations previously authorised under the Biden administration.

Following a tense meeting in March at the White House, during which President Trump and Vice President J.D. Vance berated Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy for his perceived ingratitude and lack of realism about the war's outcome, the US suspended equipment deliveries to and intelligence sharing with Ukraine. The pause was lifted only after Ukraine accepted a US proposal for the immediate introduction of a temporary 30-day ceasefire. Later in July, the US also stopped supplying various weapons earmarked for Ukraine, including *Patriot* missiles, due to concerns about further depleting US munitions stockpiles. To minimise the cost to the US of supporting Ukraine, the administration reached a deal with its European allies which stipulated that the US would indirectly provide weapons for Ukraine by allowing those allies to purchase them and for NATO to coordinate deliveries. The first weapons aid packages for Ukraine through this mechanism, known as the Prioritized Ukraine Requirements List, were approved in September.

The administration also signalled that it wished to distance the US from involvement in Ukraine's long-term security. At the UDCG in February, Hegseth said that 'the United States does not believe that NATO membership for Ukraine is a realistic outcome of a negotiated settlement'. He further stated that security guarantees for Ukraine must be backed

by capable European and non-European troops, emphasised that troops deployed as peacekeepers should not be covered under Article 5 of the NATO treaty, and made clear that the US would not deploy troops to Ukraine. With Russia, the administration pursued direct engagement aimed at securing a negotiated settlement, often without Ukraine's involvement. Efforts came to a head in August with a summit between Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin in Alaska. No peace agreement or ceasefire followed. In November, negotiations began between the US and Ukraine based on a 28-point peace plan.

The Middle East

US policy in the Middle East was most notably defined by significant deployments of US forces and assertive military action against Iran and Ansarullah (the Houthis) in Yemen, along with efforts to broker peace between Israel and Hamas. US military operations in the region reinforced concerns that the intensive use of high-end precision-guided munitions could strain stockpiles to the point of undermining readiness for a potential conflict in the Indo-Pacific. The NSS declared that the administration seeks to prevent an adversarial power from dominating the region while avoiding costly 'forever wars'.

Following over a decade of diplomatic efforts by the US and Europe to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon, this escalated to the use of military force in June 2025. This action followed months of ultimately unsuccessful negotiations with Iran which were aimed at reaching a nuclear agreement and addressing Tehran's breach of its non-proliferation obligations. The situation was exacerbated further by Israeli strikes on military and nuclear facilities in Iran launched on 13 June 2025, marking the start of the so-called 12-Day War. On 22 June 2025, the US backed up Israel's efforts through *Operation Midnight Hammer*, which most notably involved seven B-2A *Spirit* strategic bombers dropping 14 GBU-57 Massive Ordnance Penetrator bombs on three Iranian nuclear sites. After the operation, the administration issued messages that varied in confidence over the long-term success of the strikes.

US operations against Iran and the Houthis proved resource-intensive, reinforcing defence officials' concerns that the heavy use of long-range precision-guided munitions could undermine readiness in the Indo-Pacific, the administration's stated priority theatre. Starkly illustrating this strain and trade-offs between theatres, Indo-Pacific Command transferred a *Patriot* battalion to Central Command in April in response to regional tensions (which was returned in November), while during the 12-Day War, the US reportedly used 150 THAAD interceptors, reportedly nearly 25% of its stockpile. Similar concerns were raised over the intensity of operations against the Houthis, during which US forces struck over 1,000 targets. These were halted on 6 May under a deal mediated by Oman following the loss of several US aircraft and reported growing unease about the consumption of precision-guided munitions.

The Trump administration continued to support Israel's war in Gaza, even using emergency authorities in March to expedite the delivery of approximately USD4bn in military assistance. At the same time, however, Trump and administration officials expressed frustration with some of Israel's behaviour that it viewed as risking expanding or prolonging the conflict. This included strikes on Iran after the US had mediated a temporary ceasefire to the 12-Day War and the targeting of Hamas officials in Qatar. This latter strike drove the US to make a new defence commitment to the region, with the Trump administration issuing an executive order that stated that the US will regard an armed attack on Qatar as a threat to the peace and security of the US and that it 'shall take all lawful and appropriate measures', including military force, to defend Qatar. After months of negotiations, in October 2025, the US brokered a ceasefire as part of a 20-point peace plan that outlined phased Israeli withdrawals from Gaza and hostage and prisoner exchanges. As of late November, the ceasefire remained fragile.

The Indo-Pacific

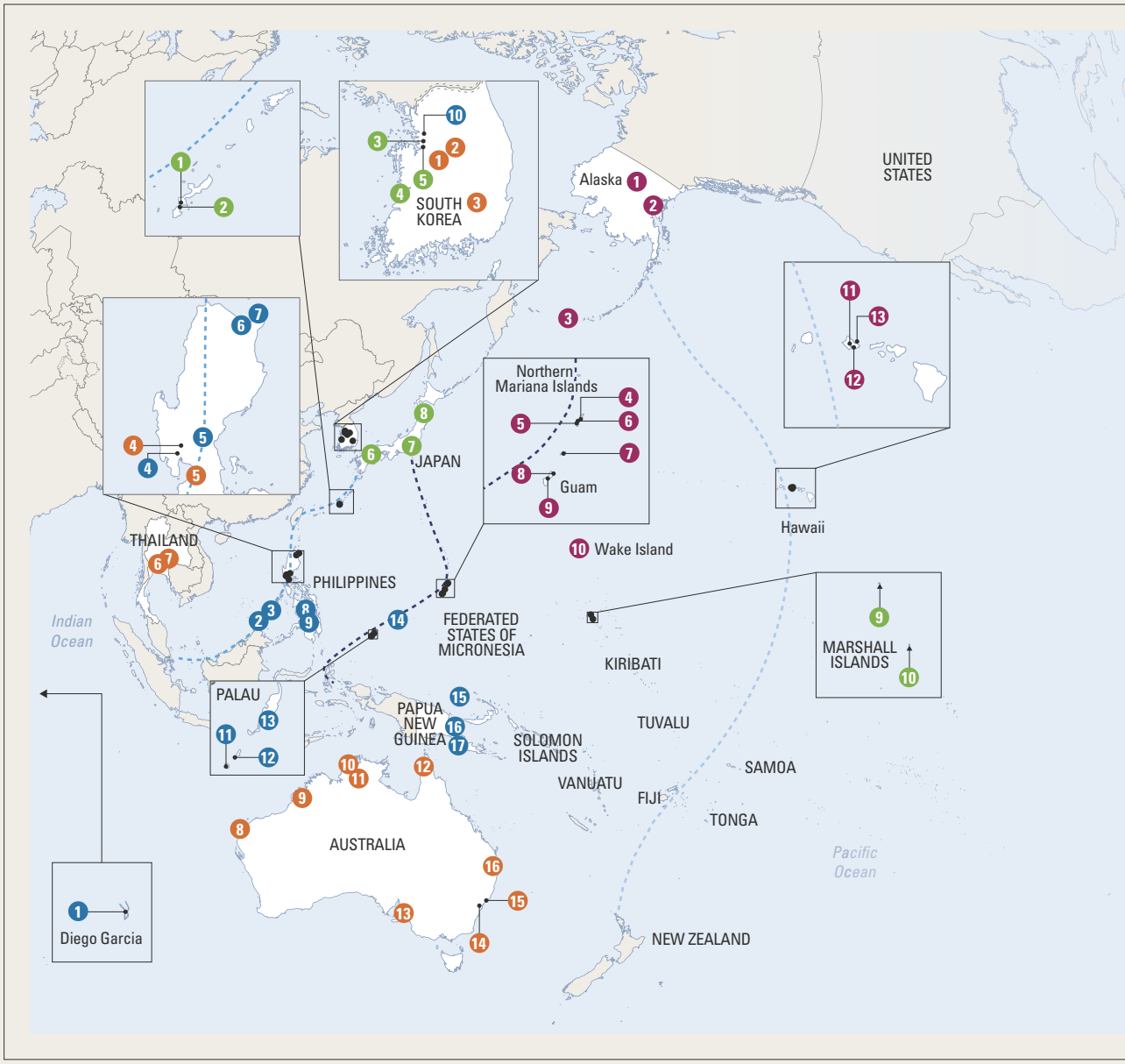
Like previous administrations over the last decade, the Trump administration has called the Indo-Pacific region its priority theatre, endeavouring to focus resources on deterring China. At the 2025 IISS Shangri-la Dialogue, Hegseth warned of the 'formidable threat' posed by China and stated that an invasion of the island could be imminent. Given these concerns, the administration in 2025 continued US efforts to bolster deterrence by strengthening its posture in the region and demanded that allies significantly step up their defence contributions. The NSS stressed that military overmatch is key to deterring conflict.

Map 1 United States: selected air base and airfield access in the Indo-Pacific

China's increasingly diverse and extensive inventory of long-range land-attack ballistic and cruise missiles, combined with supporting intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance capabilities, poses a challenge to the ability of the US Air Force (USAF) to operate from its primary air bases in the event of regional conflict.

In response, the USAF has developed the Agile Combat Employment (ACE) concept. This would see the USAF conduct dispersed operations from a network of smaller, more numerous bases in a conflict instead of operating from just a few centralised bases.

Improving interoperability with allies and partners is important, given the US hopes to expand operations at their bases and operate alongside them. ACE has been integrated into NATO doctrine, while in the Indo-Pacific, the USAF has included ACE in exercises with Australia, Japan and South Korea over the past few years. The US operates major permanent bases in Japan and South Korea, maintaining

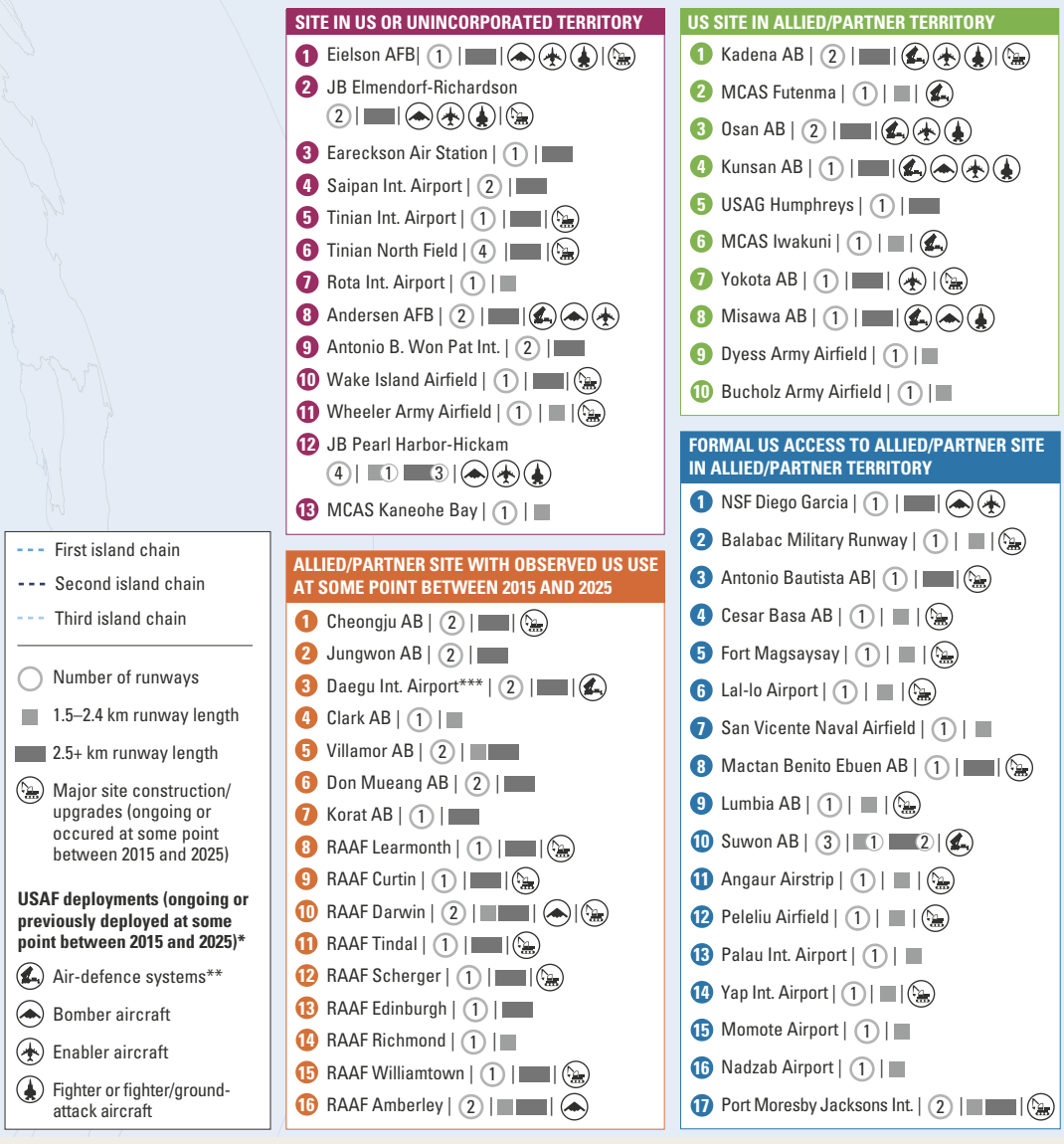


*Does not include deployments as part of exercises. **Only accounts for *Aegis Ashore, Patriot* or THAAD. Non-USAF equipment. ***THAAD systems are not located on site. **AB** = Air Base; **AFB** = Air Force Base; **Int.** = International; **JB** = Joint Base; **MCAS** = Marine Corps Air Station; **NSF** = Naval Support Facility; **RAAF** = Royal Australian Air Force; **USAG** = US Army Garrison

access to their facilities as per their respective alliances. The US has also expanded basing access with its allies Australia and Philippines over the last two decades while at the same time reclaiming old airfields on various Pacific islands.

Questions have been raised as to whether rapid, dispersed operations alone are enough to shield USAF aircraft and personnel from the threat of Chinese long-range precision-strike capabilities. Then-USAF chief of staff General David Allvin stressed in 2024 the continued importance of active and passive defences, in addition to ACE. Another consideration is logistics – ensuring sufficient supplies can be brought into the central bases ahead of any contingency and then distributed among the smaller bases, guaranteeing different types of aircraft can be maintained.

Furthermore, in the event of a conflict, any access to allied and partner bases may come with conditions. Allies and partners may also be hesitant to allow access at all, fearing reprisals or being dragged into the conflict.



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Sources: IISS analysis; IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; US Department of War

The US continued enhancing its forward presence. In July, two F-15EX *Eagle* II aircraft arrived at Kadena Air Base to start integration with local units ahead of the permanent arrival of 36 F-15EX II aircraft in spring 2026 to replace the ageing F-15C/Ds *Eagle*s. The US also demonstrated advances in its ground-based missile capabilities, deploying the US Army's Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (*Dark Eagle*) system to Australia in August as part of the *Talisman Sabre* 2025 exercise, marking its first deployment outside the continental US. Regarding infrastructure, the US has continued to support its Agile Combat Employment concept by expanding the number of potential aircraft operating locations, enhancing resilience against possible Chinese missile strikes on major US air bases. In May, the United States Air Force (USAF) announced that after clearance work, Tinian's North Field, which features four 2.5-kilometre runways, is now a 'semi-permanent contingency location' for Guam.

Even as the administration has stressed the importance of countering the 'pacing threat', Hegseth has worked to preserve open lines of communication with Beijing to prevent miscalculation. In November, he met with Chinese Minister of Defense Admiral Dong Jun in Malaysia, where they discussed establishing mechanisms for crisis management. Following the meeting, Hegseth said that they 'agreed that we should set up military-to-military channels to deconflict and deescalate any problems that arise'.

The administration's emphasis on increased burden shifting between allies also extended to the Indo-Pacific. Hegseth has said that the United States' Asian allies should look to NATO members pledging to spend 5% of GDP on defence as an example to follow. Beyond spending, the administration has even pushed Australia and Japan on operational roles, asking them to clarify what actions they would take in a US–China war over Taiwan. In addition to asking its allies to step up their investment in their own defence capabilities, the Trump administration advanced defence-industrial cooperation to bolster collective readiness. This includes in the areas of missile co-development and co-production, as well as co-sustainment of vessels. Despite concerns by some Trump administration officials that the AUKUS partnership could undermine US readiness if submarines are not produced at sufficient speed, following a Pentagon review to ensure the effort is in alignment with the Trump administration's priorities, the Pentagon has said that it will nonetheless proceed.

'Golden Dome for America'

In early 2025, US President Donald Trump announced the 'Golden Dome for America' missile-defence initiative, which currently aims to create a multilayered shield over the United States' homeland to protect against cruise, hypersonic and intercontinental ballistic missiles, as well as uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs).

In addition to new Golden Dome-specific technologies, the programme will draw upon others under development and improve upon and incorporate existing systems, such as the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD), *Aegis* system, *Patriot* PAC-3, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and the Long-Range Discrimination Radar. Golden Dome will feature satellite constellations for detection and tracking, real-time data-processing capabilities and space-based interceptors – two for the boost phase, one for mid-course flight and one for hypersonic missiles.

President Trump has stated that he wants testing of the system to take place before the 2028 US presidential election, though the technical complexities of the project make this a difficult goal to achieve. The director of the Golden Dome project, US Space Force (USSF) General Michael Guetlein, has likened the effort to that of the *Manhattan Project* in its scale.

To inform the requirements for Golden Dome, the US Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) conducted a threat assessment and released an unclassified and short overview of the work in May 2025. Combining intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched missiles, boosted hypersonic weapons, land-attack cruise missiles and fractional orbital bombardment systems, the DIA estimates there are currently around 3,100–3,500 missiles

US Army

In 2025, the 250th anniversary of the US Army, the service initiated reforms following Secretary of War Pete Hegseth's memorandum on Army Transformation and Acquisition Reform. Hegseth's memo identifies homeland defence and deterring China as priorities for the US Army. To achieve these objectives, it directs the service to build a 'leaner, more lethal force' by optimising command structures, introducing uninhabited aerial systems (UAS) and counter-UAS (C-UAS) capabilities, and improving long-range precision fires. Over the course of 2025, the army took several steps towards these goals as it widened its 'Transforming in Contact' initiative.

To form a unified Western Hemisphere Command, the Forces Command, Army North, and Army South were set to merge by the end of the

between China, North Korea and Russia that can be used to threaten the continental US, Alaska and Hawaii. By 2035, the DIA suggested the notional number of missile threats would increase four-fold to 16,500 and could include Iranian ICBMs. This number highlights one of the challenges for Golden Dome – scaling the system's interceptors. The GMD system, for example, currently fields just 44 interceptors, with silos for 20 more having recently been completed.

In March 2025, USSF Chief of Space Operations General B. Chance Saltzman stated that he wants to field six categories of counter-space weapons, 'jammers, directed energy and kinetic capabilities', each in ground- and space-based versions. Boost-phase intercept is especially challenging and will likely require new technologies such as space-based interceptors. Directed-energy systems – mainly lasers – are only just maturing into counter-UAV roles. Deploying them in an anti-ballistic-missile role in space appears especially ambitious, given the demands in size, weight and power requirements. There are several directed-energy programmes across the Department of War that are slowly progressing towards an anti-missile capability, but no operational system is publicly known to exist.

On the upside, launch costs to orbit have dramatically decreased and are expected to continue to do so. SpaceX is the provider of choice for the USSF, having launched 95% of all US payloads into space in 2024. In September 2025, SpaceX launched the first tranche of satellites for the 'Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture', which is being developed by the Space Development Agency, and has a monthly launch cycle expected from thereon. The satellite constellation is intended to provide tactical communication and detection and tracking capabilities that could potentially be used for the Golden Dome.

President Trump has said that it will cost USD175 billion to build the Golden Dome. In 2025, only USD25bn was assigned to the project via the reconciliation 'megabill'. Defence companies are already positioning for funding, promoting potential space-based interceptors, satellite constellations as datalinks and proven discrimination radars. Emerging competition for each of the subsystems notwithstanding, the Pentagon is yet to detail the technical requirements. A relatively young USSF will also have to prove it possesses the skills to rapidly develop, mature and deploy daunting technologies. The service may also have to build mechanisms to deconflict with civilian operators in space. With the risk that critical civilian infrastructure could become collateral damage as conflict moves into orbit, mechanisms similar to those used to manage airspace may be necessary.

Pursuing the Golden Dome could prompt US peer rivals, such as China, to attempt to develop similar missile-defence systems, increase investment in more capable missiles designed to evade US defences or simply expand their existing arsenals to overwhelm them. Alternatively, Beijing and Moscow could accelerate the development of more anti-satellite weapons. US adversaries are unlikely to accept an attempt by Washington to overcome the condition of mutual vulnerability. Growth in missile threats, falling space-launch costs and rising international competition will accelerate the weaponisation of space, whether via the Golden Dome, countermeasures or another project with similar ambitions.

year. Meanwhile, the conversion of Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCTs) to the new Mobile Brigade Combat Team (MBCT) structure continued – all extant IBCTs will convert to the MBCT model in the coming years, following those that are already transforming. Several heavier National Guard units will also convert, with two Armoured Brigade Combat Teams, one Armoured Cavalry Regiment, and two *Stryker* Brigade Combat Teams swapping their *Abrams* main battle tanks and *Stryker* wheeled armoured personnel carriers for the lighter Infantry Squad Vehicle (ISV) used by the MBCTs. The prototype MBCT structure trims the brigade cavalry squadron and engineering battalion, and consolidates the three infantry battalions' scout, mortar and assault platoons into a multipurpose company. It also adds a multifunctional reconnaissance company at the brigade level. These experimental units utilise small UAS, loitering munitions, mortars and electronic warfare to attrit high-priority targets alongside their reconnaissance role.

These units will play their part in Hegseth's goal for the army to achieve 'electromagnetic and air-littoral dominance by 2027'. In early 2025, one of the original MBCT conversions – 3rd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division – participated in an exercise utilising 200 UAS of various sizes. To help close the C-UAS gap, in June, the army tested Directed Energy Maneuver–Short Range Air Defense (DE M-SHORAD), which mounts a 50-kilowatt laser system on a *Stryker* chassis to counter UAS swarms. In June, the army awarded Epirus a contract for two Integrated Fires Protection Capability High-Power Microwave Generation II systems. The army's directed-energy efforts complement its traditional kinetic air-defence programmes. Deliveries of the

Figure 2 US Army: Long Range Precision Fires programmes

Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) is the highest priority among the US Army's six principal modernisation efforts. In the mid-2010s, the service began to refocus on conventional war fighting, recognising that its fires capabilities were limited to the 40 kilometre-range M109A7 howitzer and the 300 km-range Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) ballistic missile, while adversaries were introducing longer-range systems at pace. Moreover, in the Indo-Pacific, the army would have little to offer the Joint Force without the ability to hit targets on land and sea at long range.

Previously shorthand for what is now Precision Strike Missile (PrSM), LRPF now encompasses a range of efforts, some of which were established very recently. Two of the older efforts include PrSM and Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA), which sought to develop a howitzer capable of hitting targets at 70 km. While PrSM is being pursued through the Major Capability Acquisition pathway, others are being acquired more rapidly through Rapid Prototyping and the Middle Tier of Acquisition (MTA). This included ERCA, which was cancelled in 2023 due to technical challenges, and more recently, the Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) *Dark Eagle* and the Strategic Mid-Range Fires System (SMRF) *Typhon*. LRHW and SMRF are not simply army programmes, however. SMRF utilises the US Navy's Mk 41 launch system, the SM-6 air-defence missile modified for an anti-ship role, and the *Tomahawk* land-attack cruise missile. LRHW is based on the joint army–navy Common Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB), which the army will deploy in ground batteries and the navy from *Zumwalt*-class cruisers and Block V *Virginia*-class submarines. While these systems may prove highly capable, questions remain as to whether the production rate can reach the level required to sustain the army during a conflict.

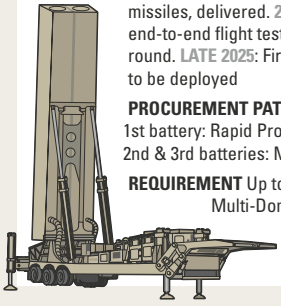
Dark Eagle (LRHW)

TYPE Intermediate-range ballistic missile developed in cooperation with the US Navy and its Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) programme

STATUS Missile in test

CONTRACTORS Dynetics & Lockheed Martin

PRODUCTION MILESTONES 2019: Programme started. 2021: First battery equipment, minus missiles, delivered. 2024: Successful end-to-end flight test of CPS/LRHW all-up round. LATE 2025: First operational battery to be deployed

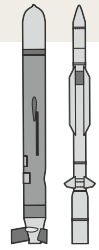


PROCUREMENT PATHWAY
1st battery: Rapid Prototyping
2nd & 3rd batteries: MTA

REQUIREMENT Up to five batteries, one for each Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF)

REPLACING n.a. (new capability)

SMRF *Typhon* (Mid-Range Capability)

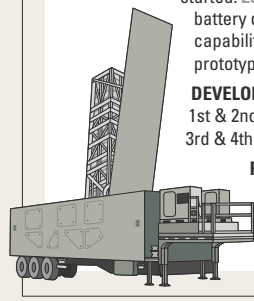


TYPE Mobile launcher based on US Navy's Mk 41, utilising that service's RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block V cruise missile and an anti-ship version of the SM-6 Block IA

STATUS In production

CONTRACTOR Lockheed Martin

PRODUCTION MILESTONES 2020: Programme started. 2022: First prototype battery delivered. 2023: Operational capability achieved. 2024: Second prototype battery delivered

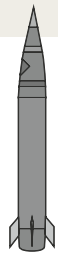


DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
1st & 2nd batteries: Rapid Prototyping
3rd & 4th batteries: MTA

REQUIREMENT Up to five batteries, one for each MDTF

REPLACING n.a. (new capability)

PrSM



TYPE Short-range ballistic missile for M142 HIMARS and M270A2 MLRS

STATUS Increment 1 missiles in low-rate initial production

CONTRACTOR Lockheed Martin

PRODUCTION MILESTONES 2013: Programme started. 2019: First PrSM test fire. 2023: First early-operational-capability missiles delivered. LATE 2025: IOC planned for Increment 1 missiles

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS Major Capability Acquisition

REQUIREMENT Up to five Increments of missiles with progressively greater capability, range and payload

REPLACING MGM-140 ATACMS

Self-Propelled Howitzer Modernization (SPH-M)

TYPE 155mm self-propelled howitzer

STATUS Market study under way

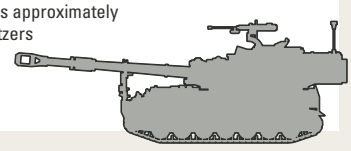
CONTRACTOR To be decided

PRODUCTION MILESTONES 2018: ERCA MTA launched. 2022: Army suspends ERCA testing. 2023: ERCA prototyping cancelled. 2024: RFI issued for SPH-M

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS To be decided

REQUIREMENT To be decided; US Army currently operates approximately 670 tracked howitzers

REPLACING M109A6/A7 *Paladin*



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IOC = initial operating capability; **RFI** = request for information.
Sources: IISS analysis; US Department of War

Sgt Stout, DE M-SHORAD's kinetic counterpart, are ongoing, as are deliveries of the Mobile-Low, Slow, Small-Unmanned Aircraft Integrated Defeat System. The army's FY26 budget request also includes provisions for the acquisition of commercial off-the-shelf UAS to equip ten brigade combat teams and five with loitering munitions.

The proposed budget only supports two Security Force Assistance Brigades (SFABs) out of the current six. The army announced that it will disband the 4th SFAB and the National Guard 54th SFAB and reassign experienced personnel to other units. The service has halted further procurement of the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) and High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), and the proposed FY26 budget request allows for seven MBCTs-worth of the lighter ISV. Aligned with the IBCT-to-MBCT conversion, the army has cancelled the M10 *Booker* programme, eliminating its role as an assault gun for the IBCTs.

The army halted its acquisition of the MQ-1C *Gray Eagle* medium-altitude long-endurance UAS and cancelled the Future Tactical UAS programme over survivability concerns against a peer adversary. Similarly, following the cancellation of the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft helicopter in 2024, the army intends to reduce the number of crewed attack helicopters, offsetting the shortfall with smaller, cheaper uninhabited aerial vehicles. The service will eliminate one Air Cavalry Squadron in each Combat Aviation Brigade and retire all remaining AH-64D *Apache* attack helicopters.

Procurement of the army's next generation of heavy tracked vehicles is ongoing. In June, the service awarded General Dynamics Land Systems a contract for the Abrams Engineering Program, an early step in delivering new technologies for the future M1E3 *Abrams*. The XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle proceeded to milestone B, and General Dynamics Land Systems and American Rheinmetall will now produce prototypes. Deliveries of the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle continue at a reduced rate.

The army is expanding its pre-positioned stocks in the Indo-Pacific, and its focus on long-range missiles underscores its declared prioritisation of the theatre. The Precision Strike Missile Increment 1, a replacement for the Army Tactical Missile System, achieved its milestone C objective in 2025 and will now move forward into production and deployment. The army's first hypersonic system – the Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (*Dark Eagle*) – completed a successful end-to-end flight test in December 2024 and was deployed to Australia for exercise *Talisman Sabre* in July. The army deployed the Strategic Mid-Range Fires System (*Typhon*) to Japan for the first time in September, following its first deployment in 2024 to the Philippines.

US Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard

The US Navy continued to conduct a very high tempo of operational activities during 2025, further straining the fleet, especially the aircraft carrier force. At the same time, the new Trump administration has added to uncertainty over the navy's future trajectory.

The navy surged two aircraft carriers into Central Command's area of responsibility during the enhanced *Rough Rider* operation against the Ansarullah (Houthi) movement in Yemen in the first half of 2025. A similar surge took place in response to rising tensions with Iran and the subsequent US *Midnight Hammer* operation.

During its deployment to the Middle East, the carrier USS *Harry S. Truman* supposedly undertook the largest single carrier air strike in history, deploying 16 Boeing F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet*s delivering 56,750 kilograms of ordnance against Islamic State targets in Somalia. During the same deployment, the carrier also undertook 670 sorties against Houthi targets. At one point, the navy also deployed five destroyers equipped for ballistic-missile defence to the Eastern Mediterranean to support the defence of Israel.

These deployments added to pressures in maintaining a deterrent presence in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as increasing concerns over weapons stockpiles and magazine depths across the fleet and how to replenish them. An additional growing commitment during the year was the build-up of naval forces in the Caribbean Sea off Venezuela, culminating in the redeployment of the USS *Gerald R. Ford* from the NATO area of operations and what would otherwise have been potential operations in the Middle East.

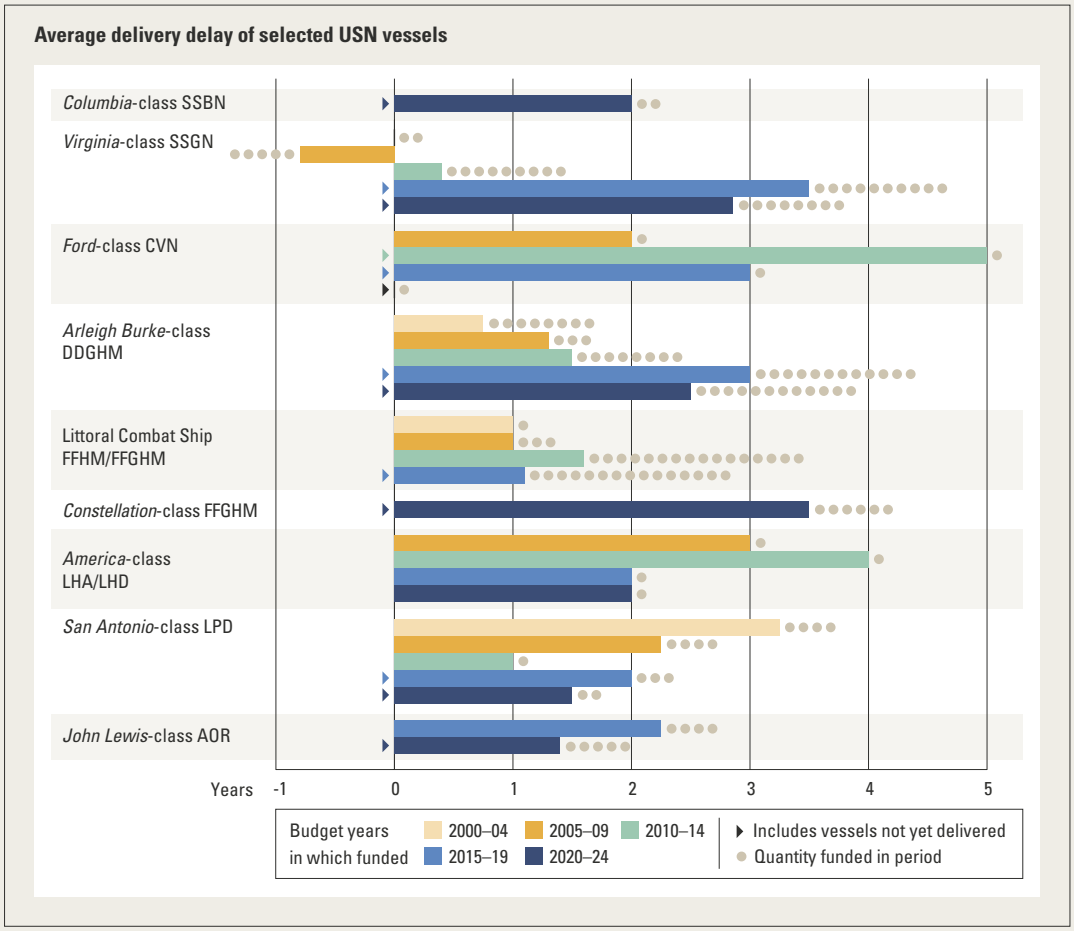
The US naval and maritime-security sectors suffered leadership upheavals with the dismissal of both the chief of naval operations (CNO), Admiral Lisa Franchetti, and the commandant of the US Coast Guard, Admiral Linda Fagan. The new secretary of the navy, John Phelan, set readiness, renewing the war-fighting ethos, plus adding urgency and capacity into US shipbuilding as his top priorities. The new

Figure 3 US Navy: selected shipbuilding delays, 2000–24

Despite heavy investment in shipbuilding, the US Navy (USN) is currently unlikely to achieve its '390-ship fleet by 2054' plan and is concerned by the growing output of increasingly capable vessels from Chinese shipyards. Given the significant capability advantage the *Virginia*-class submarine provides over potential adversaries, shortfalls in its construction schedule are particularly pressing. After largely meeting planned delivery dates for Block II and III boats during the mid-2000s and 2010s, problems began during the production of Block IV boats from 2014 under what was then the USN's largest-ever contract: USD17.8 billion for ten boats. Beginning in FY2011, the USN began budgeting for two boats a year to maintain and expand fleet numbers, and now intends to produce two *Virginia*- and one *Columbia*-class submarine per year from 2026, known as '2+1'. Achieving deliveries of new-build and second-hand *Virginia*-class boats to Australia under the 2021 AUKUS partnership would require production to increase even further. However, US industrial capacity is currently insufficient to meet the greater demand and will require significant investment to do so.

Since the mid-1970s, just two companies have built the USN's submarines: General Dynamics Electric Boat and Newport News Shipbuilding (NNS). As a result, delays on one or both production lines significantly impact USN fleet plans. These companies are modernising infrastructure, outsourcing work to other yards, digitising processes and hiring more staff; however, 2+1 is unlikely to be achieved on time.

Similar problems affect other shipbuilding programmes, notably the new *Constellation*-class frigate and the *Arleigh Burke* class of destroyers, both of which are running several years behind schedule. In the case of the latter, production is currently limited to two shipyards.



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Note: Future delivery dates sourced from US Navy FY26 budget request.

SSBN = nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine; **SSGN** = nuclear-powered submarine with dedicated launch tubes for guided missiles; **CVN** = nuclear-powered aircraft carrier; **DDGHM** = destroyer with surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs), hangar and surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); **FFHM** = frigate with hangar and SAMs; **FFGHM** = frigate with SSMs, hangar and SAMs; **LHA** = aviation-capable amphibious assault ship; **LHD** = aviation-capable amphibious assault ship with well dock; **LPD** = landing platform dock; **AOR** = fleet replenishment oiler with replenishment-at-sea capability

Sources: US Navy budget materials and press releases; US Government Accountability Office

CNO, Admiral Daryl Caudle, promised an updated fleet design incorporating emerging technology. But with cancellation of the *Constellation*-class frigate, talk of a *Trump*-class battleship and new 'Golden fleet' concept, plans remain somewhat unclear.

The navy commissioned one *Virginia*-class Flight IV nuclear-powered attack submarine and the last *Independence*-class Littoral Combat Ship. Among other platform additions was a fifth *Lewis B. Puller*-class Expeditionary Support Base. Conversely, two more *Los Angeles*-class submarines and two more *Ticonderoga*-class cruisers were withdrawn. There is increasing concern that the rate of ship procurement and construction is insufficient to deliver the growth in fleet numbers hitherto planned.

Particular concern has been raised regarding delays in building further *Gerald R. Ford*-class carriers. Delivery of the future USS *John F. Kennedy* has been pushed back from 2025 to at least 2027, raising concerns that the carrier force will dip below the mandated 11 hulls unless at least one of the early *Nimitz* classes has its service life extended. The navy's top priority, the *Columbia*-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, also faces delays. Despite significant additional investment in the submarine-industrial base, the production of *Virginia*-class boats continues to fall behind US Navy requirements, let alone the additional production needed to meet deliveries to the Royal Australian Navy under the AUKUS partnership. The Pentagon initiated an AUKUS review, which raised concerns in Australia over the US commitment to the project, although the Trump administration subsequently announced in early December that the partnership would still proceed.

Overall, a surge in alarm over US shipbuilding capacity compared to China has prompted a number of initiatives, including a White House executive order seeking to restore capacity and competitiveness. Other moves included increasing naval industrial cooperation with a number of Asia-Pacific allies and partners, particularly to support maintenance and repair of deployed shipping.

The F-35C *Lightning* II, the carrier-based version of the aircraft, undertook its first operational combat sorties against Houthi targets in late 2024. Meanwhile, the navy awaited a decision on its F/A-XX sixth-generation fighter replacement for the *Super Hornet*, a programme being contested by Boeing and Northrop Grumman amid uncertainties over the administration's commitment to the project and future funding. Decisions on this programme will also influence the navy's ambitions for an uncrewed collaborative combat-aircraft design. Also on the uncrewed front, initial operating capability for the Boeing MQ-25 *Stingray* inflight refueller has slipped again to 2027.

Readiness issues with amphibious shipping have hindered Amphibious Ready Group and Marine Expeditionary Unit (ARG/MEU) deployments, with a gap in availability for much of 2025. In November, the US Marine Corps (USMC) commandant, General Eric Smith, reiterated a minimum ambition of three forward-deployed ARGs/MEUs. This goal remains challenging to deliver. The USMC also shifted considerable focus to the Caribbean in response to the Trump administration's priorities.

The US Coast Guard (USCG), similarly, refocused resources on border/homeland security missions at the expense of more distant deployments in the Indo-Pacific. The USCG received a promise of significant new investment of USD25 billion, not least to procure new icebreakers and offshore patrol cutters – the former are to be delivered partly under a new collaborative arrangement between the United States, Canada and Finland. In August, the USCG commissioned its first new icebreaker in 25 years, USCGC *Storis*, a former commercial vessel. In May 2025, the shipbuilder Bollinger was finally given the go-ahead for full construction of the USCG's first new heavy icebreaker, but completion is now not expected until 2030 compared to an original target of 2025.

US Air Force

After a programme hiatus in mid-2024, the USAF announced in March 2025 that it had selected Boeing to provide the crewed element of its Next-Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) combat air capability, with the aircraft dubbed the F-47. The first flight of an initial production-standard aircraft is anticipated for 2028. Meanwhile, the losing contender, Lockheed Martin, continued to push for a mid-life upgrade to its F-35 *Lightning* II in part as a 'gap filler' until the F-47 is available in combat-relevant numbers.

Faced with the challenges posed by peer and near-peer rivals China and Russia, respectively, in 2025, the USAF was in the process of recapitalising aircraft fleets, adapting doctrine and concepts, attempting to improve availability and readiness, and managing programme-development issues. The election of President Donald Trump for a second term also saw turnover in senior personnel, including the early

departure of the chief of staff of the air force, General David W. Alvin, to be replaced by Gen. Kenneth S. Wilsbach. The service also continued to struggle with its long-term problem of pilot retention. In 2025, it began trialling the Total Force Shared Service programme, aimed at encouraging pilots to continue flying with the reserve once they leave active duty.

The F-47 is intended to succeed the Lockheed Martin F-22A *Raptor* in the air superiority role. The aircraft probably equates to the high end in what Secretary of the Air Force Troy E. Meink said in September 2025 was the likely emergence of a 'high, mid, low' capability mix. The F-47 is intended to have a combat radius of 1,000 nautical miles, with the Indo-Pacific theatre in mind.

In his first year in post, the secretary of the USAF has targeted increasing readiness and aircraft availability on the flight line. The challenge stems partly from ageing fleets – the average age in the fighter and attack community is 26 years, while the tanker fleet averages just under 35. Meink argued there had also been underinvestment in sustainment.

The bomber fleet faces similar issues. The Rockwell B-1B *Lancer* and Northrop B-2A *Spirit* aircraft will need to be managed to yet-unspecified retirement dates. The annual production rate of their replacement, the Northrop Grumman B-21 *Raider*, will influence when the B-1B and the B-2A are withdrawn from service, sometime between the mid-2030s and 2040. The FY26 budget included funding to increase the production rate of the B-21 aircraft, the second of which joined the flight-test programme in September 2025. This bomber will be used to examine mission systems and weapons performance.

The USAF, as part of its FY26 budget request, called for the cancellation of the acquisition of the Boeing E-7 *Wedgetail* airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) aircraft that was intended to replace the Boeing E-3 *Sentry*. Instead, five Northrop Grumman E-2D *Hawkeye* AEW&C aircraft would provide a stopgap until space-based airborne moving-target indication was available. The move, however, was upended in September 2025, with the E-7 programme reinstated.

Boeing also benefited from the USAF's decision not to hold a competition for its next tranche of tanker aircraft. With the company nearing the completion of the original production order for 179 of the KC-46A *Pegasus*, the air force, in July 2025, indicated it would acquire a further 75 of the type.

In the uninhabited realm, in March 2025, the USAF designated its first two collaborative combat aircraft prototypes the YFQ-42A and the YFQ-44A: the former from General Atomics and the latter from Anduril Industries. The YFQ-42A flew for the first time on 27 August, while the YFQ-44A made its first flight on 31 October.

In the weapons arena, the USAF continued to withhold detailed information on the Lockheed Martin AIM-260 Joint Advanced Tactical Missile, a beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile, and the Raytheon Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO), a nuclear-armed land-attack cruise missile. The AIM-260 is the intended successor to the Raytheon AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile. The USAF and US Navy FY26 budget request for the AIM-260 totalled just over USD1 billion, divided between continuing research and development and procurement, with the latter accounting for around two-thirds of the total. The LRSO is intended to replace the Boeing AGM-86B air-launched cruise missile at the start of the next decade.

Work continued on the next-generation nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missile, the LGM-35A *Sentinel*, with the completion of a full-scale qualification test of the stage-two solid rocket motor. Portending greater costs for an already over-budget programme, the USAF announced that it expects *Sentinel* to involve building new missile silos rather than reusing LGM-30G *Minuteman* III silos.

UNITED STATES: DEFENCE ECONOMICS

On 26 June 2025, the Trump administration sent its FY26 budget request for national-defence-related activities to Congress. Totalling USD1.011 trillion, the request marked a 13.4% jump from the previous year, and the first time that discretionary defence spending has exceeded a trillion dollars. Within the request, USD961.6 billion was allocated to the Department of War (DoW) with an additional USD51.3bn to fund the Department of Energy's nuclear-security role and for other defence-related activities.

Though the budget is based around the 2025 Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance, in practice, many of its priorities align with the goals of the Biden administration. However, new priorities include funding for new missile defence via the 'Golden Dome' missile-defence initiative, a new

military role in US border security and increased support for the industrial base. This industrial support includes for traditional areas, such as shipbuilding, but also autonomous technologies and the rapid production of cost-effective missiles and uninhabited aerial vehicles as armed forces adapt to lessons from the war in Ukraine.

Two bills, one budget

To reach the trillion-dollar milestone, the Trump administration used multiple legislative mechanisms. The bulk of funding comes from the annual President's Budget Request to Congress, and includes USD848.3bn in base funding for the DoW and USD44.3bn in defence-related spending that sits outside the department. This total equals the Biden administration's FY25 enacted budget, leading to concerns about the lack of growth, with voices such as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Roger Wicker equating zero growth in the base budget to a 'cut in real terms'.

However, in addition to the traditional budget request, the FY26 topline included USD119.3bn via President Donald Trump's 'One Big Beautiful Bill', which was signed into law on 4 July. The bill, which used the reconciliation process to avoid procedural obstructions, contains USD150bn in mandatory funding for the DoW to be spent during President Trump's current term. Of this funding, USD113.3bn is to be spent in FY26, bringing the DoW's FY26 total budget to USD961.6bn. The reconciliation bill also adds USD6bn to the USD44.3bn in non-DoW defence-related funding for FY26. Despite the relative complexity of the mechanics, the administration has stressed the need to view the budget as a single investment, or, as Secretary of War Pete Hegseth put it, 'two bills and one budget'.

Yet this too has attracted criticism, with numerous commentators arguing that relying on a one-time cash injection is insufficient to meet sustained geopolitical and military challenges. Adding to these concerns are the facts that the budget request was submitted both late and without detail on out-year funding, prompting questions as to whether funding levels can be sustained beyond the financial year. Moreover, with over 75% of reconciliation spending already allocated to FY26, there is little to cushion future spending, should the base budget fail to grow sufficiently. The Trump administration responded to these concerns by suggesting that the trillion-dollar milestone will be the baseline for future budgets.

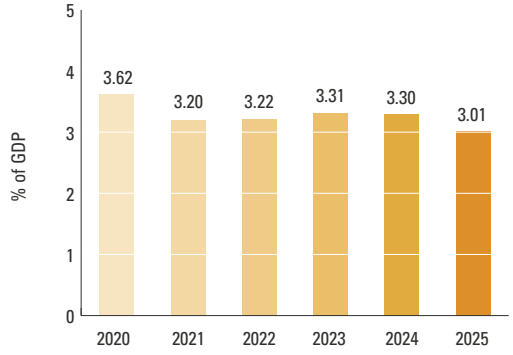
Table 1 **The US Department of War (DoW) budget request by appropriation title,** USDbn

Requests/ CR budget by Appropriation Title	FY24 Actuals*	FY25 Enacted**	FY26 Requested	FY26 Reconciliation Mandatory Spending	FY26 Total
Military Personnel	176.5	182.4	194.7	0.7	195.3
Operation and Maintenance	363.2	341.9	337.4	22.7	360.1
Procurement	200.9	173.8	153.3	51.9	205.2
RDT&E	148.1	140.7	142	37.1	179.1
Revolving and Management Funds	2	1.9	2		2.1
Offsetting Receipts	0				
Defense Bill	**890.7**	**840.8**	**829.4**	**112.5**	**941.8**
Military Construction and Family Housing	18.9	19.3	18.9	0.9	19.8
Department of War (DoW) Total	**909.6**	**860.1**	**848.3**	**113.3**	**961.6**
Other Defence (Non-DoW)-Discretionary	44.1	44.3	44.3		44.3
Other Defence (Non-DoW)-Reconciliation				6.0***	6
National Defense Grand Total	**953.8**	**904.3**	**892.6**	**119.3**	**1,011.90**

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
*FY 2024 Actuals include supplemental funding for Israel, Ukraine, and Indo-Pacific. **Reflects Full-Year Continuing Appropriation and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) and supplemental funding.***Allocation to the US National Nuclear Security Administration.
Source: IISS, based on FY2026 Defense Budget Overview and Budget Briefing

Should the issue of funding remain divisive – particularly amid the threat of further government shutdowns – it is likely that future years will require at least a temporary continuing resolution, if not a full-year continuing resolution. These act to keep discretionary budgets level with the previous year's allocation. While 11 of the past 12 fiscal years have seen temporary continuing resolutions, FY25 was the first year in which the DoW and other defence-related spending operated on a full-year continuing resolution. That said, in March, amid severe disagreement on proposed budgets, House Republicans unveiled a spending bill to fund the government under a continuing resolution for the remainder of FY25. In a highly unusual move, the bill cut USD13bn from funding for non-defence-related programmes and services but increased the defence allowance by USD6bn, effectively circumventing the spending cap for defence.

▼ Figure 4 **US defence budget as % of GDP**



Note: Figures refer to the National Defense (050) Budget Function (Budget Authority) as % of GDP.
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

An 'America First' budget

Regardless of the route taken to achieve it, the FY26 budget aligns defence spending with the 2025 Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance and the America First principles that buttress it. According to the Guidance, the most pressing threat to the United States is a 'vulnerable border arising from years of unsecured borders and increasingly capable air and missile threats'. China's military build-up and modernisation, a decline in capacity of the defence-industrial base and a range of other threats are also listed as concerns, leading to four priority lines of effort for the DoW: re-establish deterrence, rebuild the military, restore the warrior ethos, and reform and optimise DoW activities.

Of the four priority areas, the DoW's most pressing concern is to re-establish deterrence by defending the homeland. This line of effort includes the exceptional measure of dedicating USD5bn to deploy 10,000 DoW personnel to patrol federal lands along US borders. This area also includes an investment of USD60bn across the DoW enterprise to sustain nuclear forces and fund major modernisation efforts across the United States' nuclear triad and its command-and-control capabilities. Accordingly, nuclear platforms, namely the B-21 *Raider* (USD10.3bn), LGM-35A *Sentinel* intercontinental ballistic missile (USD4.2bn) and *Columbia*-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) (USD11bn) programme are all spending priorities.

The reconciliation bill also includes over USD12bn to reinforce deterrence in the Indo-Pacific, including USD10bn for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and USD2.4bn to support Taiwan. However, the most notable component of the DoW's effort to re-establish deterrence is a USD25bn reconciliation investment in 'Golden Dome' – President Trump's signature missile-defence programme (see p.22 'Golden Dome for America'). The USD25bn sum is described as a 'down payment' on the programme. An additional USD13.2bn is dedicated for the Missile Defense Agency to protect US territory and assets.

Research, autonomous systems and advanced technology

Though a welcome boost to the topline spend, the scale and one-off nature of reconciliation funding distort accurate year-on-year comparisons across appropriation titles, services and programmes. For example, FY26 spending on procurement jumps from USD153.3bn in the base discretionary budget request to USD205.2bn. Though this includes nearly USD52bn in reconciliation funding, it represents a decrease of over USD20bn compared to the FY25 enacted budget.

Research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) is another area in which the reconciliation bill has significantly increased funding. The FY26 discretionary budget request included USD142bn for RDT&E, marginally up from USD140.7bn in the FY25 enacted budget. The reconciliation bill adds USD37bn to bring total spending in FY26 to USD179bn. This funding includes USD3.5bn for the development of the USAF's F-47 sixth-generation fighter, which is now the priority sixth-generation programme across the US military. The navy's F/A-XX sixth-generation fighter received only USD74 million in funding to finalise the design phase due to the DoW's concerns about the ability of the industrial base to move quickly on two sixth-generation aircraft.

The budget also has, for the first time, a specific line for spending on autonomous technologies, an allocation of USD13.4bn that includes USD9.4bn for uncrewed and remotely operated aerial vehicles, USD210m for autonomous ground vehicles, USD1.7bn for 'on-the-water' systems, USD734m for underwater capabilities and a further USD1.2bn for enabling capabilities described by a senior defence official as 'the things that underlie all these systems working and operating together with a central brain'. The budget also includes USD15bn for cyber security.

Munitions and the industrial base

The budget request invests USD6.5bn in conventional and hypersonic munitions, increasing long-range fires and prescribing the procurement of nearly 2,000 weapons systems. Of note were increases in 155mm artillery-round production, Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems for deep strike, PAC-3 for air defence and the Indirect Fire Protection Capability, which uses manoeuvring AIM-9X missiles to counter cruise missiles. The budget request also includes USD3.9bn of funding for hypersonic weapons, restarting the air force's Air Launched Rapid Response Weapon programme, and supporting the army's fielding of the first operational Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon Battery.

It also prioritises injecting funding into the US defence-industrial base, referred to in the budget background briefing as 'a core strategic asset'. The request includes USD1.3bn for industrial-base supply-chain improvements and USD2.5bn for missiles- and munitions-production expansion. The reconciliation legislation adds USD15bn to accelerate production of low-cost weapons across the board.

Military departments

For FY26, the army requested USD197.4bn, including the relatively small amount of USD5.4bn in reconciliation funding. Overall, this was a USD12.8bn increase over the FY25 enacted budget. The main spending thrust was the Army Transformation Initiative (ATI), which rests on a 'divest to invest' strategy. As part of ATI, the army is divesting itself of USD4.9bn in old equipment and programmes deemed to be ineffective, while also seeking to gain savings through restructuring its units and headquarters. Key programmes affected include the Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (FTUAS) programme, *Gray Eagle* uninhabited aircraft system, HMMWV, Improved Turbine Engine, JLTV, M10 *Booker* and Paladin Integrated Management. This divestment will help fund USD8.9bn in new capabilities, such as five Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs)-worth of loitering munitions, seven BCTs-worth of Infantry Squad Vehicles, acceleration of the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft and short-range air-defence programmes, ten BCTs-worth of commercially available off-the-shelf UASs, expanding magazine depth, and integrating counter-UAS tactics and capabilities into manoeuvre platoons.

The total Department of the Air Force budget request – including both air force and Space Force – is USD301.1bn, a USD42.3bn increase over the FY25 enacted air-force budget of USD258.8bn. This total topline number includes USD51.5bn in 'pass-through' funding. As such, the total FY26 'Air Force Blue' budget request is USD249.5bn. This includes USD211bn in discretionary spending and USD38.6bn in mandatory reconciliation spending.

Of this total, the air force request is USD209.6bn – USD184.9bn in base discretionary and USD24.7bn in mandatory reconciliation spending. This is a 13.5% increase over the FY25 enacted budget. In addition to funding the F-47 and B-21, prioritised investments include USD3.1bn in reconciliation money for the purchase of 21 F-15EX aircraft to enhance the tactical air fleet's payload capacity and long-range capabilities, while preserving vital industrial-base capacity. The air force has also requested USD880m for the Collaborative Combat Aircraft programme, the DoW's leading 'loyal wingman' programme. Long-range munitions, such as the Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile–Extended Range, Long Range Anti-Ship Missile and other precision munitions, such as the Joint Direct Attack Munition and Small Diameter Bomb, are also funded.

In line with other cancellations and divestments, the Department of the Air Force is seeking to cancel the E-7 *Wedgetail* airborne early warning and control programme due to delays, cost increases and survivability concerns. To replace this capability, the air force has invested in space-based capabilities and is adding additional E-2D *Hawkeye* aircraft, although the E-7 programme was reinstated in September. The Department of the Air Force is once again attempting to retire the remaining 103

Table 2 **US DoW total budget request by military service,** USDbn

Department	FY2024	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Discretionary	FY2026 Mandatory	FY2026 Total
Army	206.1	185.1	192.1	5.4	197.4
Navy	262.7	262.9	248.9	43.3	292.2
Air Force	263.1	258.8	262.5	38.6	301.1
Defense-Wide	177.7	153.3	144.8	26.1	170.9
DoW Total	**909.6**	**860.1**	**848.3**	**113.3**	**961.6**

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Sources: Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force Budget Overviews

A-10 *Warthog* close air-support aircraft. Both houses of Congress sought to block these divestments in initial budget negotiations. The air-force budget also reduces the number of F-35s purchased in FY26 from 74 to 47, with reductions being used to help offset the increase in munitions procurement and enhancements to the industrial base.

The Space Force's budget of USD40bn represents a more than 30% increase from the FY25 enacted budget and reflects a growing emphasis on the space domain. This money will largely be spent on RDT&E and will fund space-based capabilities supporting the Golden Dome programme, space control and credible combat architectures.

The Department of the Navy's total budget request is USD292.2bn, with USD235bn going to the US Navy and USD57.3bn to the US Marine Corps. The Department of the Navy budget includes USD43.1bn in reconciliation funding. The budget request emphasises the need for naval expansion and to reinforce the shipbuilding and submarine industrial base. It includes a request for funding for 19 new vessels, to include USD11bn for two *Virginia*-class nuclear-powered attack submarines and another USD11bn for one *Columbia*-class SSBN. The budget includes USD2.5bn for nuclear shipyard productivity. Even with the funding the FY26 navy request maintains the battle-force fleet size at 287.

The US Marine Corps request for a USD57.2bn budget reflects a 6% increase from the 2025 request, and prioritises executing on the Marine Force Design 2030 programme. This is an effort to modernise and adapt marine-corps capabilities to future

Table 3 **US National Defense Budget Function[1] and other selected budgets,[2] 2000, 2010–26,** (USDbn, current year)

	National Defense Budget Function		Atomic Energy Defense Activities	Other Defense Activities	Total National Defense			Department of Homeland Security	Department of Veterans' Affairs	Total Federal Government Outlays	Total Federal Budget Surplus/ Deficit
FY	**BA**	**Outlay**	**BA**	**BA**	**BA**	**BA***	**Outlay**	**BA**	**BA**		
2000	290.3	281.0	12.4	1.3	304.0	300.8	294.4	13.8	45.5	1,789.0	236.2
2010	695.6	666.7	18.2	7.3	721.2	714.1	693.5	45.4	124.3	3,457.1	-1,294.4
2011	691.5	678.1	18.5	7.0	717.0	710.1	705.6	41.6	122.8	3,603.1	-1,299.6
2012	655.4	650.9	18.3	7.7	681.4	669.6	677.9	45.9	124.0	3,526.6	-1,076.6
2013	585.2	607.8	17.5	7.4	610.2	600.4	633.4	61.9	136.0	3,454.9	-679.8
2014	595.7	577.9	18.4	8.2	622.3	606.2	603.5	44.1	165.7	3,506.3	-484.8
2015	570.8	562.5	19.0	8.5	598.4	585.9	589.7	45.3	160.5	3,691.9	-442.0
2016	595.7	565.4	20.1	8.3	624.1	606.8	593.4	46.0	163.3	3,852.6	-584.7
2017	626.2	568.9	21.4	8.7	656.3	634.1	598.7	62.3	178.8	3,981.6	-665.5
2018	694.6	600.8	23.3	9.0	726.9	700.9	631.3	103.0	191.8	4,109.0	-779.1
2019	712.3	653.7	24.0	9.1	745.4	718.8	685.7	61.4	194.2	4,447.0	-983.6
2020	738.7	690.4	26.0	9.7	774.5	756.6	724.6	114.2	233.3	6,553.6	-3,132.5
2021	719.5	717.6	29.4	10.8	759.6	741.7	753.9	123.2	255.4	6,822.5	-2,775.4
2022	795.6	726.5	32.0	11.1	838.6	816.3	765.6	78.0	269.5	6,273.3	-1,375.9
2023	874.4	775.9	33.9	11.5	919.8	894.2	820.3	86.8	303.1	6,134.7	-1,693.7
2024	920.6	859.5	35.3	12.1	968.0	945.1	907.7	112.3	345.1	6,940.9	-1,859.4
2025**											
2026**											

Notes
FY = Fiscal Year (1 October–30 September).
[1] The National Defense Budget Function subsumes funding for the DoW, the Department of Energy Atomic Energy Defense Activities and some smaller support agencies (including Federal Emergency Management and Selective Service System). It does not include funding for International Security Assistance (under International Affairs), the Veterans Administration, the US Coast Guard (Department of Homeland Security), nor for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Funding for civil projects administered by the DoW is excluded from the figures cited here. [2] Early in each calendar year, the US government presents its defence budget to Congress for the next fiscal year, which begins on 1 October. Until approved by Congress, the budget is called the Budget Request; after approval, it becomes the Budget Authority (BA). *Discretionary. **No data available in release of FY26 budget documents.

operational environments. The budget includes USD3.8bn for amphibious combat vehicles, tactical vehicles and medium-range intercept-capability air-defence systems. It also includes funding to purchase nine new medium landing ships.

CANADA

Canada has said that it will look to reorient its approach to defence and security in response to mounting pressure from Washington. In March 2025, just two weeks after taking office, Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney said that 'the old relationship we had with the United States based on deepening integration of our economies and tight security and military cooperation is over'. This statement followed months of tension with Donald Trump, whose threats to impose a blanket 25% tariff on the country upon assuming office and calls for Canada to become the United States' 51st state destabilised the government of Carney's predecessor. The Trump administration's rhetoric and actions have thus driven Ottawa to declare that it is looking to reduce its reliance on Washington for defence and will work on strengthening and diversifying its partnerships. A prominent example is Canada's review of its air-fleet modernisation plan. Although the government has signed a deal to acquire 88 F-35A *Lightning* II aircraft from the US, which are due to be delivered from 2026 and will replace its fleet of F/A-18A/B *Hornet*s, Canada announced in April 2025 that it was examining alternatives.

In seeking to diversify its defence relations, Canada has deepened its ties with Europe, signing a security and defence partnership with the European Union in June 2025. Canada said that this agreement is a first step towards participation in Security Action for Europe, an instrument of the ReArm Europe Plan/Readiness 2030, which 'will create significant procurement and industrial opportunities' and 'help us deliver on our new requirements for capabilities more rapidly'. With Australia, Canada signed a technology partnership to develop its Arctic Over-the-Horizon Radar system, which constitutes a major element of its plan to help modernise North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) to address more complex conventional-missile threats.

In terms of modernisation across the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) more broadly, the government is maintaining momentum and is providing additional funding. In early June, Carney announced plans to 'rebuild, rearm, and reinvest' in the CAF, which included CAD9 billion (USD6.46bn) in investment for 2025–26 to achieve the NATO 2%-of-GDP spending target in 2025 – half a decade earlier than originally planned. Elements of the new spending plan include bolstering defence-industrial capacity, fielding sensors to monitor the seafloor and Arctic, and increasing pay for CAF service members. The plan will also support previously announced modernisation projects, including acquiring a land-based long-range precision-strike capability. The government is seeking to procure 26 M142 HIMARS launchers along with hundreds of GMLRS from the US, revealing limits in how far Canada may be fundamentally reducing its defence cooperation with the US.

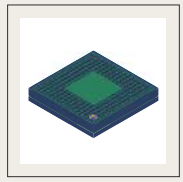
Amid growing Chinese and Russian military activity in the Arctic, the government has said that it will have an 'enhanced Arctic focus', noting that 'competitors have shown little hesitation in challenging Canada's territorial sovereignty' in that region. The government has, therefore, announced plans to 'take on a greater, sustained, and year-round' CAF presence in the Arctic, with plans to expand its Northern and Arctic operations and training exercises as well as deploying more personnel. It is also renewing its icebreaker fleet, which is less than half the size of Russia's (accounting for the latter's civilian-operated icebreakers). In March, Canada awarded contracts for two new polar icebreakers, due to be delivered in the early 2030s.

Abroad, Canada has sustained its defence commitment to NATO, where it is the lead nation of the Alliance's Multinational Brigade in Latvia. Canada plans to complete the full implementation of the brigade's capabilities by 2026, which will have up to 2,200 CAF troops. Canada also continued its support for Ukraine, announcing in June that it would provide an additional CAD2bn (USD1.44bn) in military assistance in 2025. By late-2025, Canada's commitment of military assistance totalled CAD6.5bn (USD4.66bn) since Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022. Canada also maintained its modest military presence in the Indo-Pacific, which included continuing successive deployments of frigates to the region under *Operation Horizon*.

Figure 5 **North America: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

US ACCELERATES SUPPLY-CHAIN-DEPENDENCY MITIGATION

Since 2020, the United States has acted more swiftly to mitigate many of its supply-chain vulnerabilities with China, and has also gone beyond its previous practice of simply filing complaints against what it sees as Beijing's unfair trading practices. New efforts by the US have included contracts to establish a domestic supply of rare-earth elements, with the Department of War (DoW) concluding USD439 million in deals from 2020 to 2024 and reopening long-dormant mines. The 2022 CHIPS and Science Act provided USD52 billion worth of subsidies for semiconductor production and technology in the US. This activity has accelerated under President Donald Trump's second administration, with US tariffs and restrictions on semiconductor sales to China. Trump's March 2025 executive order aimed to expedite permits for mining projects on federal lands and utilise existing financing programmes for these efforts. In July, Trump signed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act into law, which included significant increases in funding to strengthen supply chains, including USD2bn to add to the National Defense Stockpile. Trump's tour of the Indo-Pacific in late 2025 included the signing of several agreements to cooperate on critical minerals production. The US is better able than most countries to leverage significant funds and resources to secure an advantage in the global race to establish, secure and expand supplies of critical goods. However, China's dominance in some of these areas means that the US may still struggle to establish supply at a scale that secures production lines in an emergency.

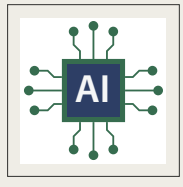


C-UAS REQUIREMENT GROWS ACROSS THE JOINT FORCE

With the proliferation of uninhabited aerial systems (UAS) in the inventories of threat countries' armed forces, US defence planners are seeking to more rapidly deploy counter-UAS (C-UAS) capabilities, particularly with the US Army. Many of these initiatives build on earlier efforts. The army's Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) dates to the early 2010s, when the service was seeking a surface-to-air missile (SAM) system capable of countering cruise missiles, UAS, and rocket, artillery and mortar rounds. Similarly, the service's Maneuver Short Range Air Defence (M-SHORAD) effort, based on the *Stryker* 8×8 vehicle and dating to the mid-2010s, will see gun-, missile- and microwave-based C-UAS systems introduced into service with mechanised brigades. Since 2017, the army has also deployed a palletised Fixed-Site Low, Slow, Small UAS Integrated Defeat System (FS-LIDS), and a mobile version since the early 2020s. More recently, the service has decided to run competitions for C-UAS technology, held every few years, to keep pace with the fast-moving threat environment. The army is running at least five C-UAS projects concurrently, including the Next-Generation C-UAS Missile (NGCM) project awarded to AV in 2025 which other services intend to acquire as well. While the US Navy can defeat UAS with its current inventory of weapons, the high cost of its countermeasures compared to the threat is driving efforts to deploy more cost-effective solutions, with several now in test. In August 2025, US Secretary of War Pete Hegseth ordered the creation of a joint multi-agency task force for C-UAS to move quickly to procure systems. The requirement for C-UAS across the US military is likely to grow further. The services have shown a desire to rapidly acquire several different systems in small batches, so as to avoid creating a long-term commitment to a single contractor. However, it is unclear whether this new approach will generate the economies of scale required to make further investment by companies in this sector viable in the long run.

AI ADOPTION SPEEDS UP

Over the last few years, the DoW has accelerated its efforts to field artificial intelligence (AI) systems. The foundation of this is the Data, Analytics, and Artificial Intelligence Adoption Strategy published in late 2023. Building on the 2022 National Defense Strategy, the new AI strategy frames the development of the technology as the responsibility of the entire department rather than the remit of a single programme, marking a shift from its 2018 predecessor. To achieve the goals set out in the strategy, the DoW has made organisational changes, including establishing the AI Rapid Capabilities Cell (AI RCC) in December 2024. The cell will work with the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU), has adopted the recommendations of 'Task Force Lima' – which examined operational and administrative tasks and workflows to see where generative AI could deliver improvements – and will focus on rapidly deploying AI capabilities through the DoW. The services themselves have also made progress, with the air force utilising AI in exercises to speed up decision-making and targeting. Similarly, as part of the development of its Next Generation Command and Control system, the army began utilising AI-enabled target recognition in tests, while the navy has begun working with the DIU on AI software to speed up multi-source data-processing. Despite these changes and the technological superiority of the US in this area, the DoW and its service branches remain slow in turning research and development efforts into fielded systems. Whether these new changes will resolve this issue remains to be seen.



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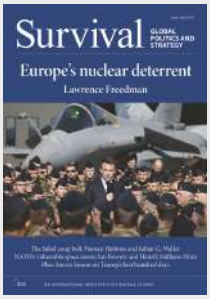

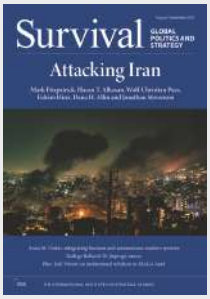

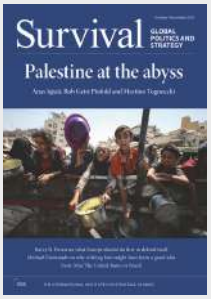

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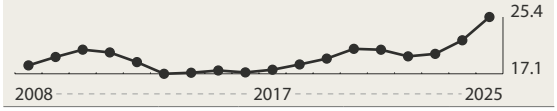
Canada CAN

Canadian Dollar CAD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CAD	3.07trn	3.18trn	3.31trn
	USD	2.24trn	2.28trn	2.42trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.6	1.2	1.5
Def exp [a]	CAD	44.3bn	62.7bn	
	USD	32.3bn	43.9bn	
Def bdgt [b]	CAD	36.8bn	43.5bn	
	USD	26.9bn	31.2bn	

[a] NATO figure

[b] Department of National Defence and Veterans Affairs

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 39,187,155

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.8%	2.8%	2.7%	3.2%	23.4%	9.9%
Female	7.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	23.2%	11.6%

Capabilities

Canada's armed forces are focused principally on territorial defence as well as contributing to international missions, chiefly through NATO. Canada unveiled a new defence vision in April 2024 which focuses on the Arctic, the North and Canada's approaches, and also competition further afield in the Euro-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. It also emphasises increasing striking power for the armed forces. Canada has faced criticism within NATO over its defence spending, and strains with the Trump administration have led the country to rethink its defence ties. The 2025 national budget committed to reaching 2% of GDP in the current financial year and significant further increases over five years. Canada committed to the new NATO 5% of GDP defence spending target, but with no detail on how this would be achieved. Ottawa unveiled the ambition to replace its existing four-boat submarine force with 12 new conventionally powered boats with under-ice capability. In November 2022, the government issued a new Indo-Pacific strategy with increased focus and investment in the region, including a naval presence. However, Canadian forces are stretched to maintain commitments in three arenas – the Indo-Pacific, the Arctic and the Euro-Atlantic. Procurement delays continue, while the armed forces have also suffered recruitment and retention problems. Canada is planning a new defence-industrial strategy, in part in light of the increased strains with the US. It maintains a well-developed range of mainly small and medium-sized defence firms. The strongest sector is combat vehicles and components, though the government is using its latest naval procurements to establish a long-term national shipbuilding strategy.

ACTIVE 63,300 (Army 28,100 Navy 8,400 Air Force 15,800 Other 11,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,700

RESERVE 28,600 (Army 21,900 Navy 3,000 Air 2,200 Other 1,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • SPACE SURVEILLANCE 1 *Sapphire*

Army 28,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech bde gp (1 armd regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log bn)

2 (2nd & 5th) mech bde gp (1 armd recce regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

3 MP pl

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 74: 34 *Leopard* 2A4 (trg role); 20 *Leopard* 2A4M; 20 *Leopard* 2A6M

RECCE 61: 5 LAV 6.0 LRSS; 56 LAV-25 *Coyote*

IFV 550 LAV 6.0 (incl variants)

APC 295

APC (T) 140 M113A3/M577A3 (CP)

APC (W) 155 LAV *Bison* (incl EW, amb, repair & recovery variants)

AUV 507: 7 *Cougar*; 500 TAPV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 23: 5 *Buffalo*; 18 *Wisent* 2

ARV 11 BPz-3 *Büffel*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-LR2; TOW-2

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 178

TOWED 154 **105mm** 121: 93 C3 (M101); 28 LG1 MkII; **155mm** 33 M777

MOR 24: **81mm** L16; **SP 81mm** 24 LAV *Bison*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 5 RQ-21A *Blackjack*

Reserve Organisations 21,900

Canadian Rangers 5,000 Reservists

Provide a limited military presence in Canada's northern, coastal and isolated areas. Sovereignty, public-safety and surveillance roles

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

5 (patrol) ranger gp (201 patrols)

Army Reserves 16,900 Reservists

Most units have only coy-sized establishments

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

10 bde gp HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

18 recce regt (sqn)

Light

51 inf regt (coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

16 fd arty regt (bty)

3 indep fd arty bty

10 cbt engr regt (coy)

1 EW regt (sqn)

4 int coy

10 sigs regt (coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

10 log bn (coy)

3 MP coy

Royal Canadian Navy 8,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4 *Victoria* (ex-UK *Upholder*) with 6 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 12

FFGHM 12 *Halifax* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 48 mod 0 VLS with RIM-162C ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 CH-148 *Cyclone* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PSOH 5 *Harry DeWolf* (capacity 1 CH-148 *Cyclone* hel)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MCO 4 *Kingston* (also used in patrol role)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10

AORH 1 *Asterix* (*Resolve*) (capacity 2 CH-148 *Cyclone* hel)

AXL 8 *Orca*

AXS 1 *Oriole*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • DATA REMUS 100; *Seabotix*

Reserves 3,000 reservists

24 units tasked with crewing MCOs, harbour defence & naval control of shipping

Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) 15,800

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with F/A-18A/B (CF-188AM/BM) *Hornet*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 sqn with CH-148 *Cyclone*

MARITIME PATROL

2 sqn with P-3 *Orion* (CP-140M *Aurora*)

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT

4 sqn with AW101 *Merlin* (CH-149 *Cormorant*); C-130H/H-30 (CC-130) *Hercules*; KC-130H

1 sqn with Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*); C-130J-30 (CC-130) *Hercules*

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with A310/A310 MRTT (CC-150/CC-150T); A330 (CC-330)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A (CC-177) *Globemaster*

1 sqn with CL-600 (CC-144B/C); CL-650 (CC-144D)

1 sqn with C-130J-30 (CC-130) *Hercules*

1 sqn with DHC-6 (CC-138) *Twin Otter*

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F/A-18A/B (CF-18AM/BM) *Hornet*

1 OCU sqn with C295W (CC-295)

1 OCU sqn with C-130H/H-30/J-30 (CC-130) *Hercules*

1 OCU sqn with CH-148 *Cyclone*

1 OCU sqn with Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*)

1 sqn with DHC-8 (CT-142)

1 sqn with P-3 *Orion* (CP-140M *Aurora*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*)

3 (cbt spt) sqn with Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon)*

1 sqn with CH-47F (CH-147F) *Chinook*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 103 combat capable

FGA 89: 83 F/A-18A/B (CF-188AM/BM) *Hornet*; 6 CF-188AM/BM HEP *Hornet*

ASW 14 P-3 *Orion* (CP-140M *Aurora)*

SAR 10 C295W (CC-295)

TKR/TPT 5: 2 A310 MRTT (CC-150T); 3 KC-130H

TPT 44: **Heavy** 5 C-17A (CC-177) *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 26: 7 C-130H (CC-130) *Hercules*; 2 C-130H-30 (CC-130) *Hercules*; 17 C-130J-30 (CC-130) *Hercules;* **Light** 4 DHC-6 (CC-138) *Twin Otter;* **PAX** 9: 2 A310 (CC-150 *Polaris*); 3 A330 (CC-330) (VIP); 2 CL-600 (CC-144B/C); 2 CL-650 (CC-144D)

TRG 4 DHC-8 (CT-142)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 27 CH-148 *Cyclone*

MRH 75 Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon)*

SAR 13 AW101 *Merlin* (CH-149 *Cormorant*)

TPT • Heavy 14 CH-47F (CH-147F) *Chinook*

RADAR 53

AD RADAR • NORTH WARNING SYSTEM 46: 10 AN/FPS-117 (range 200nm); 36 AN/FPS-124 (range 80nm)

STRATEGIC 6: 4 Coastal; 2 Transportable

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*

BOMBS

Laser-guided: GBU-10/-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III

INS/GPS-guided: GBU-31 JDAM; GBU-38 JDAM

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-49 *Enhanced Paveway* II

NATO Flight Training in Canada

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TRG 26 T-6A *Texan* II (CT-156 *Harvard* II)

Contracted Flight Training and Support

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 7 Beech C90B *King Air*

TRG 15: 13 G-120A; 2 G 120TP (CT-102B *Astra* II)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 9 Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*)

TPT • Light 13 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (CH-139)

Canadian Special Operations Forces Command 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt (Canadian Special Operations Regiment)

1 SF unit (JTF 2)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 CBRN unit (Canadian Joint Incident Response Unit – CJIRU)

TRANSPORT

1 (spec ops) sqn, with Beech 350ER *King Air* (CE-145C *Vigilance*); Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon* – from the RCAF)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

NBC VEHICLES 4 LAV *Bison* NBC

AIRCRAFT

ISR 3 Beech 350ER *King Air* (CE-145C *Vigilance*)

HELICOPTERS • MRH 10 Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*)

Canadian Forces Joint Operational Support Group

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr spt coy

1 (close protection) MP coy

1 (joint) sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (spt) log unit

1 (movement) log unit

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,700

Canadian Coast Guard 6,700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 81

PSOH 1 *Leonard J Cowley*

PSO 1 *Sir Wilfred Grenfell*

PCO 13: 2 *Cape Roger*; 1 *Gordon Reid*; 9 *Hero*; 1 *Tanu*

PBF 1 Response Boat-Medium (RB-M)

PB 65: 18 *Baie de Plaisance* (SAR); 7 Type-300A (SAR) (2 in trg role); 36 Type-300B (SAR); 3 *S. Dudka*; 1 *Vakta*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4

UCAC 4 Type-400

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 44

ABU 4: 2 *Caribou Isle*; 1 *Cove Isle*; 1 *Traverse*

AG 8: 1 *Cape Light*; 2 *Kelso*; 3 *Leim*; 1 *Neocaligus*; 1 *Sigma T*

AGB 8: 3 *Capt Molly Cool*; 1 *Griffon* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Judy Lamarsh*; 2 *Samuel Risley*; 1 *Terry Fox*

AGBH 11: 1 *Henry Larsen* (*Pierre Radisson* mod); 1 *Louis S St Laurent*; 6 *Martha L Black*; 3 *Pierre Radisson*

AGOR 9: 1 *John P Tully* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Limnos*; 1 *Naalak Nappaaluk*; 1 *Otter Bay*; 3 *Sir John Franklin*; 1 *Teleost*; 1 *Vector*

AGS 2 *Jean Bourdon*

ATF 2 *Atlantic Eagle* (long-term chartered)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 Bell 412EP

TPT • Light 15 Bell 429

DEPLOYMENT

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP (*Operation Snowgoose*) 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO (*Operation Crocodile*) 6

EGYPT: MFO (*Operation Calumet*) 39

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 16

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR • *Joint Enterprise* (*Operation Kobold*) 5

KUWAIT: *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Amarna*) 200

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces (*Operation Reassurance*) 2,000; 1 mech inf bde HQ; 1 tk sqn; 1 mech inf BG; 1 fd arty bty

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: NATO • SNMG 2: 210; 1 FFGHM

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO (*Operation Jade*) 5

POLAND: *Operation Unifier* 40 (UKR trg)

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS (*Operation Soprano*) 9

UNITED KINGDOM: Air Task Force Prestwick (ATF-P) 55; 3 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (CC-130J); *Operation Unifier* 170 (UKR trg)

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom BATUS 70
United States 150

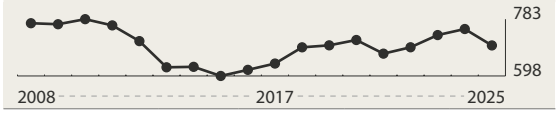
United States US

United States Dollar USD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	29.3trn	30.6trn	31.8trn
Real GDP growth	%	2.8	2.0	2.1
Def exp [a]	USD	935bn	980bn	
Def bdgt [b]	USD	968bn	921bn	1.01trn

[a] NATO figure

[b] National Defense Budget Function (50) Budget Authority. Includes DoD funding, as well as funds for nuclear weapons-related activities undertaken by the Department of Energy. Excludes some military retirement and healthcare costs. 2025 figure does not include supplemental funding for Ukraine or Israel.

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 338,016,259

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	22.2%	8.5%
Female	8.4%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	22.1%	10.3%

Capabilities

The United States is the world's most capable military, with a unique ability to project power globally. The second Trump administration issued its National Security Strategy in early December, which outlined several 'core, vital national interests'. This included preserving US pre-eminence in the Western Hemisphere, ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific, helping allies preserve a free and secure Europe, and preventing an adversarial power from dominating the Middle East. The administration has ordered the creation of a 'Golden Dome' to protect the US homeland from various missile threats. Internally, the US has increased the role of the military in assisting law enforcement and has also built-up its military presence on its southern border. In the Indo-Pacific, the US is strengthening its posture through additional and modernised deployments, enhanced basing access and new military infrastructure. In Europe, the US is working to reduce its presence and has demanded that its NATO allies assume responsibility for conventional security on the continent. The Pentagon is modernising across domains, including each leg of its nuclear triad, and is aiming to field conventional very-high-speed cruise missiles and hypersonic glide vehicles. The US maintains an all-volunteer force, including significant reserves, with high levels of training throughout all commands and services. Recruitment has improved, with several services meeting or surpassing targets after experiencing shortfalls in recent years. The US is making significant investments in rebuilding production capacity and in securing the defence-related supply chain, with support for Ukraine and military engagements in the Middle East having strained US stocks of precision-guided munitions. The Pentagon is seeking to overhaul its procurement process to speed up and streamline deliveries. The US has the world's most capable defence industry, active in all sectors, and with a dominant position in the international defence market.

ACTIVE 1,340,150 (Army 454,900 Navy 340,250 Air Force 319,900 Space Force 9,950 US Marine Corps 172,850 US Coast Guard 42,300)

RESERVE 804,800 (Army 499,100 Navy 95,500 Air Force 170,300 Marine Corps Reserve 33,500 US Coast Guard 6,400)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

US Strategic Command

HQ at Offutt AFB (NE)

US Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 14 *Ohio* with up to 20 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5/D-5LE nuclear SLBM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

US Air Force • Global Strike Command

FORCES BY ROLE

MISSILE

9 sqn with LGM-30G *Minuteman* III

BOMBER

5 sqn with B-52H *Stratofortress*

2 sqn with B-2A *Spirit* (+1 ANG sqn personnel only)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

ICBM • Nuclear 400 LGM-30G *Minuteman* III (1 Mk12A or Mk21 re-entry veh per missile)

AIRCRAFT

BBR 65: 19 B-2A *Spirit*; 46 B-52H *Stratofortress*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

LACM • Nuclear AGM-86B

Strategic Defenses – Early Warning

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RADAR

NORTH WARNING SYSTEM 50: 14 AN/FPS-117; 36 AN/FPS-124

SOLID STATE PHASED ARRAY RADAR SYSTEM (SSPARS) 5 AN/FPS-132 Upgraded Early Warning Radar located at Beale AFB (CA), Cape Cod SFS (MA), Clear SFS (AK), Pituffik SB (GL) and RAF Fylingdales (UK)

SPACETRACK SYSTEM 7: 1 AN/FPS-85 Spacetrack Radar at Eglin AFB (FL); 6 contributing radars at Cavalier SFS (ND), Clear SFS (AK), Pituffik SB (GL), RAF Fylingdales (UK), Beale AFB (CA) and Cape Cod SFS (MA); 3 Spacetrack Optical Trackers located at Socorro (NM), Maui (HI), Diego Garcia (BIOT)

PERIMETER ACQUISITION RADAR ATTACK CHARACTERISATION SYSTEM (PARCS) 1 AN/FPQ-16 at Cavalier SFS (ND)

DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS 5 located at Kwajalein Atoll, Ascension Island, Australia, Kaena Point (HI), MIT Lincoln Laboratory (MA)

GROUND BASED ELECTRO OPTICAL DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (GEODSS) Socorro (NM), Maui (HI), Diego Garcia (BIOT)

STRATEGIC DEFENCES – MISSILE DEFENCES

SEA-BASED: *Aegis* engagement cruisers and destroyers

LAND-BASED: 40 ground-based interceptors at Fort Greely (AK); 4 ground-based interceptors at Vandenburg SFB (CA)

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 417

COMMUNICATIONS 108: 6 AEHF; 6 DSCS-III; 2 *Milstar*-I; 3 *Milstar*-II; 5 MUOS; 5 SDS-III; 2 SDS-IV; 1 *TacSat*-4; 1 *TacSat*-6; 19 Transport Layer Tranche 0; 42 Transport Layer Tranche 1; 6 UFO; 10 WGS SV2

POSITIONING, NAVIGATION & TIMING 32: 12 NAVSTAR Block IIF; 6 NAVSTAR Block IIR; 7 NAVSTAR Block IIRM; 7 NAVSTAR Block III

METEOROLOGY/OCEANOGRAPHY 5: 4 DMSP-5; 1 WSF-M

ISR 207: 5 FIA *Radar*; 5 *Evolved Enhanced/Improved Crystal* (visible and infrared imagery); 2 NRO L-71; 2 NRO L-76; ε193 *Starshield*

ELINT/SIGINT 34: 8 *Mentor* (advanced *Orion*); 2 *Mercury*; 12 Naval Ocean Surveillance System (NOSS); 2 *Nemesis*; 2 NRO L-85; 1 *Sharp* (NRO L-67); 3 *Trumpet*; 4 Improved *Trumpet*

SPACE SURVEILLANCE 11: 6 GSSAP; 1 ORS-5; 1 SBSS (Space Based Surveillance System); 3 *Silent Barker* (NRO L-107)

EARLY WARNING 20: 4 DSP; 2 HTBSS; 6 SBIRS *Geo*; 8 Tracking Layer Tranche 0

REUSABLE SPACECRAFT 2 X-37B OTV

COUNTERSPACE • EW Counter Communications System (CCS)

US Army 454,900

FORCES BY ROLE

Sqn are generally bn sized and tp are generally coy sized

COMMAND

4 (I, III, V & XVIII AB) corps HQ

1 (2nd) inf div HQ

1 (56th) arty comd

SPECIAL FORCES

(see USSOCOM)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 (1st Armd & 1st Cav) armd div (3 (1st–3rd ABCT) armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 SP arty bde HQ; 1 log bde; 1 (hy cbt avn) hel bde; 1 SAM bn)

1 (1st) inf div (2 (1st & 2nd ABCT) armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 SP arty bde HQ; 1 log bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

1 (3rd) inf div (2 (1st & 2nd ABCT) armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 lt inf bn; 1 SP arty bde HQ; 1 log bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

Mechanised

1 (4th) inf div (1 (3rd ABCT) armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 (1st SBCT) mech bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 (2nd SBCT) mech bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 SP arty bde HQ; 1 log bde; 1 (hy cbt avn) hel bde)

1 (7th) inf div (2 (1st & 2nd SBCT, 2nd ID) mech bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn))

1 (2nd CR) mech bde (1 armd recce sqn, 3 mech sqn, 1 arty sqn, 1 cbt engr sqn, 1 CSS sqn)

1 (3rd CR) mech bde (1 armd recce sqn, 3 mech sqn, 1 arty sqn, 1 CSS sqn)

Light

1 (10th Mtn) inf div (2 (1st & 2nd BCT) lt inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 (3rd MBCT) lt inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn);1 log bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

1 (25th) inf div (1 (2nd MBCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 1 recce coy, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 CSS bn), 1 (3rd MBCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 1 recce coy, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 CSS bn), 1 log bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

5 (Sy Force Assist) inf bde(-)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (11th) AB div (1 (1st BCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 CSS bn); 1 (2nd BCT) AB bde (1 recce bn, 2 para bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn))

1 (82nd) AB div (3 (1st & 3rd BCT) AB bde (1 recce coy, 3 para bn, 1 arty bn); 1 (2nd BCT) AB bde (1 recce coy, 3 para bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy); 1 cbt engr bn, 1 log bde, 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

1 (101st) air aslt div (1 (1st MBCT) air aslt bde (3 air aslt bn), 1 (2nd MBCT) air aslt bde (1 recce coy, 3 air aslt bn, 1 cbt engr bn), 1 (3rd MBCT) air aslt bde (3 air aslt bn, 1 cbt engr bn), 1 arty bde (3 arty bn, 1 AD bn), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int bn, 1 log bde, 1 (cbt avn) hel bde)

1 (173rd BCT) AB bde (1 recce bn, 2 para bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 CSS bn)

Other

1 (11th ACR) trg armd cav regt (OPFOR) (2 armd cav sqn, 1 CSS bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 MRL bde (2 MRL bn)

1 MRL bde (1 MRL bn; 1 SSM bn)

1 MRL bde (5 MRL bn)

5 engr bde

2 EOD gp (2 EOD bn)

10 int bde

2 int gp

3 MP bde

1 NBC bde

3 (strat) sigs bde

4 (tac) sigs bde

1 (1st MDTF) cbt spt bde (1 SSM bn, 1 (MDEB) cbt spt bn, 1 AD bn)

1 (2nd MDTF) cbt spt bde (1 (MDEB) cbt spt bn)

1 (3rd MDTF) cbt spt bde (1 SSM bn, 1 (MDEB) cbt spt bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
2 log bde
3 med bde
1 tpt bde
ISR
1 ISR avn bde
HELICOPTER
2 (cbt avn) hel bde
1 (cbt avn) hel bde HQ
AIR DEFENCE
6 SAM bde

Reserve Organisations

Army National Guard 328,800 reservists

Normally dual-funded by DoD and states. Civil-emergency responses can be mobilised by state governors. Federal government can mobilise ARNG for major domestic emergencies and for overseas operations

FORCES BY ROLE
COMMAND
8 div HQ
SPECIAL FORCES
(see USSOCOM)
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 armd recce sqn
Armoured
5 (ABCT) armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn)
Mechanised
2 (SBCT) mech bde (1 armd recce sqn, 3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn)
Light
1 (MBCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn)
13 (IBCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn)
6 (IBCT) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 CSS bn)
1 (Sy Force Assist) inf bde(-)
4 inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
7 arty bde
8 arty bde HQ
8 engr bde
1 EOD regt
3 int bde
3 MP bde
1 NBC bde
2 (tac) sigs bde
17 cbt spt bde
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
10 log bde
17 (regional) log spt gp
HELICOPTER
8 (cbt avn) hel bde
5 (theatre avn) hel bde
AIR DEFENCE
3 SAM bde

Army Reserve 170,300 reservists

Reserve under full command of US Army. Does not have state-emergency liability of Army National Guard

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
(see USSOCOM)
COMBAT SUPPORT
4 engr bde
4 MP bde
2 NBC bde
2 sigs bde
3 cbt spt bde
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
9 log bde
11 med bde

Army Stand-by Reserve 700 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 2,640: ε540 M1A1 SA *Abrams*; ε1,320 M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; ε780 M1A2 SEPv3 *Abrams*; (ε1,500 more M1A1/A2 *Abrams* in store)
LT TK 26+ M10 *Booker*
RECCE 1,745: ε1,200 M3A2/A3 *Bradley*; 545 M1127 *Stryker* RV (ε800 more M3 *Bradley* in store)
IFV 2,989: ε14 LAV-25; ε2,000 M2A2/A3 *Bradley*; ε400 M2A4 *Bradley*; ε300 M7A3/SA BFIST (OP); ε50 M7A4 BFIST (OP); 83 M1296 *Stryker Dragoon*; 142 M1304 *Stryker* ICVVA1 (in test); (ε2,000 more M2 *Bradley* in store)
APC 9,876
APC (T) 4,700: ε500 M1283 AMPV GP (incl CP and amb variants); ε4,200 M113A2/A3 (ε8,000 more in store)
APC (W) 2,242: ε760 M1126 *Stryker* ICV; 217 M1130 *Stryker* CV (CP); 134 M1131 *Stryker* FSV (OP); 163 M1133 *Stryker* MEV (Amb); 54 M1251A1 *Stryker* FSV (OP); 141 M1254A1 *Stryker* MEV (Amb); 131 M1255A1 *Stryker* CV (CP); 642 M1256A1 *Stryker* ICV
PPV 2,934: 2,633 *MaxxPro Dash*; 301 *MaxxPro* LWB (Amb)
AUV 24,641: ε17,350 JLTV; 1,175 M1117 ASV; 465 M1200 *Armored Knight* (OP); 5,651 M-ATV
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 418: 250 M9 ACE; 123 M1132 *Stryker* ESV; 45 M1257A1 *Stryker* ESV

ARV 1,293+: 338 M88A1; 955 M88A2 (ε1,000 more M88A1 in store); some M578

VLB 415: ε230 M60 AVLB; 125 M1074 Joint Assault Bridge System; 20 REBS; 40 *Wolverine* HAB

MW 149+: *Aardvark* JSFU Mk4; some *Husky* 2G; *Hydrema* 910 MCV-2; M58/M59 MICLIC; M139; 149 M1150 ABV; *Rhino*

NBC VEHICLES 234 M1135 *Stryker* NBCRV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 1,133: 102 M1134 *Stryker* ATGM; 31 M1253A1 *Stryker* ATGM; ε1,000 M1167 HMMWV TOW

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 5,133

SP 155mm 670: ε330 M109A6; ε340 M109A7 (ε850 more M109A6 in store)

TOWED 1,212: **105mm** 821 M119A2/3; **155mm** 391 M777A2

MRL 227mm 674: ε420 M142 HIMARS; 184 M270A1; ε70 M270A2 MLRS

MOR 2,577: **81mm** 990 M252; **120mm** 1,076 M120/M1064A3; **SP 120mm** 511; 303 M1129 *Stryker* MC; 138 M1252A1 *Stryker* MC; ε70 M1287 AMPV MC

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SSM • Conventional 8 *Typhon*; SM-6 Block IA (launched from *Typhon*)

SRBM • Conventional MGM-140A/B ATACMS; MGM-168 ATACMS; PrSM (All launched from M270 MLRS or M142 HIMARS MRLs)

GLCM • Conventional RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block V (launched from *Typhon*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 8

LST 8 *Frank Besson* (capacity 24 *Abrams* MBT)

LANDING CRAFT 26

LCT 17 LCU 2000 (capacity 5 M1 *Abrams* MBT)

LCM 9 LCM 8 (capacity either 1 M1 *Abrams* MBT or 200 troops)

AIRCRAFT

SIGINT 3: 2 CL-600 *Artemis* (in test); 1 Global-6500 *Ares* (in test)

TPT 237: **Light** 234: 170 Beech A200 *King Air* (C-12 *Huron*); 42 Cessna 560 *Citation* (UC-35A/B); 22 SA-227 *Metro* (C-26E); **PAX** 3: 2 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 1 Gulfstream G550 (C-37B)

TRG 4 T-6D *Texan* II

HELICOPTERS

ATK 750: ε90 AH-64D *Apache*; ε660 AH-64E *Apache*

SAR 385: 19 HH-60L *Black Hawk*; 366 HH-60M *Black Hawk* (medevac)

TPT 2,738: **Heavy** 465 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 1,733: ε20 UH-60A *Black Hawk;* ε680 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 943 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; ε90 UH-60V *Black Hawk*; **Light** 540: 457 UH-72A *Lakota*; 18 UH-72B *Lakota*; 65 UH-1H/V *Iroquois*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 680

CISR • Heavy ε180 MQ-1C *Gray Eagle*

OWA *Switchblade*-600

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 915+

Long-range 462 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Short-range NASAMS

Point-defence 453+: FIM-92 *Stinger*; some FS-LIDS; 453 M1097 *Avenger*

SPAAGM 30mm some M-LIDS; ε140 *Sgt Stout*

GUNS • Towed • 20mm *Phalanx* (LPWS)

DE 4 DE M-SHORAD (in test)

MISSILE DEFENCE • Long-range 45+ THAAD

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114K/L/M/N/R *Hellfire* II; AGM-179A JAGM; AGR-20A APKWS

US Navy 340,250

6 Fleets: 2nd – Atlantic; 3rd – Pacific; 4th – Caribbean, Central and South America; 5th – Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea; 6th – Mediterranean; 7th – Indian Ocean, East Asia, W. Pacific; plus Military Sealift Command (MSC); Naval Reserve Force (NRF). For Naval Special Warfare Command, see US Special Operations Command

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 64

STRATEGIC • SSBN 14 *Ohio* (opcon US STRATCOM) with up to 20 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5/D-5LE nuclear SLBM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

TACTICAL 50

SSGN 48:

4 *Ohio* (mod) with 22 7-cell MAC VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

1 *Los Angeles* Flight II with 1 12-cell VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

19 *Los Angeles* Flight III with 1 12-cell VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

10 *Virginia* Flight I/II with 1 12-cell VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

8 *Virginia* Flight III with 2 6-cell VPT VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

6 *Virginia* Flight IV with 2 6-cell VPT VLS with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM, 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

SSN 2 *Seawolf* (one more in long-term repair) with 8 single 660mm TT with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV LACM/Mk 48 ADCAP mod 6/7 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 121

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVN 11:

1 *Gerald R. Ford* with 2 octuple Mk 29 mod 5 GMLS with RIM-162D ESSM SAM, 2 Mk 49 mod 3 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 3 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (typical capacity 75+ F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet* FGA ac; F-35C *Lightning* II FGA ac; E-2D *Hawkeye* AEW&C ac; EA-18G *Growler* EW ac; MH-60R *Seahawk* ASW hel; MH-60S *Knight Hawk* MRH hel)

10 *Nimitz* with 2 8-cell Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-162D ESSM SAM, 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM Block 2 SAM, 3 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (typical capacity 55 F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet* FGA ac; F-35C *Lightning* II FGA ac; 4 EA-18G *Growler* EW ac; 4 E-2C/D *Hawkeye* AEW ac; 6 MH-60R/S *Seahawk*/*Knight Hawk* hel)

CRUISERS • CGHM 9:

7 *Ticonderoga* with *Aegis* Baseline 5/6/8/9 C2, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84D *Harpoon* Block 1C AShM, 16 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (of which 2 only 5-cell and fitted with reload crane) with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/SM-2 Block III/IIIA/IIIB/IV SAM/SM-3 Block IA/B SAM/SM-6 Block I/IA SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 2 127mm guns (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk*/MH-60S *Knight Hawk* hels)

1 *Zumwalt* with 20 4-cell Mk 57 VLS with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162 ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block IIIA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 155mm guns (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk* ASW hel or 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* ASW hel and 3 *Fire Scout* UAV)

1 *Zumwalt* with 20 4-cell Mk 57 VLS with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162 ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block IIIA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 1 155mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk* ASW hel or 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* ASW hel and 3 *Fire Scout* UAV) (being upgraded to carry CPS msl)

DESTROYERS 74:

DDGHM 45:

5 *Arleigh Burke* Flight IIA with *Aegis* Baseline 5/9 C2, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block III/IIIA/IIIB/IV SAM/SM-3 Block IA/B SAM/SM-6 Block I/IA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk*/MH-60S *Knight Hawk* hels)

40 *Arleigh Burke* Flight IIA with *Aegis* Baseline 6/7/9 C2, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block III/IIIA/IIIB/IV SAM/SM-3 Block IA/B SAM/SM-6 Block I/IA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk*/MH-60S *Knight Hawk* hels) (of which 10 vessels also with 1 Mk 15 SeaRAM with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 and 8 vessels also with 1 Optical Dazzling Interdictor, Navy (ODIN) LWS)

1 *Arleigh Burke* Flight III with *Aegis* Baseline 10 C2, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block III/IIIA/IIIB/IV SAM/SM-3 Block IA/B SAM/SM-6 Block I/IA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R *Seahawk*/MH-60S *Knight Hawk* hels)

DDGM 28 *Arleigh Burke* Flight I/II with *Aegis* Baseline 5/9 C2, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84D *Harpoon* Block 1C AShM, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (of which 2 only 5-cell and fitted with reload crane) with RGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM/SM-2 Block III/IIIA/IIIB/IV SAM/SM-3 Block IA/B SAM/SM-6 Block I SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (of which 5 vessels with 1 Mk 15 SeaRAM with RIM-116C RAM Block 2, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B instead of 2 *Phalanx*), 1 127mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FRIGATES 27:

FFGHM 9 *Independence* with 2 quad lnchr with NSM (RGM-184A) AShM, 1 11-cell SeaRAM lnchr with RIM-116C Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R/S *Seahawk*/*Knight Hawk* hel) (some with MCM mission package)

FFHM 18:

10 *Freedom* with 1 21-cell Mk 49 lnchr with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R/S *Seahawk*/*Knight Hawk* hel)

8 *Independence* with 1 11-cell SeaRAM lnchr with RIM-116C Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun (capacity 2 MH-60R/S *Seahawk*/*Knight Hawk* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 107

PBF 107: 32 Combatant Craft Assault; 3 Combatant Craft Heavy; 30 Combatant Craft Medium Mk 1; 42 Defiant 40 (40PB)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES

MCO 4 *Avenger*

COMMAND SHIPS

LCC 2 *Blue Ridge* with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 3 LCPL; 2 LCVP; 700 troops; 1 med hel) (of which 1 vessel partially crewed by Military Sealift Command personnel)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 32:

LHA 2 *America* with 2 8-cell Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-162D ESSM SAM, 2 Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity up to 29 ac/hel incl: 6-13 F-35B *Lightning* II FGA ac (possible 20 as full '*Lightning* carrier'); 4 AH-1Z *Viper* atk hel; up to 12 MV-22B *Osprey* tpt ac; 2

MH-60S *Knight Hawk* MRH; 4 CH-53E *Sea Stallion* tpt hel; 2 UH-1Y *Iroquois* tpt hel; up to 1,800 troops)

LHD 7 *Wasp* with 2 8-cell Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7M/P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity up to 23 ac/hel incl: 6 AV-8B *Harrier* II FGA or F-35B *Lightning* II FGA ac (possible 20 F-35B as full '*Lightning* carrier'); 4 AH-1Z *Viper* atk hel; 4 CH-53E *Sea Stallion* hel; up to 6 MV-22B *Osprey* tpt ac; 3 UH-1Y *Iroquois* tpt hel; 3 LCAC(L); 60 tanks; 1,687 troops)

LPD 13 *San Antonio* with 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM (1 vessel also fitted with 1 Solid-State Laser Technology Maturation (SSL-TM) LWS) (capacity 2 CH-53E *Sea Stallion* hel or 2 MV-22 *Osprey*; 2 LCAC(L); 14 AAV; 720 troops)

LSD 10:

4 *Harpers Ferry* with 2 Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 2 CH-53E *Sea Stallion* hel; 2 LCAC(L); 40 tanks; 500 troops)

6 *Whidbey Island* with 2 Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 2 CH-53E *Sea Stallion* hel; 4 LCAC(L); 40 tanks; 500 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 147:

LCU 25 LCU 1610 (capacity either 1 M1 *Abrams* MBT or 350 troops)

LCM 7 LCM 8

LCP 33 Maritime Positioning Force Utility Boat (MPF-UB)

LCAC 82: 68 LCAC(L) (MLU ongoing) (capacity either 1 MBT or 60 troops); 14 *Ship to Shore Connector* (SSC) (capacity 1 MBT or 145 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 14

AGOR 6: 2 *Neil Armstrong*; 3 *Thomas G. Thompson*; 1 *Kilo Moana* (all leased out):

AX 1 *Prevail*

ESB 5 *Lewis B. Puller* (MSC) (capacity 4 MH-53/MH-60 hel)

SSA 2 *Dry Combat Submersible*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV 12

DATA • Medium 2: 1 *Arabian Fox* (MAST-13); 1 Saildrone SD-3000

MW • Medium 3 UISS

UTL 7: **Large** 4: 3 *Ranger*; 1 *Vanguard*; **Medium** 2 *Sea Hunter*; **Small** 1 *Devil Ray* T38

UUV • UTL • Extra-large 2: 1 *Orca*; 1 *Proteus*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

USV • DATA *Adaro*; *Global Autonomous Response Craft*; *Saildrone Explorer; Wave Glider*

UUV

DATA *Iver*-3; *Kingfish* Mk 18 mod 2; *Knifefish*; LBS-AUV (REMUS 600); LBS-G *Razorback*; *Lionfish* (REMUS 300); *Marlin*; *Riptide Micro*; *Sealion* (*Bluefin*-9); *Submaran*; *Swordfish* Mk 18 mod 1 (REMUS 100); *Viperfish* Mk 18 mod 3 (Iver-4 900)

MW *Archerfish*; EX-116; *Seafox* (AN/SLQ-60); SLQ-48; SRS *Fusion*

UTL *Bluefin*-12D; CURV 21; *Deep Drone* 8000; HUGIN; *Iver*-4 580; MR2 *Hydros*

MISSILE DEFENCE • Long-range 6 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-3 (Poland & Romania)

Naval Reserve Forces 95,500

Selected Reserve 58,300

Individual Ready Reserve 37,200

Naval Inactive Fleet

Notice for reactivation: 60–90 days minimum (still on naval-vessel register)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AMPHIBIOUS 1

LSD 1 *Whidbey Island*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

AOR 1 *Henry J. Kaiser* with 1 hel landing platform

ARS 2 *Safeguard*

Military Sealift Command (MSC)

Fleet Oiler (PM1)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 17

AOR 17: 4 *John Lewis* with 1 hel landing platform; 13 *Henry J. Kaiser* with 1 hel landing platform

Special Mission (PM2)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23

AGM 2: 1 *Howard O. Lorenzen*; 1 Sea-based X-band radar

AGOR 6 *Pathfinder*

AGOS 5: 1 *Impeccable*; 4 *Victorious*

AGE 1 *Waters*

AKRH 1 *Ocean Trader* (long-term chartered, spec ops role)

ARC 2: 1 *Decisive*; 1 *Global Sentinel* (all long-term chartered)

AS 4 *Arrowhead*

ATF 2: 1 HOS *Red Dawn*; 1 HOS *Red Rock* (all long-term chartered, surv role)

Prepositioning (PM3)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 18

AG 2: 1 *V Adm K.R. Wheeler*; 1 *Fast Tempo*

AK 2: 1 *Maj. Bernard F. Fisher*; 1 *Cpt David I. Lyon* (all long-term chartered)

AKR 9: 2 *Bob Hope*; 1 *Stockham*; 6 *Watson*

AKRH 3 *2nd Lt John P. Bobo*

ESD 2 *Montford Point*

Service Support (PM4)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 14

AGE 1 *HOS Resolution* (long-term chartered)
AH 2 *Mercy* with 1 hel landing platform
ARS 2 *Safeguard*
AS 6: 2 *Emory S. Land*; 1 *Kellie Chouest* (long-term chartered); 1 *Malama* (long-term chartered); 2 other (long-term chartered)
ATF 3: 1 *Gary Chouest* (long-term chartered); 1 *Ocean Valor* (long-term chartered, used as AGE); 1 *Powhatan*

Fleet Ordnance and Dry Cargo (PM6)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 16

AOE 2 *Supply*
AFS 14 *Lewis and Clark*

Expeditionary Fast Transport (PM8)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 13

EPF 13: 2 *Guam*; 9 *Spearhead* Flight I (of which 2 in reduced operating status); 2 *Spearhead* Flight II with 1 hel landing platform

Dry Cargo and Tankers

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 13

AK 1 SLNC *Star* (long-term chartered)
AO 12: 1 *Allied Pacific*; 1 *Badlands Trader*; 2 *Empire State*; 1 *Haina Patriot*; 1 *Overseas Mykonos*; 2 *Pohang Pioneer*; 1 SLNC *Goodwill*; 1 SLNC *Pax*; 1 *Stena Polaris*; 1 *Yosemite Trader* (all long-term chartered)

US Maritime Administration (MARAD)

National Defense Reserve Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 15

AGOS 1 *General Rudder* (trg role)
AGM 2: 1 *Pacific Collector*; 1 *Pacific Tracker*
AK 5: 2 *Cape Ann* (breakbulk); 1 *Cape Chalmers* (breakbulk); 1 *Del Monte* (breakbulk); 1 *Savannah*
AKR 1 *Cape Arundel*
AP 2: 1 *Golden Bear* (trg role); 1 *Zera L Tanner* (USSOCOM spt)
AX 4: 1 *Freedom Star*; 1 *Kings Pointer;* 2 *Empire State* (NSMV)

Ready Reserve Force

Ships at readiness up to a maximum of 30 days

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 52

AK 4: 2 *Gopher State*; 2 *Keystone State*
AKR 48: 1 *Adm W.M. Callaghan*; 5 *Algol*; 5 *Bob Hope*; 1 *Cape Arundel*; 5 *Cape Ducato*; 1 *Cape Edmont*; 3 *Cape Hudson*; 2 *Cape Knox*; 3 *Cape Island*; 1 *Cape Orlando*; 3 *Cape Race*; 5 *Cape Sable*; 3 *Cape Texas*; 2 *Cape Victory*; 2 *Cape Washington*; 2 *Gordon*; 2 *Watson*; 2 *Wright* (breakbulk)

Naval Aviation

10 air wg. Each air wing usually comprises 8 sqn: 4 with F/A-18 or F-35; 1 with EA-18G; 1 with E-2D; 1 with MH-60R; 1 with MH-60S

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

19 sqn with F/A-18E *Super Hornet*
11 sqn with F/A-18F *Super Hornet*
2 sqn with F-35C *Lightning* II
2 sqn with F-35C *Lightning* II (forming)

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

13 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon*
1 (special projects) sqn with P-8A *Poseidon*
17 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*

ELINT/ELECTRONIC WARFARE

14 sqn with EA-18G *Growler*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*
8 sqn with E-2D *Hawkeye*

COMMAND & CONTROL

2 sqn with E-6B *Mercury*

MINE COUNTERMEASURES

1 sqn with MH-53E *Sea Dragon*

TRANSPORT

3 sqn with CMV-22B *Osprey*
1 sqn with C-2A *Greyhound*

TRAINING

1 (FRS) sqn with EA-18G *Growler*
1 (FRS) sqn with C-2A *Greyhound*; E-2C/D *Hawkeye*; TE-2C *Hawkeye*
1 sqn with E-6B *Mercury*
2 (FRS) sqn with F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet*
1 (FRS) sqn with F-35C *Lightning* II
1 (FRS) sqn with MH-53 *Sea Dragon*
2 (FRS) sqn with MH-60S *Knight Hawk*; HH-60H *Seahawk*
2 (FRS) sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*
1 (FRS) sqn with MQ-4C *Triton*; P-8A *Poseidon*
6 sqn with T-6A/B *Texan* II
2 sqn with T-44C *Pegasus*; T-54A
5 sqn with T-45C *Goshawk*
2 hel sqn with TH-57B/C *Sea Ranger*
1 hel sqn with TH-73A

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

14 sqn with MH-60S *Knight Hawk*

ISR UAV

2 sqn with MQ-4C *Triton*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 977 combat capable

FTR 14: 10 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*
FGA 685: 18 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 7 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 85 F-35C *Lightning* II; 15 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 1 F/A-18D *Hornet*; 319 F/A-18E *Super Hornet*; 240 F/A-18F *Super Hornet*

ATK 2 AT-6E *Wolverine*
ASW 125: 3 P-3C *Orion*; 122 P-8A *Poseidon*
EW 151 EA-18G *Growler**
ISR 2 MC-12 *Javaman*
AEW&C 81: 12 E-2C *Hawkeye*; 69 E-2D *Hawkeye*
C2 16 E-6B *Mercury*
TKR/TPT 11: 10 KC-130T *Hercules*; 1 KC-130J *Hercules*
TPT • Light 34: 3 Beech A200 *King Air* (C-12C *Huron)*; 6 Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12F *Huron*); 7 Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12M *Huron*); 7 C-2A *Greyhound*; 2 DHC-2 *Beaver (*U-6A); 2 Gulfstream G100 (C-38A); 7 SA-227-BC *Metro* III (C-26D)
TRG 437: 43 T-6A *Texan* II; 173 T-6B *Texan* II; 14 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 10 T-38C *Talon*; 33 T-44C *Pegasus*; 23 T-54A; 138 T-45C *Goshawk*; 2 TE-2C *Hawkeye*; 1 TE-6B
TILTROTOR • TPT 42 CMV-22B *Osprey*
HELICOPTERS
ASW 262 MH-60R *Seahawk*
MRH 251 MH-60S *Knight Hawk* (Multi Mission Support)
MCM 19 MH-53E *Sea Dragon*
ISR 6 OH-58C *Kiowa*
TPT 15: **Medium** 5 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; **Light** 10: 5 UH-72A *Lakota*; 2 UH-1N *Iroquois*; 3 UH-1Y *Venom*
TRG 127: 16 TH-57B *Sea Ranger*; 15 TH-57C *Sea Ranger*; 96 TH-73A
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 2 MQ-9A *Reaper*
ISR 59: **Heavy** 17 MQ-4C *Triton*; **Medium** 31 RQ-23A *Tigershark*; **Light** 11 RQ-21A *Blackjack*
TKR 1 MQ-25 *Stingray* (in test)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow* (being withdrawn); **ARH** AIM-120C-5/C-7/D AMRAAM; AIM-174B *Gunslinger*
ASM AGM-65F *Maverick*; AGM-114M *Hellfire* II; AGR-20A APKWS
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*; AGM-84N *Harpoon* Block II+; AGM-158C LRASM
ARM AGM-88B/C HARM; AGM-88E AARGM
LACM • Conventional AGM-84E/H/K SLAM/SLAM-ER
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III; GBU-51 LCDB
Laser & INS/GPS-guided EGBU-12 *Paveway* II; EGBU-24 *Paveway* III; GBU-52 LCDB; GBU-54 Laser JDAM; GBU-56 Laser JDAM
INS/GPS-guided GBU-31/-32/-38 JDAM; AGM-154A/C/C-1 JSOW
Multi-mode guided GBU-53/B *Stormbreaker*

Naval Aviation Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet*
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
2 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon* (forming)
1 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*
ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EA-18G *Growler*
TRANSPORT
6 log spt sqn with B-737-700 (C-40A *Clipper*)
1 log spt sqn with Gulfstream V/G550 (C-37A/B)
5 sqn with C-130T/KC-130T *Hercules*
TRAINING
2 (aggressor) sqn with F-5F/N *Tiger* II
1 (aggressor) sqn with F-16C *Fighting Falcon*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 64 combat capable
FTR 26: 2 F-5F *Tiger* II; 24 F-5N *Tiger* II
FGA 24: 12 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 10 F/A-18E *Super Hornet*; 2 F/A-18F *Super Hornet*
ASW 9 P-8A *Poseidon*
EW 5 EA-18G *Growler**
TKR/TPT 10 KC-130T *Hercules*
TPT 37: **Medium** 16 C-130T *Hercules*; **PAX** 21: 17 B-737-700 (C-40A *Clipper*); 1 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 3 Gulfstream G550 (C-37B)
TRG 77 T-6B *Texan* II
HELICOPTERS
ASW 7 MH-60R *Seahawk*
MCM 5 MH-53E *Sea Dragon*

US Marine Corps 172,850

3 Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF), 3 Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEB), 7 Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) drawn from 3 div. Composition varies with mission requirements

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
(see USSOCOM)
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
3 (MEF) recce coy
Amphibious
1 (1st) mne div (2 armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 2 mne regt (4 mne bn), 1 mne regt (3 mne bn), 1 amph aslt bn, 1 arty regt (3 arty bn, 1 GLCM bty), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 EW bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)
1 (2nd) mne div (1 armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 3 mne regt (3 mne bn), 1 amph aslt bn, 1 arty regt (2 arty bn), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 EW bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)
1 (3rd) mne div (1 recce bn, 1 mne regt (1 mne bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn), 1 mne regt (1 mne bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn), 1 EW bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
3 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
IFV 488 LAV-25
APC • APC (W) 207 LAV variants (66 CP; 127 log; 14 EW)
AAV 1,621: 1,200 AAV-7A1 (all roles); 421 ACV
AUV 9,229: 1,725 *Cougar*; ε6,800 JLTV; 704 M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 105: 60 AAVRA1; 45 LAV-R
MW 38 *Buffalo*; some *Husky* 2G
VLB ε30 M60 AVLB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 106 LAV-AT
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; FGM-172B SRAW-MPV; TOW

ARTILLERY 1,459
TOWED 812: **105mm**: 331 M101A1; **155mm** 481 M777A2
MRL 227mm 47 M142 HIMARS
MOR 600: **81mm** 535 M252; **SP 81mm** 65 LAV-M; **120mm** (49 EFSS in store for trg)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS
USV • Data 5 LRUSV

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 4 NMESIS

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 100 BQM-147 *Exdrone*
TPT 6 TRV-150C

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Marine Corps Aviation

3 active and 1 reserve Marine Aircraft Wings (MAW)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with AV-8B *Harrier* II
1 sqn with F/A-18C *Hornet*
2 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*
7 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II
3 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II (forming)
2 sqn with F-35C *Lightning* II
1 sqn with F-35C *Lightning* II (forming)

COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Beech A200/B200 *King Air* (UC-12F/M *Huron);* Beech 350 *King Air* (UC-12W *Huron*); Cessna 560 *Citation Ultra/Encore* (UC-35C/D); Gulfstream IV (C-20G)

TANKER
4 sqn with KC-130J *Hercules*

TRANSPORT
15 sqn with MV-22B *Osprey*

TRAINING
2 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II
1 sqn with MV-22B *Osprey*
1 hel sqn with AH-1Z *Viper*; UH-1Y *Venom*
1 hel sqn with CH-53E *Sea Stallion*
1 UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
6 sqn with AH-1Z *Viper*; UH-1Y *Venom*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
5 sqn with CH-53E *Sea Stallion*
1 sqn with CH-53K *King Stallion* (forming)
1 (VIP) sqn with MV-22B *Osprey*; VH-3D *Sea King*; VH-60N *White Hawk*

CISR UAV
2 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE
3 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 310 combat capable
FGA 310: 162 F-35B *Lightning* II; 24 F-35C *Lightning* II; 65 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 42 F/A-18D *Hornet;* 14 AV-8B *Harrier* II; 3 TAV-8B *Harrier*
TKR/TPT 65 KC-130J *Hercules*
TPT 20: **Light** 18: 2 Beech B200 *King Air* (UC-12F *Huron*); 2 Beech B200 *King Air* (UC-12M *Huron*); 7 Beech 350 *King Air* (C-12W *Huron*); 7 Cessna 560 *Citation Encore* (UC-35D); **PAX** 2 Gulfstream IV (C-20G)
TRG 77: 3 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 21 T-44C *Pegasus*; 53 T-45C *Goshawk*

TILTROTOR • TPT 306 MV-22B *Osprey*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 143 AH-1Z *Viper*
TPT 277: **Heavy** 130: 107 CH-53E *Sea Stallion*; 23 CH-53K *King Stallion* (in test); **Medium** 36: 9 VH-3D *Sea King* (VIP); 6 VH-60N *White Hawk* (VIP); 21 VH-92A; **Light** 111 UH-1Y *Venom*
TRG 38: 3 TH-57B *Sea Ranger*; 7 TH-57C *Sea Ranger*; 28 TH-73A

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 20 MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C/D AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65E *Maverick*; AGM-114K *Hellfire* II; AGM-176 *Griffin*; AGM-179A JAGM; AGR-20A APKWS
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*; AGM-158C LRASM
ARM AGM-88E/G AARGM/AARGM-ER
LACM AGM-84E/H/K SLAM/SLAM-ER

BOMBS
Laser-guided: GBU-10/-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-51 LCDB
Laser & INS/GPS-guided: EGBU-12 *Paveway* II; EGBU-24 *Paveway* III; GBU-49 Enhanced *Paveway* II; GBU-52 LCDB; GBU-54 Laser JDAM; GBU-56 Laser JDAM
INS/GPS guided GBU-31/-32/-38 JDAM; AGM-154A/C/C-1 JSOW

Multi-mode guided GBU-53/B *Stormbreaker*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*; M1097 *Avenger*

SPAAGM 30mm 20 MADIS

Reserve Organisations

Marine Corps Reserve 33,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

2 MEF recce coy

Amphibious

1 (4th) mne div (1 armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 2 mne regt (3 mne bn), 1 amph aslt bn, 1 arty regt (2 arty bn, 1 MRL bn), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

Marine Corps Aviation Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F/A-18C/C+ *Hornet*

TANKER

1 sqn with KC-130J *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with MV-22B *Osprey*

TRAINING

2 (aggressor) sqn with F-5F/N *Tiger* II

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AH-1Z *Viper*; UH-1Y *Venom*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with CH-53E *Sea Stallion*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 25 combat capable

FTR 15: 1 F-5F *Tiger* II; 14 F-5N *Tiger* II

FGA 10: 2 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 7 F/A-18C+ *Hornet*; 1 F/A-18D *Hornet*

TKR/TPT 12 KC-130J *Hercules*

TPT 9: **Light** 7: 2 Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12F); 2 Beech 350 *King Air* (UC-12W *Huron*); 3 Cessna 560 *Citation Encore* (UC-35D); **PAX** 2 B-737-700 (C-40A *Clipper*)

TILTROTOR • TPT 20 MV-22B *Osprey*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 25 AH-1Z *Viper*

TPT 28: **Heavy** 8 CH-53E *Sea Stallion*; **Light** 20 UH-1Y *Venom*

Marine Stand-by Reserve 700 reservists

Trained individuals available for mobilisation

US Coast Guard 42,300

9 districts (4 Pacific, 5 Atlantic)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 335

PSOH 24: 1 *Alex Haley*; 13 *Famous* with 1 76mm gun; 10 *Legend* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 57mm gun (capacity 2 MH-65 hel)

PCO 68: 9 *Reliance* (with 1 hel landing platform) (3 more in reserve); 59 *Sentinel* (Damen 4708)

PBF 185: 173 *Response Boat-Medium* (RB-M); 12 SPC-SV

PBI 58 *Marine Protector*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 175

AAR 110 47-foot Motor Life Boat

ABU 51: 16 *Juniper*; 3 WLI; 14 *Keeper*; 18 WLR

AGB 13: 9 *Bay*; 1 *Mackinaw*; 1 *Healy*; 1 *Polar* (1 additional *Polar* in reserve); 1 *Storis*

AXS 1 *Eagle* (ex-GER *Gorch Fock*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW SRS *Fusion*

US Coast Guard Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

SAR 34: 16 HC-130J *Hercules*; 2 HC-144A; 16 HC-144B

TPT 16: **Medium** 14 C-27J *Spartan*; **PAX** 2: 1 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 1 Gulfstream G550 (C-37B)

HELICOPTERS

SAR 134: 44 MH-60T *Jayhawk*; 90 AS366G1 (MH-65E) *Dauphin* II

US Air Force (USAF) 319,900

Global Strike Command (GSC)

2 active air forces (8th & 20th)

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

9 ICBM sqn with LGM-30G *Minuteman* III

BOMBER

4 sqn with B-1B *Lancer*

2 sqn with B-2A *Spirit*

5 sqn (incl 1 trg) with B-52H *Stratofortress*

COMMAND & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-4B

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with MH-139A *Grey Wolf*; UH-1N *Iroquois*

Air Combat Command (ACC)

5 active air forces (1st, 9th, 12th, 15th & 16th); ACC numbered air forces provide the air component to CENTCOM, NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with F-22A *Raptor*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with F-15E *Strike Eagle*

3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (+2 sqn personnel only)

4 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (+4 sqn personnel only)

GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with A-10C *Thunderbolt* II (+1 sqn personnel only)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EA-18G *Growler* (personnel only – USN aircraft)
1 sqn with EA-37B *Compass Call*
1 sqn with EC-130H *Compass Call*
ISR
1 sqn with E-11A
5 sqn with RC-135/WC-135
2 sqn with U-2S
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
5 sqn with E-3G *Sentry*
COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
2 sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II
2 sqn with HH-60W *Jolly Green* II
TRAINING
1 (aggressor) sqn with F-16C *Fighting Falcon*
1 (aggressor) sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with A-10C *Thunderbolt* II
1 sqn with E-3G *Sentry*
2 sqn with F-15E *Strike Eagle*
1 sqn with F-22A *Raptor* (forming)
1 sqn with RQ-4A *Global Hawk*; TU-2S
1 UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*
COMBAT/ISR UAV
8 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*
ISR UAV
2 sqn with RQ-4B *Global Hawk*
2 sqn with RQ-170 *Sentinel*
1 sqn with RQ-180

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)

Provides the air component of INDOPACOM, and commands air units based in Alaska, Hawaii, Japan and South Korea. 3 active air forces (5th, 7th, & 11th)

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
2 sqn with F-22A *Raptor* (+1 sqn personnel only)
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-15EX *Eagle* II (forming)
1 (interceptor) sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn(-) with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (forming)
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
2 sqn with E-3G *Sentry*
COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with HH-60W *Jolly Green* II
TANKER
1 sqn with KC-135R (+1 sqn personnel only)
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-737-200 (C-40B); Gulfstream V (C-37A)
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* (+1 sqn personnel only)
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with Beech 1900C (C-12J); UH-1N *Huey*
COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

United States Air Forces in Europe - Air Forces Africa (USAFE-AFAFRICA)

Provides the air component to both EUCOM and AFRICOM. 1 active air force (3rd)

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-15E *Strike Eagle*
3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with HH-60W *Jolly Green* II
TANKER
1 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*
2 sqn with Gulfstream V (C-37A); Learjet 35A (C-21A); B-737-700 (C-40B)

Air Mobility Command (AMC)

Provides strategic and tactical airlift, air-to-air refuelling and aeromedical evacuation. 1 active air force (18th)

FORCES BY ROLE
TANKER
4 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus* (+1 sqn personnel only)
2 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus* (forming)
8 sqn with KC-135R/T *Stratotanker*
2 sqn with KC-135R/T *Stratotanker* (personnel only)
TRANSPORT
2 sqn with C-5M *Super Galaxy*
8 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III (personnel only)
4 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules* (+1 sqn personnel only)
1 sqn with Learjet 35A (C-21A)
1 VIP sqn with B-737-200 (C-40B); B-757-200 (C-32A)
1 VIP sqn with Gulfstream V (C-37A); Gulfstream 550 (C-37B)
1 VIP sqn with VC-25 *Air Force One*

Air Education and Training Command

1 active air force (2nd)

FORCES BY ROLE
TRAINING
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*
2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
6 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (forming)
1 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus*
1 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker*
4 (flying trg) sqn with T-1A *Jayhawk*
10 (flying trg) sqn with T-6A *Texan* II

9 (flying trg) sqn with T-38C *Talon*
1 (flying trg) sqn
5 UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

ICBM • Nuclear 400 LGM-30G *Minuteman* III (1 Mk12A or Mk21 re-entry veh per missile)

AIRCRAFT 1,435 combat capable

BBR 120: 43 B-1B *Lancer*; 19 B-2A *Spirit*; 58 B-52H *Stratofortress* (46 nuclear capable)

FTR 165 F-22A *Raptor*

FGA 1,079: 218 F-15E *Strike Eagle*; 6 F-15EX *Eagle* II; 367 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 90 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 398 F-35A *Lightning* II

ATK 71 A-10C *Thunderbolt* II

CSAR 18 HC-130J *Combat King* II

EW 8: 5 EA-37B *Compass Call*; 3 EC-130H *Compass Call*

ISR 41: 2 E-9A; 6 E-11A; 27 U-2S; 3 TU-2S; 3 WC-135R *Constant Phoenix*

ELINT 22: 8 RC-135V *Rivet Joint*; 9 RC-135W *Rivet Joint*; 3 RC-135S *Cobra Ball*; 2 RC-135U *Combat Sent*

AEW&C 16: 1 E-3B *Sentry*; 15 E-3G *Sentry*

C2 4 E-4B

TKR 153: 124 KC-135R *Stratotanker;* 29 KC-135T *Stratotanker*

TKR/TPT 73 KC-46A *Pegasus*

TPT 343: **Heavy** 182: 36 C-5M *Super Galaxy*; 146 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 109: 10 C-130J *Hercules*; 99 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 26: 7 Beech 1900C (C-12J); 19 Learjet 35A (C-21A); **PAX** 26: 4 B-737-700 (C-40B); 4 B-757-200 (C-32A); 9 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 7 Gulfstream 550 (C-37B); 2 VC-25A *Air Force One*

TRG 913: 3 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29); 35 T-1A *Jayhawk*; 407 T-6A *Texan* II; 464 T-38A/C *Talon*; 4 TC-135W

HELICOPTERS

MRH 13 MH-139A *Grey Wolf*

CSAR 39 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II

TPT • Light 57 UH-1N *Huey*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 168

CISR • Heavy 129 MQ-9A *Reaper*

ISR • Heavy 39: 9 RQ-4B *Global Hawk*; ε20 RQ-170 *Sentinel*; ε10 RQ-180

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C/D AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65H/K *Maverick*; AGM-114K/M/N/R *Hellfire* II; AGM-130A; AGM-176 *Griffin*; AGR-20A APKWS

AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*; AGM-158C LRASM

LACM

Nuclear AGM-86B (ALCM)

Conventional AGM-158A JASSM; AGM-158B JASSM-ER

ARM AGM-88B/C HARM

EW MALD/MALD-J

BOMBS

Laser-guided: GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II, GBU-24 *Paveway* III; GBU-28

Laser & INS/GPS-guided: EGBU-24 *Paveway* III; EGBU-28; GBU-49 Enhanced *Paveway* II; GBU-54 Laser JDAM; GBU-56 Laser JDAM

INS/GPS-guided: AGM-154A/C/C-1 JSOW/JSOW C-1; GBU-15 (with BLU-109 penetrating warhead or Mk84); GBU-31/-32/-38 JDAM; GBU-39B Small Diameter Bomb (250lb); GBU-43B MOAB; GBU-57A/B MOP

Multi-mode guided: GBU-53/B *Stormbreaker*

Reserve Organisations

Air National Guard 104,850 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER

1 sqn with B-2A *Spirit* (personnel only)

FIGHTER

3 sqn with F-15C/D/EX *Eagle/Eagle* II

1 sqn with F-22A *Raptor* (+1 sqn personnel only)

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

9 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

3 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (forming)

GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with A-10C *Thunderbolt* II

COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE

3 sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II

3 sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk;* HH-60W *Jolly Green* II

TANKER

1 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus* (+2 sqn personnel only)

15 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker* (+1 sqn personnel only)

3 sqn with KC-135T *Stratotanker*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-737-700 (C-40C)

6 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* (+2 sqn personnel only)

8 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*

1 sqn with C-130H/LC-130H *Hercules*

6 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with F-15C/D *Eagle*

3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

COMBAT/ISR UAV

10 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 517 combat capable

FTR 102: 73 F-15C *Eagle*; 9 F-15D *Eagle*; 20 F-22A *Raptor*

FGA 369: 3 F-15EX *Eagle* II: 261 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*;

45 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 60 F-35A *Lightning* II

ATK 46 A-10C *Thunderbolt* II

CSAR 12 HC-130J *Combat King* II

TKR 159: 136 KC-135R *Stratotanker;* 23 KC-135T *Stratotanker*

TKR/TPT 12 KC-46A *Pegasus*

TPT 178: **Heavy** 50 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 125: 73 C-130H *Hercules*; 42 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 10 LC-130H *Hercules*; **PAX** 3 B-737-700 (C-40C)

HELICOPTERS • CSAR 12: 6 HH-60G *Pave Hawk*; 6 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 24 MQ-9A *Reaper*

Air Force Reserve Command 65,450 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER

1 sqn with B-52H *Stratofortress* (personnel only)

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-22A *Raptor* (personnel only)

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-15E *Strike Eagle* (personnel only)

1 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (+2 personnel only)

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with A-10C *Thunderbolt* II (+2 sqn personnel only)

ISR

1 (Weather Recce) sqn with WC-130J *Hercules*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-3G *Sentry* (personnel only)

COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II

2 sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk;* HH-60W *Jolly Green* II

TANKER

1 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus*

3 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus* (personnel only)

6 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker*

2 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker* (personnel only)

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with C-5M *Super Galaxy* (+2 sqn personnel only)

3 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* (+9 sqn personnel only)

5 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*

1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 VIP sqn with B-737-700 (C-40C)

TRAINING

1 (aggressor) sqn with F-15C *Eagle*; F-16 *Fighting Falcon* (personnel only)

1 sqn with B-52H *Stratofortress*

1 sqn with C-5M *Super Galaxy*

1 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (personnel only)

5 (flying training) sqn with T-1A *Jayhawk*; T-6A *Texan* II; T-38C *Talon* (personnel only)

3 hel trg sqn with MH-139A *Grey Wolf* (forming)

COMBAT/ISR UAV

2 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* (personnel only)

ISR UAV

1 sqn with RQ-4B *Global Hawk* (personnel only)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 126 combat capable

BBR 18 B-52H *Stratofortress*

FGA 66: 48 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 2 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 16 F-35A *Lightning* II

ATK 42 A-10C *Thunderbolt* II

CSAR 6 HC-130J *Combat King* II

ISR 10 WC-130J *Hercules* (Weather Recce)

TKR 59 KC-135R *Stratotanker*

TKR/TPT 12 KC-46A *Pegasus*

TPT 93: **Heavy** 42: 16 C-5M *Super Galaxy*; 26 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 47: 33 C-130H *Hercules*; 14 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 4 B-737-700 (C-40C)

HELICOPTERS • CSAR 7 HH-60G *Pave Hawk*

Civil Reserve Air Fleet

Commercial ac numbers fluctuate

AIRCRAFT • TPT 517 international (391 long-range and 126 short-range); 36 national

Air Force Stand-by Reserve 16,850 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

US Space Force 9,950

Tasked with organising, training and equipping forces to protect US and allied space interests and to provide space capabilities to the joint Combatant Commands

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES see Space

COUNTERSPACE see Space

RADAR see Strategic Defenses – Early Warning

US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) 67,500

Commands all active, reserve and National Guard Special Operations Forces (SOF) of all services based in CONUS

Joint Special Operations Command

Reported to comprise elite US SOF, including Special Forces Operations Detachment Delta ('Delta Force'), SEAL Team 6 and integral USAF support

US Army Special Operations Command 36,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

5 SF gp (4 SF bn, 1 spt bn)

1 ranger regt (3 ranger bn; 1 cbt spt bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 civil affairs bde (5 civil affairs bn)

1 psyops gp (3 psyops bn)

1 psyops gp (4 psyops bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 (sustainment) log bde (1 sigs bn)
HELICOPTER
1 (160th SOAR) hel regt (4 hel bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 28: 16 M1126 *Stryker* ICV; 12 *Pandur*
AUV 640 M-ATV
ARTILLERY 20
MOR • 120mm 20 XM905 AMPS
AIRCRAFT
TPT 12: **Medium** 7 C-27J *Spartan* (parachute training); **Light** 5 C-212 (parachute training)
HELICOPTERS
MRH 51 AH-6M/MH-6M *Little Bird*
TPT 139: **Heavy** 68 MH-47G *Chinook*; **Medium** 71 MH-60M *Black Hawk*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 24 MQ-1C *Gray Eagle*
ISR • Light 29: 15 XPV-1 *Tern*; 14 XPV-2 *Mako*
TPT • Heavy 28 CQ-10 *Snowgoose*
OWA *Roadrunner*-M (AD)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR *Air-to-Air Stinger* (ATAS)
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

Reserve Organisations

Army National Guard

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
2 SF gp (3 SF bn)

Army Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE
COMBAT SUPPORT
2 psyops gp
4 civil affairs comd HQ
8 civil affairs bde HQ
32 civil affairs bn (coy)

US Navy Special Warfare Command 11,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
8 SEAL team (total: 48 SF pl)
2 SEAL Delivery Vehicle team

Reserve Organisations

Naval Reserve Force

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
8 SEAL det
10 Naval Special Warfare det
2 Special Boat sqn
2 Special Boat unit
1 SEAL Delivery Vehicle det

US Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC) 3,500

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF regt (3 SF bn)
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 int bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt gp

Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) 17,000

FORCES BY ROLE
GROUND ATTACK
4 sqn with AC-130J *Ghostrider*
TRANSPORT
4 sqn with CV-22B *Osprey*
1 sqn with Do-328 (C-146A)
5 sqn with MC-130J *Commando* II
4 sqn with PC-12 (U-28A)
TRAINING
1 sqn with CV-22A/B *Osprey*
1 sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II; MC-130J *Commando* II
1 sqn with Bell 205 (TH-1H *Iroquois*)
1 sqn with HH-60W *Jolly Green* II; UH-1N *Huey*
COMBAT/ISR UAV
3 sqn with MQ-9 *Reaper*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 29 combat capable
ATK 29: 28 AC-130J *Ghostrider*; 1 OA-1K *Skyraider*
ISR 21 MC-12 *Javaman*
CSAR 3 HC-130J *Combat King* II
TPT 110: **Medium** 55 MC-130J *Commando* II; **Light** 55: 20 Do-328 (C-146A); 35 PC-12 (U-28A)
TILT-ROTOR 52 CV-22A/B *Osprey*
HELICOPTERS
CSAR 7 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II
TPT • Light 30: 24 Bell 205 (TH-1H *Iroquois*); 6 UH-1N *Huey*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 50 MQ-9 *Reaper*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II; AGM-176 *Griffin*
BOMBS
Laser-guided: GBU-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-69/B *Small Glide Munition*

Reserve Organisations

Air National Guard

FORCES BY ROLE

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with MC-130J *Commando* II

ISR

1 sqn with MC-12W *Liberty*

TRANSPORT

1 flt with B-737-200 (C-32B)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ISR 9 MC-12W *Liberty*

TPT 4: **Medium** 2 MC-130J *Commando* II; **PAX** 2 B-757-200 (C-32B)

Air Force Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

TRAINING

1 sqn with AC-130J *Ghostrider* (personnel only)

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 sqn with MQ-9 *Reaper* (personnel only)

DEPLOYMENT

ARUBA: US Southern Command • 1 Cooperative Security Location at Reina Beatrix Airport

ASCENSION ISLAND: US Strategic Command • 1 detection and tracking radar at Ascension Auxiliary Air Field

AUSTRALIA: US Indo-Pacific Command • 1,700; 1 SEWS at Pine Gap; 1 comms facility at Pine Gap; 1 SIGINT stn at Pine Gap; **US Strategic Command** • 1 detection and tracking radar at Naval Communication Station Harold E. Holt

BAHRAIN: US Central Command • 3,750; 1 HQ (5th Fleet); 6 (Coast Guard) PCO; 1 ASW flt with 3 P-8A *Poseidon*; I ISR UAV flt with MQ-4C Triton; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

BELGIUM: US European Command • 1,150

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY: US Strategic Command • 250; 1 Spacetrack Optical Tracker at Diego Garcia; 1 ground-based electro-optical deep space surveillance system (GEODSS) at Diego Garcia **US Indo-Pacific Command** • 1 MPS sqn (MPS-2 with equipment for one MEB) at Diego Garcia; 1 naval air base at Diego Garcia, 1 support facility at Diego Garcia

CANADA: US Northern Command • 150

CARIBBEAN SEA: US Southern Command • 4th Fleet 11,000; 3 SSGN; 1 CVN; 2 CGHM; 5 DDGHM, 1 DDGM, 2 FFHM, 1 LHD, 2 LPD, 1 AOE, 2 AOR

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 9

COLOMBIA: US Southern Command • 70

CUBA: US Southern Command • 550 (JTF-GTMO) at Guantanamo Bay

CURACAO: US Southern Command • 1 Cooperative Security Location at Hato Airport

DJIBOUTI: US Africa Command • 4,000; 1 tpt sqn with C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 1 tpt sqn with 12 MV-22B *Osprey*; 2 KC-130J *Hercules*; 1 spec ops sqn with MC-130J; PC-12 (U-28A); 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 naval air base

EGYPT: MFO 465; elm 1 ARNG inf bn; 1 ARNG spt bn

EL SALVADOR: US Southern Command • 1 Cooperative Security Location at Comalapa Airport

ESTONIA: US European Command • 600; 1 armd recce sqn

GERMANY: US Africa Command • 1 HQ at Stuttgart **US European Command** • 38,350; 1 Combined Service HQ (EUCOM) at Stuttgart–Vaihingen

US Army 24,250

FORCES BY ROLE

1 HQ (US Army Europe & Africa (USAREUR-AF)) at Wiesbaden; 1 arty comd; 1 spec ops gp; 1 recce bn; 1 mech bde(-); 1 fd arty bn; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde; 1 MRL bde (3 MRL bn); 1 (cbt avn) hel bde HQ; 1 int bde; 1 MP bde; 1 sigs bde; 1 (MDTF) cbt spt bde(-); 1 spt bde; 1 SAM bde; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

M1A2 SEPv2/v3 *Abrams;* M2A3/M3A3 *Bradley*; M1296 *Stryker Dragoon*, M109A6; M119A3; M777A2; M270A2; M142 HIMARS; AH-64E *Apache*; CH-47F *Chinook*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*; HH-60M *Black Hawk*; M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; M1097 *Avenger;* S*gt Stout*

US Navy 400

USAF 13,100

FORCES BY ROLE

1 HQ (US Air Forces in Europe and Africa) at Ramstein AB; 1 HQ (3rd Air Force) at Ramstein AB; 1 FGA wg at Spangdahlem AB with (1 FGA sqn with 24 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon)*; 1 tpt wg at Ramstein AB with 14 C-130J-30 *Hercules;* 2 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 5 Learjet 35A (C-21A); 1 B-737-700 (C-40B)

US Space Force 200

USMC 400

GREECE: US European Command • 1,200; 1 hel bn with UH-60M/HH-60M *Black Hawk*; 1 SSGN; 1 ESB; 1 naval base at Makri; 1 naval base at Souda Bay; 1 air base at Iraklion

GREENLAND (DNK): US Strategic Command • 100; 1 AN/FPS-132 Upgraded Early Warning Radar and 1 Spacetrack Radar at Pituffik

GUAM: US Indo-Pacific Command • 8,000; 5 SSGN; 1 MPS sqn (MPS-3 with equipment for one MEB) with 2 AKRH; 4 AKR; 1 AKEH; 2 AS; 1 tpt hel sqn with MH-60S; 1 ISR UAV unit with 2 MQ-4C *Triton*; 1 SAM bty with THAAD; 1 air base; 1 naval base

HONDURAS: US Southern Command • 400; 1 avn bn with 4 CH-47F *Chinook*; 12 UH-60L/HH-60L *Black Hawk*

ICELAND: US European Command • 50 1 ASW flt with 2 P-8A *Poseidon*

IRAQ: US Central Command • *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 ARNG inf bde(-); 1 atk hel bn with AH-64D *Apache;* MQ-1C *Gray Eagle*; 1 spec ops hel bn with MH-47G *Chinook*; MH-60M *Black Hawk;* 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper;* 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 15

ISRAEL: US Strategic Command • 250; 1 SAM bty with THAAD; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Mount Keren

ITALY: US European Command • 12,300

US Army 3,600; 1 AB bde(-)

US Navy 3,650; 1 HQ (US Naval Forces Europe-Africa (NAVEUR-NAVAF/6th Fleet) at Naples; 1 LCC; 1 ASW sqn with 5 P-8A *Poseidon* at Sigonella; 1 ISR UAV flt with 2 MQ-4C *Triton* at Sigonella

USAF 5,000; 1 FGA wg with (2 FGA sqn with 21 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* at Aviano; 1 CSAR sqn with 5 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II at Aviano); 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* at Sigonella; 1 ISR UAV flt with RQ-4B *Global Hawk* at Sigonella

USMC 50

JAPAN: US Indo-Pacific Command • 55,750

US Army 2,650; 1 corps HQ (fwd); 1 SF gp; 1 avn bn; 1 SAM bn with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

US Navy 22,000; 1 HQ (7th Fleet) at Yokosuka; 1 base at Sasebo; 1 base at Yokosuka

FORCES BY ROLE

2 FGA sqn at Iwakuni with 10 F/A-18E *Super Hornet*; 1 FGA sqn at Iwakuni with 10 F/A-18F *Super Hornet*; 1 FGA sqn with 10 F-35C *Lightning* II; 2 ASW sqn at Misawa/Kadena AB with 5 P-8A *Poseidon*; 2 EW sqn at Iwakuni/Misawa with 5 EA-18G *Growler*; 1 AEW&C sqn at Iwakuni with 5 E-2D *Hawkeye*; 2 ASW hel sqn at Atsugi with 12 MH-60R;1 tpt hel sqn at Atsugi with 12 MH-60S

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

1 CVN; 1 CGHM; 8 DDGHM; 2 DDGM; 1 LCC; 4 MCO; 1 LHA; 2 LPD; 1 LSD

USAF 13,250

FORCES BY ROLE

1 HQ (5th Air Force) at Kadena AB; 1 ftr wg at Misawa AB with (1 FGA sqn with 22 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*; 1 FGA sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (forming)); 1 wg at Kadena AB with (2 FGA sqn with F-15EX *Eagle* II (forming); 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-15E *Strike Eagle*; 2 FGA sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II ; 1 tkr sqn with 15 KC-135R *Stratotanker*; 1 AEW&C sqn with 2 E-3G *Sentry*; 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60W *Jolly Green* II; 1 CISR UAV sqn with 4 MQ-9A *Reaper*); 1 tpt wg at Yokota AB with 10 C-130J-30 *Hercules;* 3 Beech 1900C (C-12J); 1 Spec Ops gp at Kadena AB with (1 sqn with 5 MC-130J *Commando* II; 1 sqn with 5 CV-22B *Osprey*); 1 ISR sqn with RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 ISR UAV flt with 5 RQ-4A *Global Hawk*

US Space Force 100

USMC 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

1 mne div; 2 mne regt HQ; 1 recce bn; 3 mne bn; 1 arty bn; 1 AD bn, 1 log bn, 1 FGA sqn with 12 F/A-18C/D *Hornet*; 3 FGA sqn with 10 F-35B *Lightning* II; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-130J *Hercules*; 2 tpt sqn with 12 MV-22B *Osprey*

US Strategic Command • 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Shariki; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Kyogamisaki

JORDAN: US Central Command • *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3,000: 1 FGA sqn with 18 F-15E *Strike Eagle*; 1 atk sqn with 12 A-10C *Thunderbolt* II; 1 CISR UAV sqn with 12 MQ-9A *Reaper;* 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: US Indo-Pacific Command • 28,500

US Army 19,750

FORCES BY ROLE

1 HQ (8th Army) at Pyeongtaek; 1 div HQ (2nd Inf) located at Pyeongtaek; 1 mech bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde; 1 MRL bde; 1 AD bde; 1 SAM bty with THAAD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M2A3/M3A3 *Bradley*; M1256A1 *Stryker* ICV; M109A6; M777A2; M270A1 MLRS; AH-64D/E *Apache*; CH-47F *Chinook;* UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*; M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; THAAD; FIM-92A *Avenger*; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set

US Navy 350

USAF 8,150

FORCES BY ROLE

1 (AF) HQ (7th Air Force) at Osan AB; 1 ftr wg at Osan AB with (1 FGA sqn with 60 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*); 1 ftr wg at Kunsan AB with (2 FGA sqn with 5 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*; 1 CISR sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*); 1 ISR sqn at Osan AB with U-2S

US Space Force 100

USMC 150

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR • *Joint Enterprise* 690; elm 1 ARNG inf bde HQ; 1 ARNG inf bn HQ; 1 ARNG inf coy; 1 hel flt with UH-60

KUWAIT: US Central Command • 10,000; 1 ARNG armd bn; 1 ARNG inf bn; 1 ARNG MRL bn; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde(-); 1 spt bde; 2 CSAR sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II; HH-60W *Jolly Green* II; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 (APS) armd bde set; 1 (APS) inf bde set; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

LIBYA: UN • UNSMIL 1

MARSHALL ISLANDS: US Strategic Command • 20; 1 detection and tracking radar at Kwajalein Atoll

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

NETHERLANDS: US European Command • 400

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS: US Indo-Pacific Command 500; 2 ESB

NORWAY: US European Command • 1,100; 1 (USMC) MEU eqpt set; 1 (APS) SP 155mm arty bn set

PERSIAN GULF: US Central Command • US Navy • 5th Fleet 200: 3 FFGHM (MCM mission package)

PHILIPPINES: US Indo-Pacific Command 200; 1 SSM bty with *Typhon* MRC

POLAND: NATO • Forward Land Forces 1,000; 1 armd bn with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M2A3 *Bradley*; 1 arty bty with M109A7; **US European Command** • 9,000; 1 corps HQ; 1 div HQ; 1 armd bde with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M3A3 *Bradley*; M2A3 *Bradley*; M109A7; 1 armd bde(-) with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M3A3 *Bradley*; M2A3 *Bradley*; M109A7; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 *Aegis Ashore* BMD unit with three 8-cell Mk 41 VLS launchers with SM-3; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set

PORTUGAL: US European Command • 250; 1 spt facility at Lajes

QATAR: US Central Command • 9,000: 1 ISR sqn with 4 RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 tkr/tpt sqn with 12 KC-46A Pegausus; 1 tpt sqn with 4 C-17A *Globemaster*; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

RED SEA: US Central Command • 5th Fleet 750; 1 SSGN; 1 DDGHM; 1 DDGM

ROMANIA: US European Command • 4,000; 1 inf bde 1 *Aegis Ashore* BMD unit with three 8-cell Mk 41 VLS launchers with SM-3

SAUDI ARABIA: US Central Command • 2,000; 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-135R *Stratotanker*; 1 ISR flt with 4 E-11A; 1 AEW&C sqn with 4 E-3B/G *Sentry*; 1 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; 1 SAM bty with THAAD **US Strategic Command** • 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar

SINGAPORE: US Indo-Pacific Command • 250; 1 log spt sqn; 1 spt facility

SOMALIA: US Africa Command • 100

SOUTH CHINA SEA: US Indo-Pacific Command • 7th Fleet 7,500: 2 SSGN; 1 CVN; 3 DDGHM; 1 DDGM; 1 AOR

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 7

SPAIN: US European Command • 3,700; 4 DDGHM; 1 DDGM; 1 air base at Morón; 1 naval base at Rota

SYRIA: US Central Command • *Operation Inherent Resolve* 900; 1 armd inf coy; 1 spec ops bn(-); 1 fd arty bty with M777A2; 1 AD bty with M1097 *Avenger*; *Phalanx* (LPWS)

THAILAND: US Indo-Pacific Command • 100

TURKIYE: US European Command • 1,700; 1 air base at Incirlik **US Strategic Command** • 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Kürecik

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: US Central Command • 4,000: 1 ISR sqn with 4 U-2S; 1 ISR UAV sqn with RQ-4 *Global Hawk*

UNITED KINGDOM: US European Command • 10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

1 FGA wg at RAF Lakenheath with (2 FGA sqn with 27 F-15E *Strike Eagle*, 1 FGA sqn with 27 F-35A *Lightning* II; 1 FGA sqn with 14 F-35A *Lightning* II); 1 ISR sqn at RAF Mildenhall with RC-135; 1 tkr wg at RAF Mildenhall with 15 KC-135R/T *Stratotanker*; 1 spec ops gp at RAF Mildenhall with (1 sqn with 8 CV-22B *Osprey*; 1 sqn with 8 MC-130J *Commando* II)

US Strategic Command • 1 AN/FPS-132 Upgraded Early Warning Radar and 1 Spacetrack Radar at Fylingdales Moor

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

FOREIGN FORCES

Germany Air Force: trg units with 40 T-38 *Talon*; 69 T-6A *Texan* II • Missile trg at Fort Bliss (TX)

Netherlands 1 hel trg sqn with AH-64D *Apache*; CH-47D *Chinook*

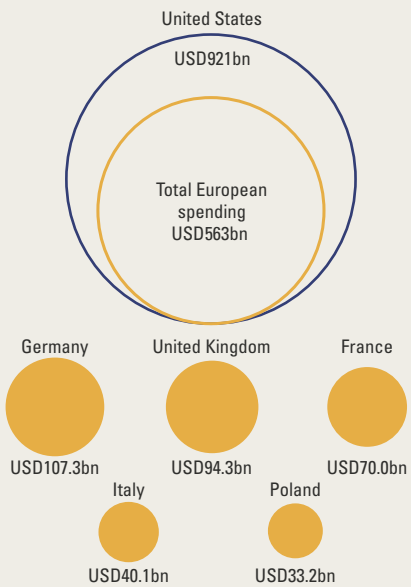
Singapore Air Force: trg units with F-16C/D; 12 F-15SG; AH-64D *Apache*; 6+ CH-47D *Chinook* hel

Chapter Three

Europe

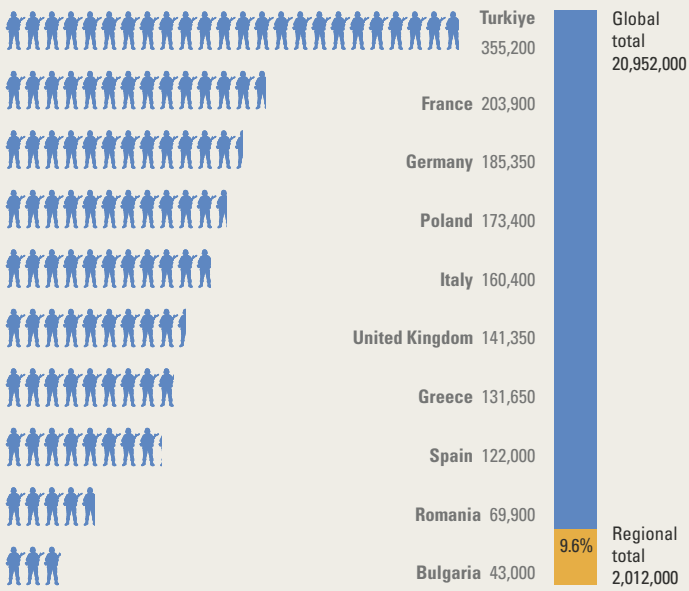
- Concerns that Russia could pose a direct military threat to European countries by the end of the decade have driven increased defence efforts and spending in the region. In early June, NATO ministers approved a new set of capability targets, which included long-range weapons, air and missile defence, logistics and large land-manoeuvre formations among the priorities.
- The Trump administration has demanded that Europe take on significantly greater responsibility for the defence of the continent, underscored by its calls for NATO members to ramp up their defence spending. In June, regional NATO allies signed a new investment pledge aiming to allocate 3.5% of GDP to defence by 2035. Regional allies spent, on average, 2.16% of GDP on defence in 2025, up from 1.6% in 2022 and 1.94% in 2024.
- Amid the deteriorating security environment and shifting US priorities, the three major European powers – France, Germany and the United Kingdom – stepped up their defence cooperation, agreeing to deepen collaboration across defence-industrial initiatives and even to coordinate more closely on nuclear policy.
- European support for Ukraine against Russia's full-scale invasion continued through equipment deliveries and revising end-user restrictions. To sustain support while addressing US concerns over its burden, NATO launched the Prioritised Ukraine Requirements List in July 2025, under which European allies and Canada would fund US-sourced equipment packages for Kyiv.
- Regional defence-spending growth reached 12.6% in real terms in 2025, almost matching the a 12.7% surge in 2024. Recent growth is driven by increases in the German defence budget, where annual uplifts have averaged 21% in real terms since 2022.
- In 2025, the continent's defence spending grew by almost USD100 billion to reach almost USD563bn, which is more than double the 2016 regional total.

Europe defence spending, 2025 – top 5



Active military personnel – top 10

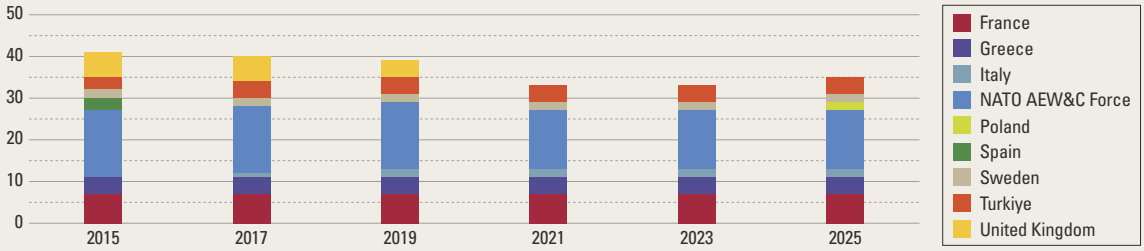
(15,000 per unit)



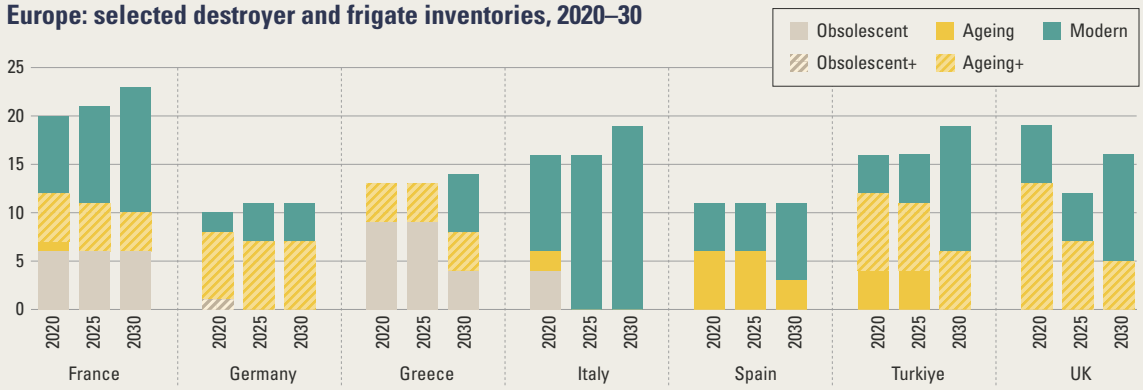
DOI: 10.4324/9781003778974-3

Regional defence policy and economics 58 ▶
Arms procurement and defence-industrial developments 73 ▶
Armed forces data 74 ▶

Europe: airborne early warning and control aircraft fleets, 2015–25

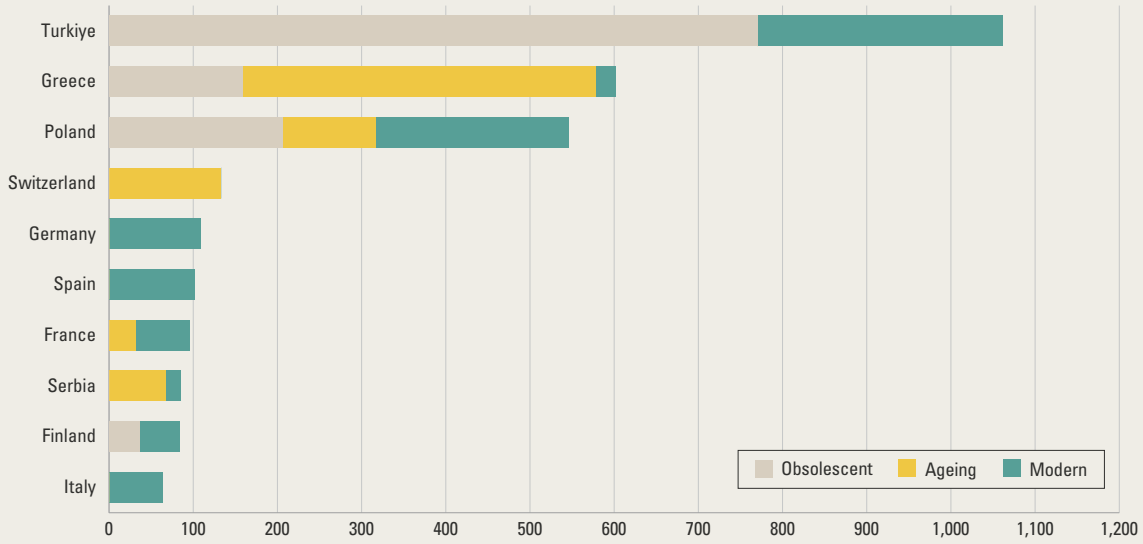


Europe: selected destroyer and frigate inventories, 2020–30



Notes: Active inventory only. Data for 2030 is a best-case projection based on official schedules.

Europe: selected self-propelled artillery fleets, 2025



Europe

Europe's security landscape continues to be shaped by Russia's war in Ukraine. Concerns that Russia could pose a direct threat to European countries by the end of this decade have spurred increased defence efforts and spending. As well as driving investments in personnel and equipment, this perceived threat has led Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to withdraw from the Ottawa Treaty on anti-personnel mines. With the arrival of the second administration of President Donald Trump and its effort to reduce the United States' role in upholding European security, countries are strengthening their defence capabilities through larger defence budgets, new partnerships, increased procurement and greater investment in production facilities. However, Europe has some way to go to address a wide range of capability shortfalls and only limited fiscal headroom to achieve what are ambitious targets.

Bolstering budgets

The Trump administration's demand that Europe 'take ownership of conventional security on the continent', as US Secretary of War Pete Hegseth outlined at his first Ukraine Defense Contact Group meeting, played an important role in accelerating European efforts to increase national defence budgets and investment. This was underscored at the Hague NATO Summit in June 2025, where members of the Alliance agreed to increase defence spending to 5% of GDP by 2035. Of this, 3.5% of the new target must be dedicated to core defence requirements, while the remaining 1.5% of GDP can be fulfilled through spending on wider security and defence issues, including the protection of critical infrastructure and civil defence. Given its breadth, many allies likely already meet this latter target, but it will be harder to reach the 3.5% target, particularly for those that have yet to reach the previous 2% goal.

In early June, NATO ministers approved a new set of capability targets, which formed the basis for the increased spending plan. The targets include long-range weapons, air and missile defence, logistics, and large land-manoeuvre formations as among the top priorities. How these will be achieved is far from clear, however, especially given the ambition of some of the priorities. For example, NATO Secretary-General Mark Rutte called for a 400% increase in NATO integrated air and missile-defence capabilities, a difficult target to reach given the existing capability and production shortfalls in this area alone. In March 2025, Admiral Pierre Vandier, NATO's Supreme Allied commander transformation, said that allies were already 30% behind in delivering on existing capability targets.

Reinvigorating partnerships

Amid the deteriorating security environment and shifting US priorities, the three major European powers – France, Germany and the United Kingdom – stepped up their defence cooperation. The continent's two nuclear powers – France and the UK – seeing themselves as having a 'unique responsibility' for European security, in July 2025 agreed on a bilateral Nuclear Steering Group to coordinate on nuclear policies, capabilities and operations for the first time. They also pledged to replenish their *Storm Shadow*/SCALP-EG air-launched land-attack cruise-missile inventories, and to launch the next phase for its replacement.

On the basis of the October 2024 Trinity House Agreement, in July Berlin and London signed the Friendship and Bilateral Cooperation Treaty, which the two sides said will 'become a crucial element in the broader architecture of European security'. Under this treaty, they agreed on 17 'lighthouse' projects, including on deep precision-strike and defence, uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs), the protection of NATO's eastern flank and defence industrial and export cooperation.

UK Strategic Defence Review

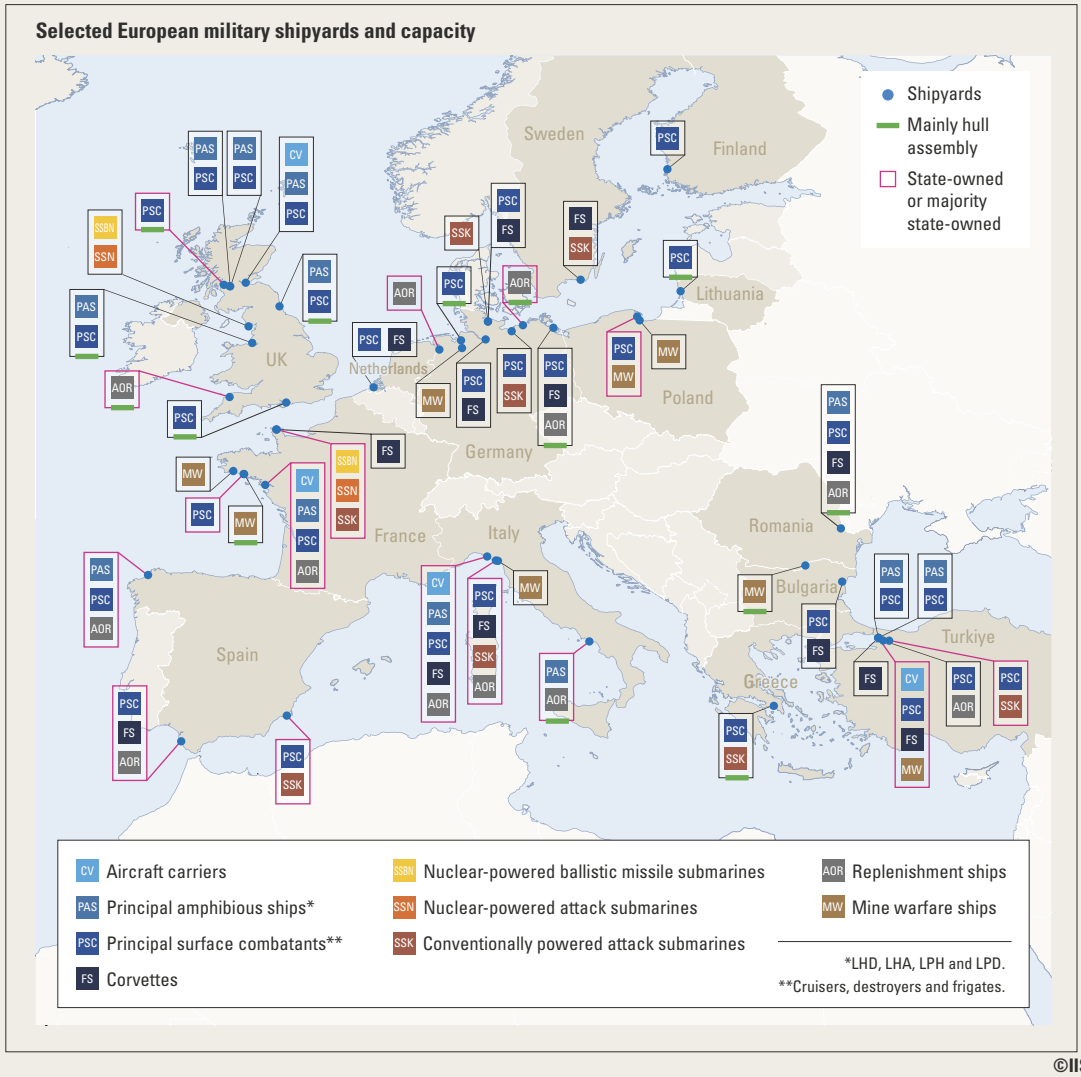
In early June, the UK released its Strategic Defence Review (SDR), which emphasised the need for it to shift towards war-fighting readiness considering the current threat environment. The SDR recognised the British Armed Forces' limited capacity for warfare with a peer or near-peer adversary and outlined plans for new capabilities that include a 'high–low' equipment mix, reshaped forces and a reinvigorated

Figure 6 **Europe: selected military shipbuilding facilities**

Europe's naval shipbuilding remains fragmented, with national, often state-owned or majority state-owned champions sustaining a degree of strategic autonomy, and medium-sized yards supporting warship production by focusing on building blocks or smaller vessels.

Despite European Union initiatives for greater defence-industrial integration, national procurement and political priorities continue to limit consolidation. Two further developments also characterise the landscape: the increasing separation of hull construction from outfitting and, since 2022, a slow revitalisation with an increase in the number of shipyards involved in military shipbuilding. High-end segments of construction remain concentrated around a few primes, though. Germany, Turkiye and the United Kingdom stand out in that they not only each have multiple principal shipbuilding companies, but also that they have limited state affiliation.

In the 12 months since November 2024, European shipyards have completed a significant number of major warships, including three submarines, seven frigates, one LHD and three replenishment ships. Due to the long construction time for warships, only a small portion of this figure can be attributed to the increased procurement measures implemented since 2022. Many of the projects financed since then will only result in completed ships in the coming years, which means that production at European shipyards is likely to increase in the near future. The customers include not only European navies but also those from around the world, such as Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Singapore.



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Note: Shipyards shown have recently proven capability to build the denoted major naval vessels.
Sources: IISS analysis; IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

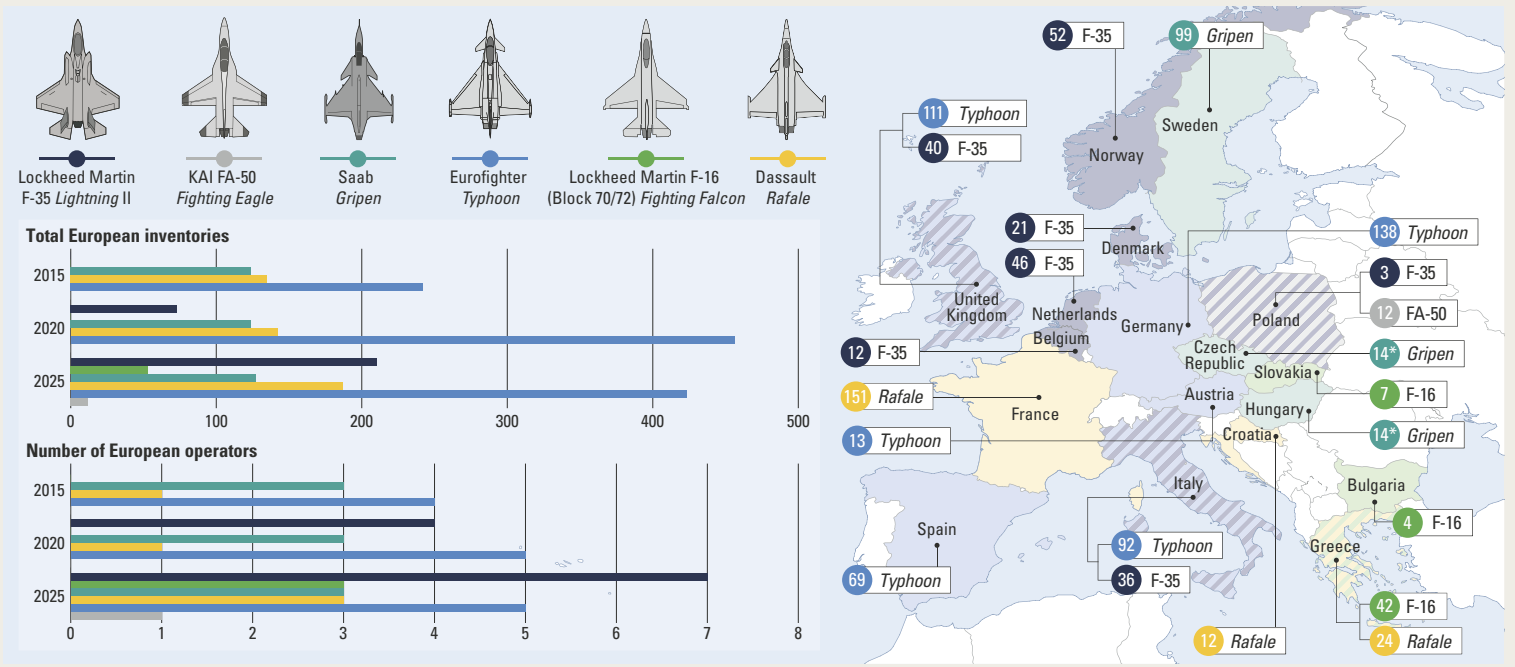
Figure 7 **Europe: advanced and modern tactical-combat-aircraft fleets, 2015–25**

In the ten years since Lockheed Martin F-35 *Lightning* II aircraft began to be introduced into European combat-aircraft inventories, air forces have continued to replace their most ageing aircraft with the type. Aircraft being withdrawn as F-35 numbers have built up include the Panavia *Tornado*, older block standards of the Lockheed Martin F-16 *Fighting Falcon*, and the Boeing/BAE Systems *Harrier*.

The F-35 represents the first low-observable combat aircraft to be introduced into European air-force inventories. The majority of European F-35s are the A model developed for the United States Air Force, but some countries have also purchased the F-35B short take-off and vertical landing variant developed for the US Marine Corps, albeit in smaller numbers. Thirteen European countries could be F-35 operators by the mid-2030s. Lockheed Martin's F-16 also continues to secure sales, with Bulgaria and Slovakia currently procuring the latest model of the type, the F-16C/D Block 70.

Production of the Eurofighter continues, with Germany in October 2025 ordering 20 of the Tranche 5 standard of the aircraft (deliveries to begin in 2031). At the end of 2024, Spain and Italy ordered an additional 25 and 24 aircraft, respectively. Germany's Tranche 5 aircraft are expected to replace the *Tornado* ECR in the electronic-warfare role.

Until Turkiye's decision to purchase the Eurofighter *Typhoon* in October 2025, France had secured more recent success in the European market with the Dassault *Rafale*. Croatia received the last of its 12 *Rafale* aircraft in April 2025, while Greece took delivery of the last of its 24 at the beginning of 2025.



©IISS

Note: Data as of October 2025. *Leased.
Source: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

defence-industrial base. The SDR was published ahead of the NATO Hague Summit, as such, its stated long-term ambition to raise defence spending to 3% of GDP falls short of the higher level later agreed by Alliance members at the summit, including the UK.

The review calls for a force that will draw more on new and emerging technologies to increase lethality, such as the greater use of AI and uninhabited systems. Further notable aspects include GBP15 billion (USD19.9bn) of planned investment in the UK sovereign nuclear-warhead programme and an ambition to build up to 12 new-generation nuclear-powered attack submarines under the AUKUS partnership. It also includes plans for the development of a 'Digital Targeting Web' infrastructure that will 'connect sensors, deciders, and effectors' across domains and levels of command within a common data fabric. Achieving the SDR's lethality objectives will not be a straightforward task for the UK, given its limited fiscal headroom to raise defence spending (see *Defence Economics* p.66) and that its military is already struggling to generate 'combat mass', with recognised shortfalls across the services, including in key areas such as armoured fighting vehicles and artillery. In addition to the increased funding required, changes to procurement, defence innovation and industry practices will be needed, among others.

Arming Ukraine

European countries continue to support Ukraine through equipment deliveries and revising end-user restrictions. After June 2025, the new German government lifted range restrictions on weapons sent to Ukraine, aligning its policy with France, the UK and the US. The government still did not agree to supply the *Taurus* air-launched cruise missiles that Ukraine has requested. Berlin has also ceased disclosing the equipment transferred to Ukraine to increase 'strategic ambiguity'. This approach is in line with the other European partners, who usually disclose only a general list of equipment.

To maintain support for Kyiv while assuaging Washington's concerns about the resources it has devoted to Ukraine, NATO agreed on the new NATO Prioritised Ukraine Requirements List (PURL) initiative in July 2025, requiring European NATO countries and Canada to pay for US equipment packages to be sent to Ukraine. In August 2025, four packages, each worth USD500 million, were sponsored by the Netherlands, Germany, Canada and jointly by Denmark, Sweden and Norway, respectively. The latter included *Patriot* air-defence batteries, anti-tank systems and ammunition. PURL complements other efforts, such as cooperation between Norway and Germany to deliver two complete *Patriot* systems from German inventories.

Europe has also expanded its support for Ukraine across other capability areas and initiatives. For example, UAVs are being provided to Ukraine through the Drone Capability Coalition, co-led by Latvia and the UK. By 2025, the coalition had expanded to a total of 20 international members, with EUR180m (USD203.3m) allocated to its joint procurement fund. At the EU level, the Security Action for Europe instrument was opened to Ukraine's participation, aiming to increase and better facilitate cooperation with Ukraine and its defence-industrial apparatus, also including through the EU–Ukraine Task Force.

Capability developments

European countries have accelerated their defence-modernisation efforts across all domains, driven by new capability targets and the need to replenish stocks. Investments in areas such as armoured-vehicle procurement, air defences, naval modernisation and integrating UAVs reflect a push to address immediate operational requirements and longer-term efforts to enhance domestic defence-industrial capacity.

In the land domain, orders continued to be placed for *Leopard* 2 main battle tanks (MBTs), with the Czech Republic becoming the latest customer for the 2A8 model when it ordered 44 in September. Poland, meanwhile, ordered a further 180 K2 MBTs in August, the contract for which will see 61 vehicles assembled in Poland and technology transfers that could support the domestic production of indigenously developed MBTs in the future.

Deep precision strike (DPS) has emerged as a pressing requirement for European countries and efforts are under way to procure off-the-shelf systems and invest in the development of sovereign capabilities. The European Long-Range Strike Approach (ELSA) initiative, for example, is aimed at supporting the joint development of conventionally armed DPS capabilities and enabling technologies. In May, under the Trinity House Agreement, the UK and Germany announced that they will co-lead the development of a new precision-guided strike weapon with a range in excess of 2,000 km. The work is being carried out within the ELSA framework.

Programmes that will help address NATO's IAMD capability gap progressed in 2025. Denmark has decided after 20 years without ground-based air-defence systems to meet this requirement with IRIS-T SLM, VL MICA and NASAMSs from Germany, France and Norway, respectively. Other efforts include orders from Sweden under the European Sky Shield Initiative for IRIS-T SLM systems to equip five companies.

European countries are expanding missile and ammunition production to meet rising demand and strengthen defence-industrial capacity. Germany is establishing the first European manufacturing facility for the *Patriot* system, with production to start no later than 2027. To meet strong European demand and boost capacity, Raytheon resumed production of *Stinger* missiles and signed an MoU with Diehl to co-produce segments in Europe. These partnerships with US suppliers are intended to reduce delivery times and to eventually give European actors greater autonomy in production. The surge in demand also spurred several countries to boost or resume domestic ammunition production. For example, Rheinmetall opened a new factory in Germany for 155mm artillery ammunition, which is expected to become the biggest ammunition plant in Europe, with the capacity to produce 350,000 rounds annually from 2027.

In the maritime domain, Europe is attempting to better address undersea threats. Following undersea cable disruptions, NATO established Task Force X in early 2025 to test maritime uncrewed systems for increased situational awareness of sea lines of communication. A range of technologies have been trialled in the North Sea and Baltic Sea since the experimentation activity was stood up. Since January 2025, increased patrols of the Baltic Sea are being conducted under NATO's *Baltic Sentry* mission. At the national level, several countries are expanding their anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capabilities. Italy, for example, has enhanced its capacity in this area through the delivery of the *Spartago Schergat* and *Emilio Bianchi* FREMM in the ASW Enhanced configuration. Norway, meanwhile, selected the UK's Type-26 frigate design to replace its *Fridtjof Nansen*-class fleet and Spain began the production of three frigates of the F110 programme. Germany approved the F127 frigate programme for up to six ships – although these will primarily operate in the air-defence role.

In the air domain, European partners are continuing their involvement in next-generation fighter aircraft developments. The Edgewing joint venture was formed in June 2025 to deliver the Global Combat Air Programme – with equal shares between BAE Systems, Leonardo and Japan Aircraft Industrial Enhancement Co. Ltd – and has made several developments since then in its commercial and workshare aspects. Progress on the Future Combat Air System (FCAS) between France, Germany and Spain, meanwhile, has faced industrial-level tensions, with Dassault pushing for an 80% production share. Among the partners, Spain's optimism on the advancement of FCAS led the country to dedicate EUR700m (USD790.68m) to the general management of the project and to aircraft-related development. This commitment is in line with the country's willingness to prefer European solutions to non-European equipment, as evidenced by Madrid's decision to turn down a proposal to buy F-35 *Lightning* II aircraft. Spain preferred to back a European aircraft, either the Eurofighter *Typhoon* or the future FCAS, rather than adopt the US system. Rising F-35 programme costs have also affected Switzerland, which could reduce its planned acquisition.

The growing significance of UAVs on the battlefield is increasingly recognised in Europe, as is the potential utility of collaborative combat aircraft – which form a cornerstone of the FCAS programme. In January 2025, Poland inaugurated the Inspectorate for Unmanned Aerial Systems Forces, a new structure inside the General Command of the Polish Armed Forces that aims to fully integrate UAVs into the military. New acquisitions followed the structural reform, with PLN200m (USD53.39m) for new procurement. Denmark, meanwhile, has ordered MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance UAVs with plans to operate them in the Arctic and the Baltic Sea region.

Posture and presence

The United States' Global Posture Review will shape European and NATO deployments and commitments. Should the US extend its drawdown of forces from Europe, and perhaps more importantly its critical enablers, then NATO and its European members will need to reposition forces and allocate resources to compensate, depending on the degree of change. NATO has already moved to reinforce its posture on its eastern and northern flanks, while Germany activated its 45th Armoured Brigade in Lithuania, which is expected to reach

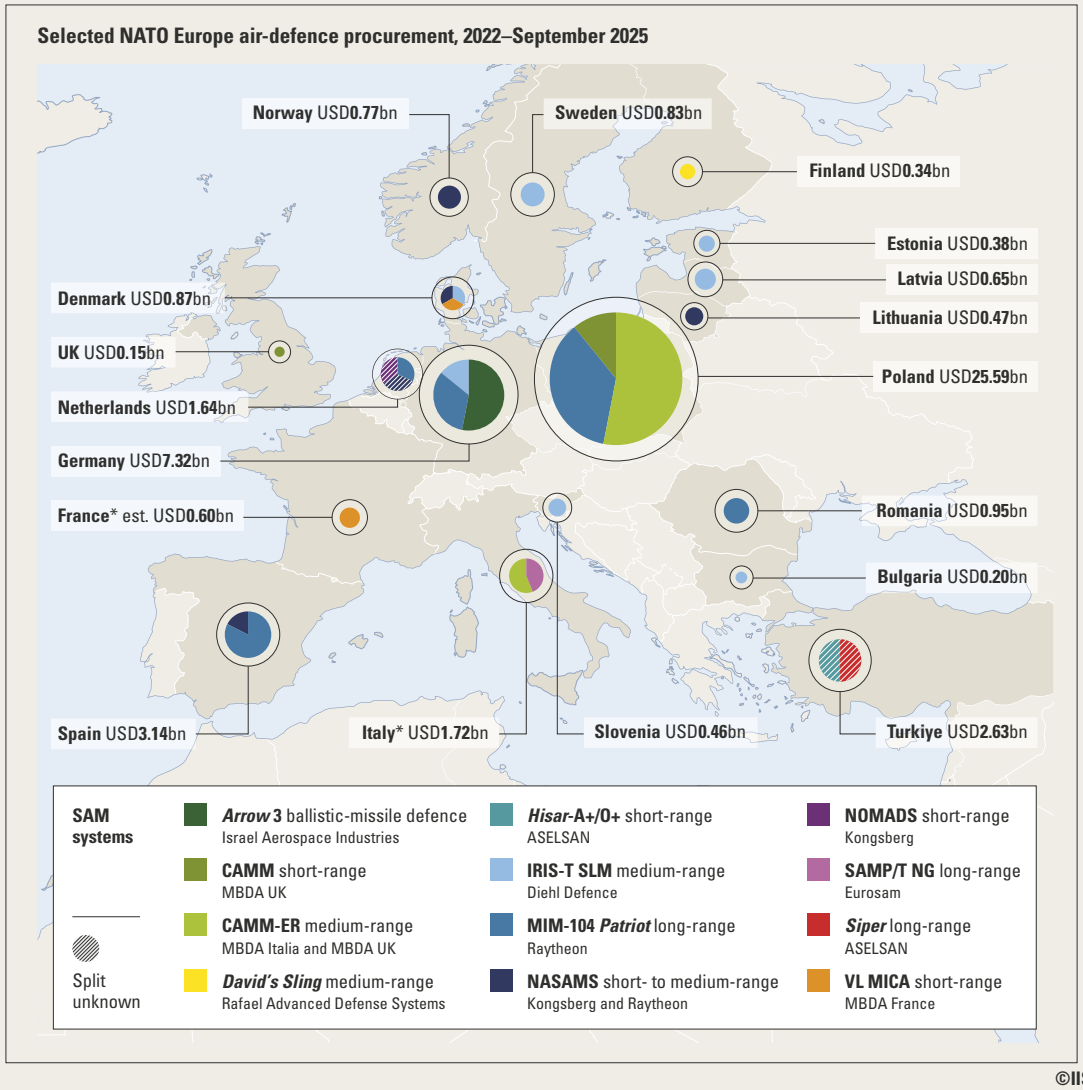
Figure 8 NATO Europe: air-defence recapitalisation since 2022

Following several decades of underinvestment in air and missile defence, Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine since 2022 has driven European countries to surge investments in these capabilities. Between 2022 and the end of September 2025, European NATO members have signed contracts worth more than USD50 billion for selected types of surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems.

Poland's investment is particularly significant, accounting for over 52% of the total. This spending activity began before 2022, with the acquisition of a first batch of *Patriot* batteries in 2018 as part of its *Wisła* programme, and comprises multiple layers of systems, including CAMM and CAMM-ER.

While the European Union and its members have agreed to work towards sourcing more of their equipment from among the organisation's members, non-European suppliers remain dominant. Contracts for Raytheon's *Patriot* long-range system make up almost one-third of the total value of deals included in the dataset.

The European competitor to the *Patriot* system, SAMP/T, is produced by the Eurosam joint venture between MBDA and Thales. So far, however, the system has only been acquired in Europe by its launch customers, France and Italy, which have jointly donated two batteries to Ukraine from their stocks. Denmark's decision in 2025 to procure the system instead of the *Patriot* marks a rare export success. Moreover, Denmark is rapidly procuring three different short- or medium-range systems at the same time – an unconventional approach aimed at generating capability as quickly as possible.



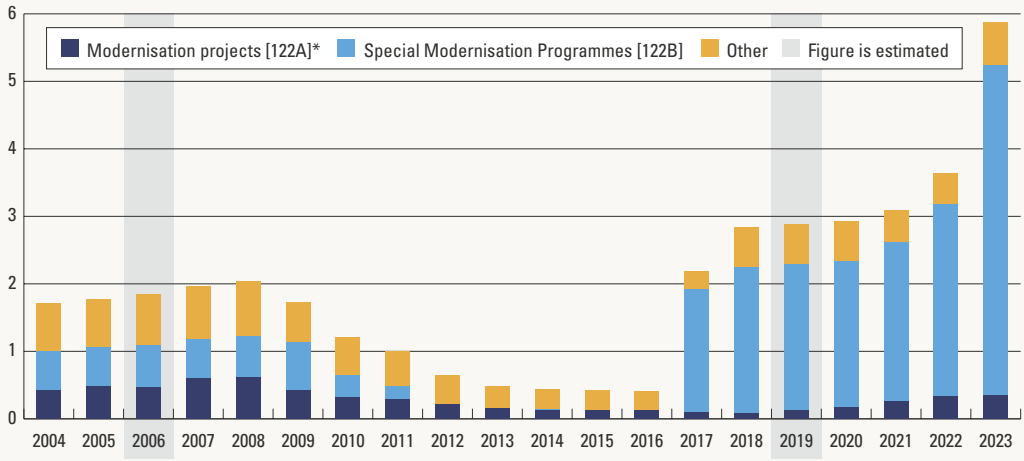
Note: Data does not include contracts for point-defence systems such as MANPADS, gun-based air-defence systems, and orders for additional missiles that do not include battery equipment. *Excluding the upgrade of existing SAMP/T batteries to SAMP/T NG standard.
Source: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

Figure 9 Spain: Special Modernisation Programmes since 2004

In 2004, Spain formalised its defence modernisation strategy by breaking out Programas Especiales de Modernización (PEMs, 122B) [Special Modernisation Programmes] within the capital investment chapter of the defence budget. Distinct from modernisation projects (122A), Madrid considers PEMs to be strategically important due to the advanced technologies or complex acquisition processes involved. For PEMs that are awarded to local companies, the Ministry of Industry and Tourism grants them zero-interest loans.

The 2008 financial crisis disrupted the PEMs. To save on capital expenditure, Spain renegotiated and decreased quantities under contract and payouts. During 2012–16, budgetary allocations to PEMs were minimal: instead, PEMs were financed through EUR2.66 billion (USD3.48bn) worth of 'extraordinary' credits. Noting the improper use of this mechanism, the Spanish Constitutional Court in 2016 nullified an additional EUR1.74bn (USD2.12bn) of credits, though amounts already disbursed were not reversed.

Defence budget capital investment breakdown, 2004–23 (EUR, billions)



*Equipment and infrastructure projects that are of lesser importance than PEMs.

NOV 2020: Spain publishes its National Defence Directive, emphasising the importance of armament programmes for armed forces' modernisation.

MAR 2005: Spain switches from an equipment-list procurement process to a capability-oriented approach.

AUG 2011: Spain aligns with EU procurement regulation by transposing Directive 2009/81/EC into domestic law.

2014: Spain releases its first annual defence-procurement plan.

MAR 2014: The DGAM, operating under the SEDEF, takes charge of 17 PEMs.

SEP 2024: Spain creates the DIGEID to lead defence-industrial strategy.

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

2010: The Spanish Ministry of Defence (MoD) begins a new round of procurement reform, centralising its processes further.

DEC 2022: Spain adopts a new strategic concept emphasising clearer lines of authority for procurement across the MoD.

APR 2025: Spain unveils the Industrial and Technological Plan for Security and Defence, a EUR14.71bn (USD11.83bn) injection for short- and medium-term defence requirements. This includes the provision to launch 31 new PEMs, with an allocation of EUR3.81bn (USD4.3bn) in 2026.

DEC 2013: Spain restricts contracting authority within the MoD to five bodies. The Secretary of State for Defence (SEDEF) retains the right to dictate guidelines and procedures.

2025: The Council of Ministers approves increasing spending limits for 29 new PEMs, with an estimated EUR30.17bn (USD34.08bn) to be spent in 2026–37.

Source: IISS analysis

While the 2017 increase in allocations can be partly attributed to the rollover of 2016 commitments, a proactive effort to fortify EU and NATO collective security through equipment programmes has underpinned sustained spending since 2018. Spain's 2020 National Defence Directive reinforced its commitment to develop the country's defence-industrial base, followed by the September 2024 creation of a designated governmental organ, the Directorate General for Defence Industry Strategy and Innovation (DIGEID), to lead defence-industrial strategy.

Amid a changing threat environment and renewed pressure from NATO allies to raise defence spending, Spain launched 31 new PEMs in its April 2025 defence-industrial plan. Of the EUR3.81bn (USD4.3bn) allocated for 2026, 84% will go to local companies to strengthen the competitiveness and capabilities of Spain's industry in dual-use technologies. This high proportion is typical of Spanish procurement practice which consistently prioritises local industry and its participation in European projects.

Selected new Spanish PEMs announced in 2025

F-100 Mid-Life Modernisation (MMV F-100)
DESTROYER
- 5
- EUR1.28 billion (USD1.45bn)
- Navantia
- *Alvaro de Bazan*-class mid-life upgrade (MLU)

Integrated Fighter Pilot Training System (ITS-C)
TRAINING AIRCRAFT
- Up to 45
- EUR1.04bn (USD1.17bn)
- Airbus Defence and Space
- Planned first delivery in 2028; based on Turkish Aerospace Industries (TAI) *Hürjet* design

Earth Observation Space System *Paz* II
INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE SATELLITE
- 2
- EUR1.01bn (USD1.14bn)
- Hisdesat
- Planned first delivery in 2031

Next-Generation Air Mobility (NH90 Phase 3)
MEDIUM TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
- Up to 32
- EUR1bn (USD1.13bn)
- Airbus Helicopters España

Light Multipurpose Helicopter for the Army (HELIPO)
LIGHT TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
- Up to 54
- EUR920 million (USD1.04bn)
- Airbus Helicopters España
- Planned first delivery in 2028

Integrated Transport Pilot Training System (ITS-T)
LIGHT TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT
- 18
- EUR520m (USD587.36m)
- Airbus Defence and Space
- Based on the C295

Supply Vessel (BAC II)
FLEET REPLENISHMENT OILER
- 1
- EUR380m (USD429.23m)
- Navantia
- Based on Spanish navy *Cantabria*-class design

Future Combat Aircraft System (FCAS)
FIGHTER/GROUND-ATTACK AIRCRAFT
- n.a.
- EUR350m (USD395.34m)
- Airbus; Indra
- Indra industrial lead on FCAS for Spain

Intelligence Collection Maritime Action Vessel (BAM AGI)
INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION VESSEL
- 1
- EUR242m (USD273.35m)
- Navantia
- Based on Spanish navy *Meteoro*-class design

Landing Platform Dock Mid-Life Modernisation (MMV LPD)
LANDING PLATFORM DOCK
- 2
- EUR240m (USD271.09m)
- Navantia
- *Galicia*-class MLU

Oceangoing Hydrographic Vessel (BHO)
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL
- 1
- EUR150m (USD169.43m)
- Navantia
- Replacement of *Malaspina*-class

Training and Support Helicopter (H135 Phase 2)
LIGHT TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
- Up to 13
- EUR100m (USD112.95m)
- Airbus Helicopters España
- Replacement of light transport helicopters

Multi-Purpose Helicopter in Support of State Action (HACES)
MEDIUM TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
- 6
- EUR100m (USD112.95m)
- Airbus Helicopters España
- Based on the H175

Programme
CLASSIFICATION
- Quantity planned
- Government pre-financing loans
- Planned prime contractor(s)
- Note

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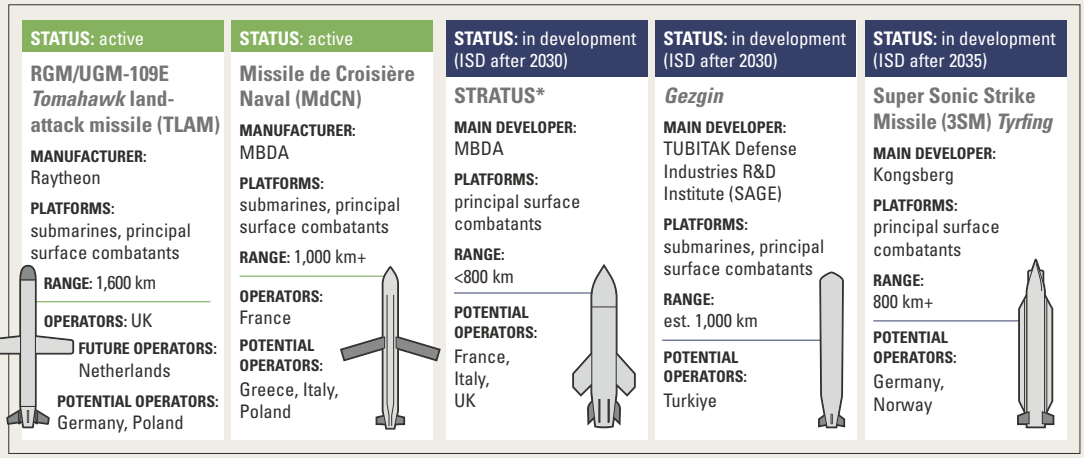
Figure 10 **Europe: selected naval deep-precision-strike missile capabilities**

European navies have a limited ability to conduct long-range precision strikes, with only the UK (*Tomahawk*) and France (MdCN) possessing such missiles. However, several European countries intend to procure either the *Tomahawk* or MdCN and multinational programmes are in progress to replace and supplement these missiles. The French–British–Italian STRATUS, formerly known as Future Cruise/Anti-Ship Weapon (FC/ASW), is dividing into two variants: a low-observable, subsonic version and a highly manoeuvrable supersonic missile. In contrast, the German-Norwegian Super Sonic Strike Missile (3SM) project aims to merge stealth and supersonic performance.



ISD = in-service date. *Low Observable variant pictured.
Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; IISS analysis; MBDA; Kongsberg

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full operational capacity in 2027. The Alliance is also establishing new structures in its north. Since October 2025, Norway has hosted the third NATO Combined Air Operations Centre in Bodø, while Sweden's Enköping base will serve as Joint Logistics Support Group Headquarters for NATO's new Northwest Area of Operations by 2027. Meanwhile, UAV incursions into Poland's airspace in September triggered consultations under Article 4 of the NATO Treaty, prompting the Alliance to activate a multi-domain surveillance operation called *Eastern Sentry* to enhance the protection of the entire eastern border. Active since September 2025, this operation works alongside *Baltic Sentry*.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

European defence spending continued to increase at record rates in 2025, defying expectations that growth would slow after a 'bumper 2024', which saw real-terms spending grow by 12.7%. The re-election of Donald Trump as president of the United States, and his administration's insistence that European leaders take greater responsibility for the continent's security, led to several countries in the region making significant upward revisions to spending plans. As a result, in 2025, real growth strengthened from an initial projection of 3.5% to 12.6%, with the continent's defence spending reaching USD562.9 billion. Such growth is therefore similar to 2024 levels, with regional spending now 63% higher than in 2022, averaging 1.95% of GDP compared to 1.46% just three years ago.

Political pressure from the US also culminated in a new NATO investment pledge, with allies now aiming to allocate 5% of GDP to defence and security-related expenditure by 2035. NATO's European members spent, on average, 2.16% of GDP on defence in 2025, up from 1.60% in 2022 and 1.94% in 2024. Growth across these countries will be assisted by complementary measures within the European Union.

Yet fiscal pressures remain, and further initiatives are being examined and pursued at the national level; however, their overall success hinges on sustained political and public support, effective coordination and procurement reform. At the same time, the uptick in market activity and reforms and commitments at the EU and NATO level have encouraged greater private investment in Europe's growing defence ecosystem, with company valuations soaring across 2025.

Defence spending

At the European level, in March, President of the European Commission (EC) Ursula von der Leyen announced the 'ReArm Europe' programme – later named the 'Readiness 2030' plan. It aims to mobilise up to EUR800bn (USD903.6bn) in funding for defence, EUR650bn (EUR734.2bn) of which would be raised through applications for a National Escape Clause (NEC) that allows states to increase their defence spending by up to 1.5% of GDP without triggering the Excessive Deficit Procedure. By October, however, only 16 countries had requested to activate the NEC, therefore reducing the full fiscal potential of the scheme, with some estimates setting the bar at around EUR390bn (USD440.5bn).

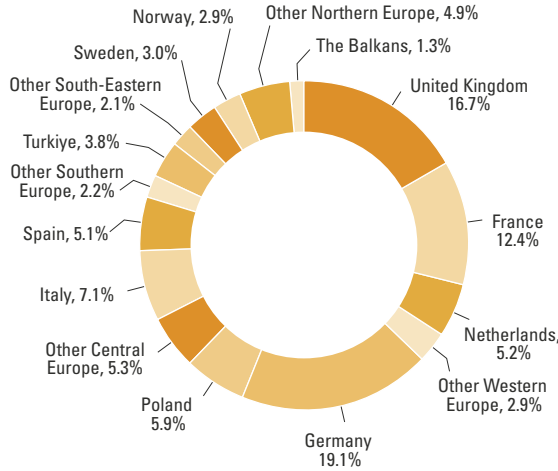
In addition to EU-led initiatives, in June, NATO countries agreed to a new investment plan at The Hague Summit, with members of the Alliance committing to spend 3.5% of GDP on defence by 2035. This will require significant and sustained increases across the board, especially considering that it was only in 2025 that average allocations reached beyond 2% – over a decade after that target was agreed at the NATO Wales Summit. Allies must now make a much larger increase and close a spending gap of 1.5% GDP, more than twice the 0.6% gap closed between 2014 and 2025. The pledge was agreed despite several countries already being fiscally extended and facing spending pressures and higher borrowing costs.

Members also committed to a further 1.5% of GDP for wider defence-related spending, such as on the protection of critical infrastructure and digital networks, civil preparedness, 'unleashing' innovation and strengthening national defence-industrial bases. With such a broad definition, however, many countries may already be spending significant sums in such funding areas, suggesting that much future growth may be rebadged, rather than new spending.

German dominance

A key driver of regional trends is Germany, where defence spending increased by 23% and 18% in real terms in 2024 and 2025, respectively. This accounted for a quarter of European defence-spending growth in each year. In nominal terms, 2025's defence budget of EUR95bn (USD107.3bn) was essentially double the 2021 budget of EUR46.9bn (USD55.5bn). Germany now spends 2.14% of GDP on defence, up from 1.27% in 2021 and 1.82% in 2024.

To finance continued increases, Germany has reformed its 'debt brake' rule, with amendments first proposed in March 2025. Subsequently, Minister of Finance Lars Klingbeil was able to announce significant uplifts in the days leading up to the NATO summit in June. These commitments, since confirmed in the 2026 budget and finance plan, will see known German defence funding increase to EUR117.2bn (USD136.8bn) in 2026 – equating to 2.57% of GDP – and further increase to EUR162.0bn (USD188.0bn) – 3.2% of GDP – by 2029. This includes Germany's core defence budget, military aid to Ukraine and allocations from the *Sondervermögen* ('special fund'), which expires in 2027. Germany also includes defence-related expenditures in its top-level calculation of the defence budget and in figures reported to NATO. Transparency here is limited, but once this is included, the German budget rises to 2.4% of GDP in 2025 and 3.5% of GDP in 2029, well ahead of the NATO time frame. As a result, Germany now accounts for 19% of total regional spending, compared to 16% in 2022, rapidly becoming the region's dominant spender as it far outpaces peers such as the United Kingdom and France, where public finances are in a weaker position.



Note:
Other Western Europe – Belgium, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg
Other Central Europe – Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Switzerland
Other Northern Europe – Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania
Other Southern Europe – Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal
The Balkans – Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia
Other South-Eastern Europe – Bulgaria, Romania

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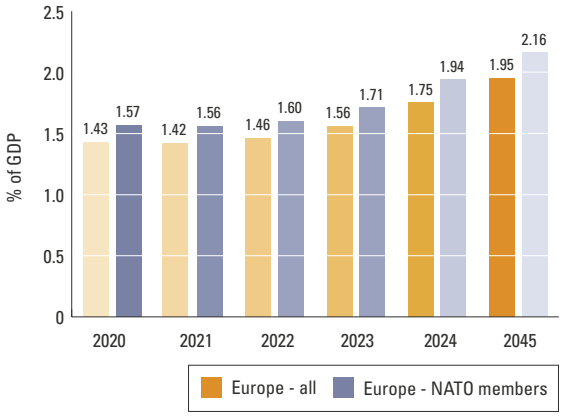
▲ Figure 11 **Europe: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2025**

▼ Figure 12 **Europe: regional defence spending as % of GDP** (average)



Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

Northern Europe surges

Nordic countries are also driving regional defence spending, with Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden reaching a combined spend of USD53.7bn in 2025 – more than double 2020 levels. The sub-region now accounts for almost 10% of total regional defence spending, up from just 7% in 2024. Sweden enacted significant uplifts in 2024 and 2025, with further growth expected in 2026 as the country pursues its Total Defence 2025–30 bill and 'the most comprehensive reinforcement of Sweden's defence since the Cold War'. In addition to increasing pay for defence conscripts and officer cadets, major programme priorities include air-defence systems, rocket artillery, ammunition, combat vehicles, naval vessels, tactical transport aircraft and long-range aerial combat capabilities. Funding will also be directed towards innovation, research infrastructure and industry. The country's strong fiscal foundations enabled the cross-party approval in June 2025 of a temporary increase in government borrowing to push defence spending up to 3.5% of GDP. Similarly, in February 2025, Denmark announced a DKK50bn (USD7.6bn) Acceleration Fund for defence, also enabled by a relaxation of fiscal policy and 'exploiting' an improvement in public finances. The uplift was split across 2025 and 2026, with spending now reaching 2.65% of GDP compared to 1.29% in 2024.

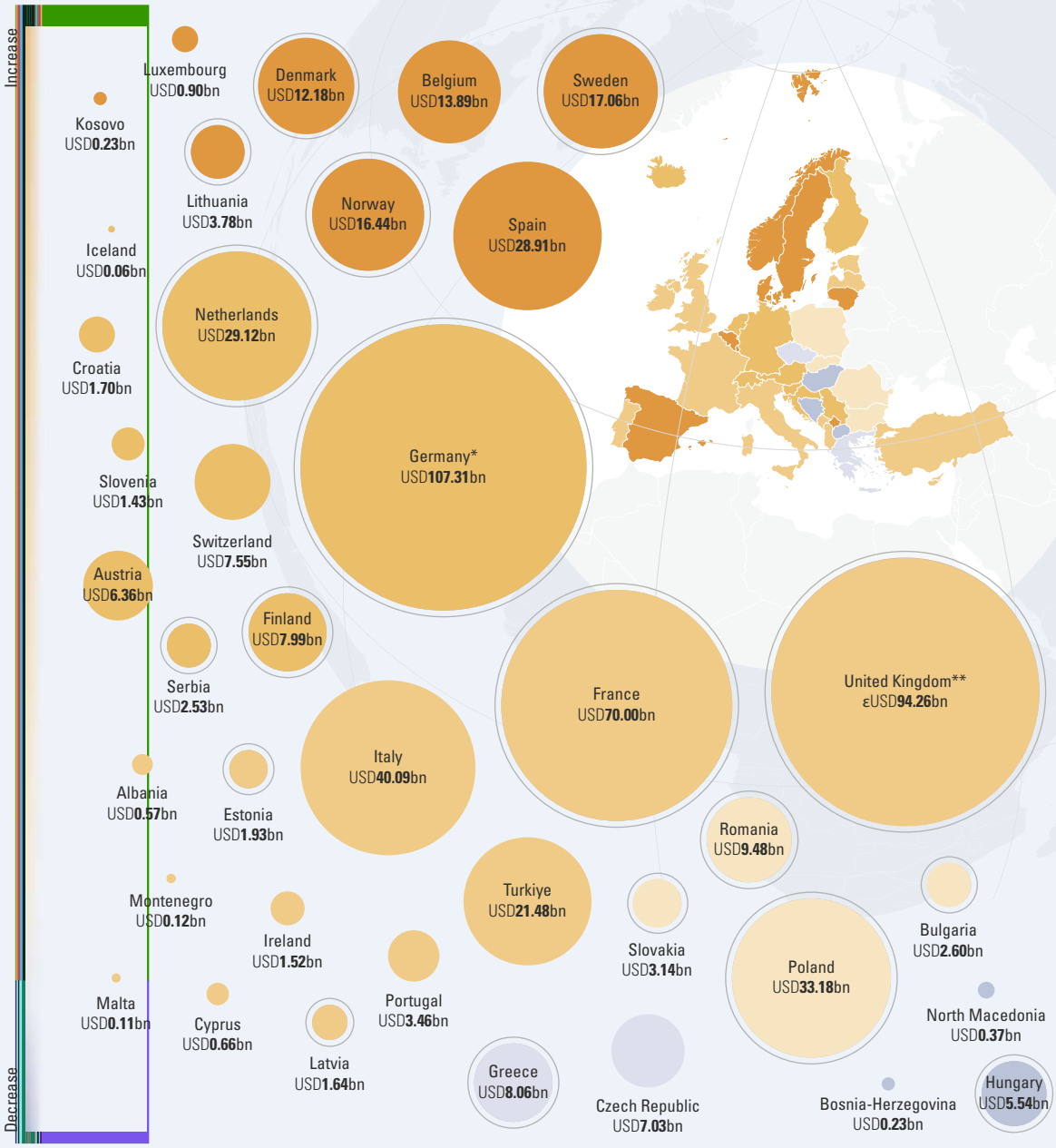
Norway has also enacted significant uplifts in line with its long-term defence plan. The core 2025 defence budget reached NOK110.1bn (USD10.5bn) but was revised upwards to NOK171.6bn (USD16.4bn). This increase was primarily due to military aid for Ukraine, which now forms part of the official defence budget, with total spending projected to reach NOK179.8bn (USD17.5bn) in 2026. Compared to the other Nordic states, Finland enacted its increases relatively early, with a significant uplift in 2021 to fund the HX fighter programme, through which Helsinki is procuring the F-35A *Lightning* II. This caused the defence budget to reach 2% of GDP – well ahead of NATO's 2024 deadline. Further increases were enacted in 2022 and 2023 to bring spending up to 2.3–2.5% of GDP, with spending largely maintained at these higher levels since then, although the country aims to increase spending to 3% of GDP by 2029.

The Netherlands has also significantly bolstered defence spending over the last three years, with the defence budget reaching EUR25.8bn (USD29.1bn) in 2025, more than double the 2021 budget of EUR11.7bn (USD13.9bn). The 2026 budget is set to increase significantly, primarily due to a one-off EUR8.6bn (USD10bn) transfer for pensions. Nonetheless, the underlying defence budget will still see an increase to EUR26.8bn (USD31.3bn) or around 2.2% of GDP.

Constrained growth

Growth is also evident in more fiscally constrained countries, though the limitations imposed by a lack of fiscal headroom vary. In February 2025, the United Kingdom announced a commitment to increase its budget from 2.4% of GDP to 2.6% of GDP by 2027 (though this includes redefined intelligence spending). The increase was enabled by a reduction of the Overseas Development Assistance budget, marking a stark example of the difficult spending choices the government faces. The UK Spending Review 2025, published on 11 June 2025, confirmed this commitment to defence while also detailing cuts to other departments. The UK's commitment to reach 3.5% of GDP by 2035 will require even greater investment and could mean further cuts elsewhere.

The ring-fencing and bolstering of defence funding amid wider cuts was also seen in France, where funding increased by EUR3.3bn (USD3.7bn) to EUR62bn (USD70bn), in line with the Military Programming Law (LPM) 2024–30. The increase came even against wider painful spending cuts to reduce the deficit from an elevated 5.4% of GDP. Nonetheless, French President Emmanuel Macron has championed efforts to raise EU member spending to between 3% and 3.5% of GDP and committed



Real % change (2024–25)

- More than 20% increase
- Between 10% and 20% increase
- Between 3% and 10% increase
- Between 0% and 3% increase
- Spending 2% of GDP or above
- Between 0% and 3% decrease
- Between 3% and 10% decrease
- Between 10% and 20% decrease
- More than 20% decrease
- ε Estimate

*Includes 'Sondervermögen' (special fund) allocation and military aid to Ukraine.
**Includes Armed Forces Pension Service and military aid to Ukraine.

Note: [1] Map illustrating 2025 planned defence-spending levels (in USDbn at market exchange rates) as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025. Actual spending changes prior to 2024, and projected spending levels post-2025, are not reflected. Excludes US Foreign Military Financing. ©IISS

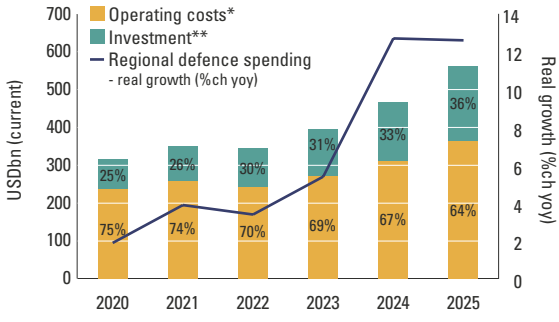
▲ Map 2 **Europe: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

Sub-regional groupings referred to in defence economics text: Central Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland), Northern Europe (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Southern Europe (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain), Southeastern Europe (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkiye), the Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia) and Western Europe (Belgium, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

France to the new NATO investment pledge. Indeed, despite fiscal constraints, the 2026 budget allocated EUR68.5bn (USD80bn) to defence, equating to 2.25% of GDP. This is an 8.9% real terms uplift for defence, well beyond the increase envisaged under the LPM. As public finances remain constrained, Paris has actively sought to bolster private investment in defence via various initiatives and regulatory reforms, including introducing a fast-track approval procedure for defence investment funds.

Yet there are real constraints regarding how much states are willing to alter their spending patterns. For example, Spain reached an agreement to boost spending to 2.1% of GDP. Despite being more than double the percentage of GDP spent in 2014, when the allies agreed to reach 2%, this remains far below the 5% NATO pledge. In the lead-up to June's NATO summit, Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez is reported to have written to NATO Secretary-General Mark Rutte detailing concerns that the 5% pledge is 'unreasonable' given higher debt levels, associated inflationary pressures and opportunity costs to investment in other sectors. Following the summit, Sánchez stated that committing to 5% would have been a 'mistake for Spain' but that Madrid would still meet its capability and contribution commitments. To this end, Spain announced an additional EUR10.5bn (USD11.9bn) of investment for defence and security, bringing total spending up to EUR33.1bn (USD37.4bn), achieving the 2%-of-GDP benchmark. However, almost a third of this uplift was allocated to new telecommunications and cyber-security capabilities, which could fall under the definition of wider security-related spending rather than core defence. The IISS estimates that the defence budget increased from 1.1% to 1.5% of GDP, which is still a considerable undertaking.

Similarly, Italy has also increased defence spending to reach the 2% threshold, though part of this includes redefined elements of security spending, such as border forces and the coastguard. Defence spending is estimated to have increased to 1.6% of GDP from 1.4% in 2023. Following the NATO summit, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni sought to reassure voters, stating that countries will have 'complete flexibility' on how to make these uplifts and that 'not a single euro' would be diverted from other budget priorities to fund the increase.



*Military personnel, Operations and Maintenance and Other costs.
**Defence procurement and R&D.

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▲ Figure 13 **European defence spending – real growth and investment vs operating allocation, 2020–25**
%ch yoy, USDbn (current) and % share of defence budget

Defence industry

Much of Europe's increased defence spending has been towards procurement and research and development (R&D), and the average allocation to defence investment reached 35% of total defence spending in 2025, compared to 25% in 2020. Many countries are seeking to establish (or re-establish) sovereign production capability in sectors such as ammunition, small UAVs, artillery and armoured vehicles, while also developing artificial-intelligence-enabled systems.

Despite the uptick in investment spending, however, European defence procurement remains relatively slow. Procurements are too small in scale and the system is, overall, insufficiently innovative given the worsening security environment. In response, governments have taken important steps to change procurement processes and bolster their ability to produce at scale and at pace. Defence ministries are also seeking to reduce over-engineered and costly system designs and instead procure more products off the shelf, where economies of scale and spiral development can provide most of the capability at lower cost and in greater numbers.

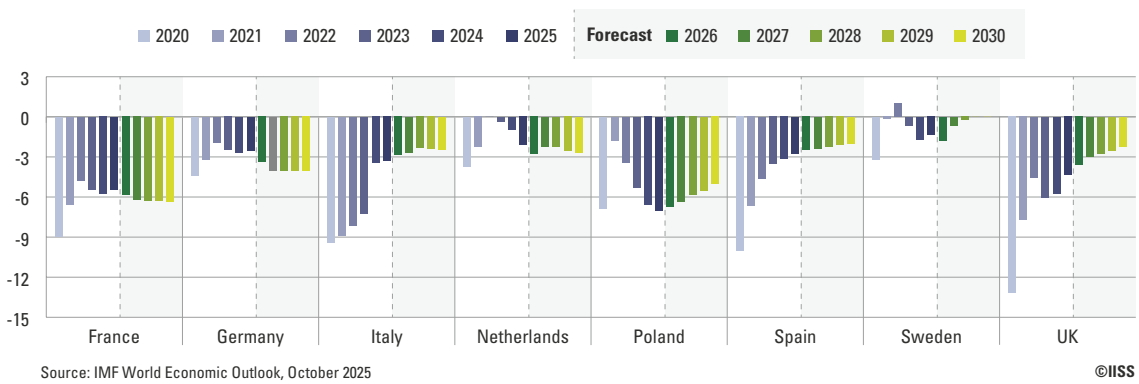
To tackle excess bureaucracy, many European countries have sought to reduce the number of decision-makers in the procurement process. Moreover, many have also adjusted their regulatory environments to help defence companies expand or make it easier for new entrants to join the sector. This includes offering funding for start-ups and R&D, and for 'defence corridors' designed to establish production more quickly. However, financing such investments – particularly against such fiscal constraints – also remains an issue. To help address this, in May, the EU launched a EUR150bn

(USD169.4bn) dedicated lending facility known as Security Action for Europe (SAFE). Here, funds for defence spending can be raised on the capital market and backed by the EU budget. SAFE can provide loans to finance acquisition of equipment with the condition that procurement contracts must ensure that no more than 35% of component costs originate from outside the EU, EEA-EFTA or Ukraine. The design authority of certain systems must also reside in the EU. By the end of July, 19 countries had expressed an interest in the programme, with notable tentative allocations from the EC to applications from France, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Romania. Interested countries presented their national defence-investment plans in late November, which will be discussed and agreed upon at the beginning of 2026.

Other funding options

Other funding options are also being considered, including a Savings and Investments Union Strategy. Announced in the EC's White Paper for European Defence – Readiness 2030, which was published on 19 March, the move is intended to make it easier to mobilise private savings into more efficient capital markets so investments can be better channelled into critical sectors of the economy, such as defence. In addition to state-backed funding, many have sought to involve the private sector more directly, including the proposed Defence, Security and Resilience Bank, which is a multilateral lending instrument that seeks to raise capital from global markets. However, numerous barriers remain. According to British Labour Party MPs Luke Charters and Alex Baker, domestic barriers can be summarised as the six Cs: credit, cash flow, capital, contracts, compliance and consensus. Another long-standing barrier to private investment in defence is the perception that the sector does not align with environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards, although IISS research suggests that this is becoming less significant. Rather, limited experience and knowledge of the sector, combined with the lack of long-term plans and concrete orders at the government level that would de-risk investment, are the primary obstacles for greater private investment in defence. The same research also indicates that ESG does not represent as much of a problem as the differences in regulations across Europe, which complicates investment across borders.

As exclusionary policies start to loosen and attitudes shift, venture capital (VC) activity in the European defence-innovation ecosystem has seen large inflows. This has supported rapid growth in Europe's defence-innovation sector, with several more 'unicorns' – privately held start-up companies with a valuation of over USD1bn – joining Europe's 'flagbearer' unicorn, Helsing. The German company is often held up as an example of a new type of European defence company. Companies joining it in the USD1bn+ valuation include Quantum Systems and PhysicsX. New market entrants, such as ARX Robotics and Stark, have also had successful funding rounds in 2024 and 2025, further adding to the emerging European defence-innovation ecosystem. Despite these successes, executives from start-ups have expressed concern that while seed and early-stage investors are not lacking in Europe, there are a limited number of growth-stage VCs in the defence sector, which may hinder its development and lead companies to seek funding from the US and elsewhere.



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025

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▲ Figure 14 **Europe: selected countries, fiscal balance, 2020–30** (% of GDP)

Figure 15 **Europe: deployed ISR and ELINT/SIGINT satellites, 2015–25**

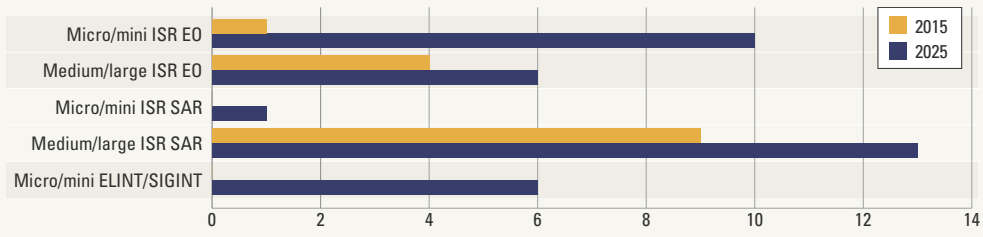
Efforts are under way in Europe to address a recognised shortfall in fast-revisit, high-resolution, space-based ISR capabilities. Between 2020 and 2025, the number of European ISR satellites increased, driven primarily by the introduction of EO-imaging microsatellites as well as large satellites for radar imaging.

Several countries are moving from demonstration phases to developing operational ISR capabilities. For example, the United Kingdom launched *Tyche* in 2024, gaining an initial imagery capability that is planned to evolve into an operational constellation by 2031. Through its IRIDE programme, Italy in 2025 finished launching its first constellation of seven multispectral satellites, with plans to add another 50 microsatellites carrying ISR payloads by 2026. Intergovernmental agreements have helped bolster Europe's ISR capabilities. For example, France provides eight European partner countries access to its CSO system. The launch of the third CSO large ISR EO satellite in 2025 completed the MUSIS programme.

Commercial satellite providers are playing an increasing role in developing Europe's ISR capabilities. Finnish company ICEYE, which specialises in SAR satellites, has begun delivering systems to government customers, beginning with the Netherlands and followed by Poland between 2025 and 2026. ICEYE also offers access to data from its own satellite constellation. Some countries, such as Germany, have turned to commercial services as an interim solution while developing their own systems.

Countries have also made advances in areas beyond imagery-gathering satellites. The French CERES programme, operational since 2022, has delivered Europe's first signals-intelligence satellites, providing an initial capability to detect, characterise and localise electromagnetic emissions. The launch of Kongsberg's three *Arvaker* electronic-intelligence satellites in 2025 has strengthened Norway's maritime surveillance capabilities.

Deployed ISR and ELINT/SIGINT satellites, 2015 and 2025



Deployed ISR and ELINT/SIGINT satellites, 2025

Country	Satellite	Qty	Classification	Class	Orbit(s)	Launch year(s)
France	CSO	3	ISR EO	Large	LEO/SS, LLEO/SS, LEO/SS	2018, 2020, 2025
	Pleiades	2	ISR EO	Medium	LEO/SS	2011, 2012
	CERES	3	ELINT/SIGINT	Mini	LEO/I	2021
Germany	SARah	3	ISR SAR	Large	LEO/SS, LLEO/P	2022, 2023
	SAR-*Lupe*	5	ISR SAR	Medium	LLEO/SS	2006, 2007, 2008
Italy	COSMO-*SkyMed*	2	ISR SAR	Large	LEO/SS	2007, 2010
	COSMO-*SkyMed* SG	2	ISR SAR	Large	LEO/SS	2019, 2022
	OPTSAT-3000	1	ISR EO	Mini	LLEO/SS	2017
	IRIDE HEO	7	ISR EO	Micro	LLEO/SS	2025
Luxembourg	NAOS	1	ISR EO	Medium	LLEO/SS	2025
Netherlands	ICEYE	1	ISR SAR	Micro	LLEO/SS	2025
Norway	*Arvaker*	3	ELINT/SIGINT	Micro	LLEO/SS	2025
Spain	*Paz*	1	ISR SAR	Large	LLEO/SS	2018
Turkiye	*Gokturk*-1	1	ISR EO	Large	LEO/SS	2016
	Gokturk-2	1	ISR EO	Mini	LEO/SS	2012
United Kingdom	*Tyche*	1	ISR EO	Mini	LLEO/SS	2024

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Notes: Satellite classifications: **ISR** = intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; **EO** = electro-optical; **SAR** = synthetic aperture radar; **ELINT** = electronic intelligence; **SIGINT** = signals intelligence. Mass classes: **large** = >1,000 kilograms; **medium** = 500–1,000 kg; **mini** = 100–500 kg; **micro** = 10–100 kg. Orbit categories: **LLEO/P** = lower low Earth orbit (polar); **LLEO/SS** = lower low Earth orbit (Sun-synchronous); **LEO/SS** = upper low Earth orbit (Sun-synchronous); **LEO/I** = low Earth orbit (intermediate).
Sources: IISS analysis, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; Jonathan McDowell, planet4589.org/space/gcat

Figure 16 **Europe: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

VC FUNDING FOR DEFENCE GROWS

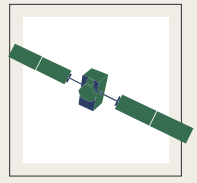
Venture capital (VC) funding in Europe's defence start-up sector has grown significantly since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, with more than EUR2.4 billion (USD2.71bn) raised, the majority in 2025. Several European companies have achieved a 'unicorn' valuation of more than USD1bn and more are likely to follow. The shake-up of the continent's defence-industrial base comes as many VC funds and banks have reassessed their environmental, social and governance criteria in response to the deteriorating European security environment, the accompanying growth in European defence spending, and encouragement from governments to invest in the sector. In 2023, NATO established its own VC fund: the NATO Innovation Fund (NIF), tasked with investing over EUR1bn (USD1.13bn) in 'deep tech' and other VC funds and financed by 24 members of the Alliance. National governments have also recognised the need to invest in defence innovation and established vehicles for doing so, such as the United Kingdom's National Security Strategic Investment Fund. A significant challenge for Europe's start-ups is the lack of 'growth stage' funding within Europe. Often, this gap is filled by financing from United States-based funds, but in other cases, it halts the development of start-ups. Perhaps the biggest challenge, though, is the slow procurement processes of European ministries of defence. The notorious 'valley of death' period between prototype and government contract can see many promising companies go under; a further challenge is the more mature US defence start-up ecosystem.

MEMBER STATES GIVE THE EU A BIGGER ROLE IN DEFENCE

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has catalysed European Union member states into giving the bloc a greater role in the defence sector, including more EU-coordinated funding for the defence-industrial base. In 2022, members agreed on a raft of measures, including the short-term Act in Support of Ammunition Production (ASAP) and the European Defence Industry Reinforcement through common Procurement Act (EDIRPA) to expand ammunition production capacity and subsidise joint procurement respectively. The European Defence Fund (EDF) and European Peace Facility (EPF) budgets were increased, with an agreement in 2025 for the latter to procure equipment directly from industry for Ukraine through a EUR5bn (USD5.65bn) fund. In 2024, a first commissioner for defence and space was appointed, followed by the publication of the European Defence Industrial Strategy (EDIS). The approval in late 2025 of the provisional agreement on the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP), as a permanent replacement to ASAP and EDIRPA and operationalisation of EDIS, came after one-and-a-half years of negotiations among member states in which they considered the requirements to access EU funds and other mechanisms such as the security-of-supply regime. The sums of money allocated to defence in earlier efforts pale in comparison, however, to the EUR800bn (USD903.64bn) proposed under the 2025 Re-Arm Europe or Readiness 2030 plan. Of this, member states would be permitted up to EUR650bn (USD734.21bn) of extra national borrowing to pay for defence. More significantly, the remaining EUR150bn (USD169.43bn) would be provided to member states as loans under the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) instrument for common procurement. While SAFE represents an increase in the European Commission's role as a facilitator of common defence activity, member states continue to retain significant control, often through the European Council. Although not all EU countries have decided to take up either element of Readiness 2030, the SAFE instrument was oversubscribed by those that did. Member states have vigorously protected their control over national defence procurement and industrial matters, as evidenced by the protracted negotiations over EDIP and proposed changes in the SAFE regulation. However, they have also decided that they would like Brussels to facilitate more coordination than had been the case in the past.

EUROPE RAMPS UP INVESTMENT IN SPACE-BASED CAPABILITIES

In 2018–21, European countries signed contracts worth a combined USD3.16bn for military satellites, and this grew modestly to USD3.66bn for the period 2022 to late 2025. The rate at which European armed forces invest in this domain is set to grow substantially, however. In late 2025, Germany announced plans to spend EUR35bn (USD39.53bn) by 2030 on military space capabilities, and France stated it would increase its military space spending by EUR4.2bn (USD4.74bn) between 2026 and 2030, and launch sentinel satellites in 2027. Several defence-industrial strategies (DISs) have also outlined plans to enhance space-based capabilities. The UK's Strategic Defence Review highlighted the need for more investment in space domain awareness (SDA), command-and-control and counterspace systems. At the multinational level, the EU's Space Strategy for Security and Defence set out its thinking for the domain, and its DIS noted the ambition of having European SDA programmes in place by 2035. NATO's 2025 Commercial Space Strategy called for greater use of commercially provided systems and services. European security relies heavily on US-provided space-based systems allocated to NATO. With changes to US security posture and quick growth in Chinese and Russian satellite capabilities, European states risk falling behind if they do not invest heavily.

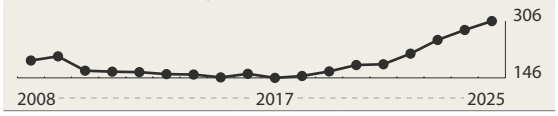


Albania ALB

Albanian Lek ALL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ALL	2.52trn	2.66trn	2.83trn
	USD	27.1bn	29.9bn	32.4bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	3.4	3.6
Def exp [a]	ALL	43.0bn	54.1bn	
	USD	463m	570m	
Def bdgt	ALL	45.8bn	51.0bn	55.2bn
	USD	493m	574m	633m

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	2,551,837

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.5%	2.7%	3.5%	4.1%	21.8%	7.6%
Female	7.7%	2.5%	3.2%	4.0%	25.3%	9.1%

Capabilities

The country's 2025 defence directive emphasised the need to improve capabilities and infrastructure. Albania is trying to improve readiness as well as recruitment and retention, and enable former military personnel in reserve to return to active duty when required. Albania contributes to NATO, UN and EU missions but does not possess an independent expeditionary capability. The country is developing cooperation with the US, France, Italy, Turkiye and Ukraine. Albania has signed a military cooperation agreement with Croatia and Kosovo to strengthen integration, joint procurement and coordination of defence. The country signed a security and defence partnership with the EU in late 2024 and received funding under the European Peace Facility, partly used for the acquisition of LMV2 armoured vehicles. NATO allies Greece and Italy police Albania's airspace. Albania's naval base at Porto Romano is being upgraded. The government plans to procure domestically produced ammunition by 2026 and develop industrial capacity in light weaponry, armoured vehicles, civil emergency equipment and uninhabited systems. The state-owned KAYO company has created JVs with Italian partners for shipbuilding and maintenance.

ACTIVE 8,500 (Land Force 2,400 Naval Force 750 Air Force 700 Support Command 1,250 Other 3,400)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Land Force 2,400

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops regt (1 SF bn, 1 cdo bn)

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 lt inf bn

2 inf regt(-) (3 inf bn(-))

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt regt (1 cbt spt bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 40 *MaxxPro Plus*

ARTILLERY • MOR 32: **82mm** 20; **120mm** 12

Naval Force 750

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PSOH 1 *Libra* (ex-ITA *Cassiopea*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 hel)

PBF 5 *Drini* (US *Archangel*)

PB 9: 4 *Iliria* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 3 *Bora* (ex-US *Sea Spectre* Mk III); 2 *Shqypnia*

PBR 5: 2 Type-227; 1 Type-246; 2 Type-2010

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1

Air Force 700

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

TPT 18: **Medium** 6: 4 AS532AL *Cougar*†; 2 UH-60A+ *Black Hawk*; **Light** 12: 1 AW109; 3 Bell 205 (AB-205); 2 Bell 206C (AB-206C); 4 Bo-105; 2 H145

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 3 *Bayraktar* TB2

Support Command 1,250

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

1 cbt spt bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 tpt bn

1 maint unit

Other 3,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 8 IVECO LMV

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 31

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 30; 1 inf pl

EGYPT: MFO 3

IRAQ: **NATO** • **NATO** Mission Iraq 2

KOSOVO: **NATO** • KFOR 256; 1 inf coy

LATVIA: **NATO** • Forward Land Forces 40; 1 EOD pl

SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS 3

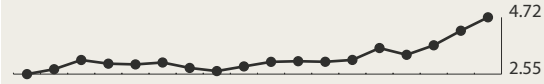
SUDAN: **UN** • UNISFA 1

Austria AUT

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	484bn	501bn	518bn
	USD	524bn	566bn	604bn
Real GDP growth	%	-1.0	0.3	0.8
Def bdgt [a]	EUR	4.86bn	5.63bn	6.11bn
	USD	5.26bn	6.36bn	7.13bn

[a] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 9,174,390

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.2%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%	24.2%	9.5%
Female	6.9%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%	24.8%	11.6%

Capabilities

Austria is constitutionally neutral but is an EU member and engaged in the bloc's Common Security and Defence Policy. Although not part of NATO, Austria has participated in the Alliance's Partnership for Peace framework since 1995. Vienna's defence-policy objectives are guided by the 2024 National Security Strategy, the 2017 Military Strategy and the 2014 Defence Strategy, which direct the country's military to maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity, enable assistance to civil authorities and participate in crisis-management missions. The armed forces are currently being restructured under the 'Development Plan AAF 2032+', including equipment investment plans, with a focus on preparedness against hybrid threats. Authorities are shifting emphasis from international operations to homeland defence. Vienna aims to be able to deploy and sustain a minimum (on average) of 1,100 troops. Cyber, CIS, and EW capabilities are grouped in one directorate with a peacetime strength of 1,300 personnel. Vienna is strengthening its land forces, announcing plans to upgrade *Leopard* 2 MBTs and *Pandur* wheeled APCs, acquire *Pandur*s with an air-defence capability, and placed orders for additional IFVs. Vienna is also upgrading its air-lift capabilities, having ordered KC-390 medium transport aircraft and, in 2024, announced it would replace its AB-212 light transport helicopters with twelve UH-60M medium transport helicopters from 2028. In 2025, Austria acquired twelve M346-FA aircraft from Italy. The country's defence-industrial base comprises some 100 companies with niche capabilities and international ties in weapons and ammunition, communications equipment and vehicles.

ACTIVE 23,500 (Land Forces 11,500 Air 3,100 Support 8,900)

Conscript liability 6 months recruit trg, 30 days reservist refresher trg for volunteers; 120–150 days additional for officers, NCOs and specialists. Authorised maximum wartime strength of 55,000

RESERVE 106,100 (Joint structured 33,450 Joint unstructured 72,650)

Some 8,500 reservists a year undergo refresher trg in tranches

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Land Forces 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (4th) armd inf bde (1 recce/SP arty bn, 1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 spt bn)

Mechanised

1 (3rd) mech inf bde (1 recce/SP arty bn, 3 mech inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn)

Light

1 (7th) lt inf bde (1 recce bn, 3 inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn)

1 (6th) mtn inf bde (3 mtn inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 53 *Leopard* 2A4

IFV 112 *Ulan*

APC 224

APC (T) 41 BvS-10 MkII

APC (W) 183: 71 *Pandur*; 112 *Pandur* EVO

AUV 237: 72 *Dingo* 2; 165 IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 65: 27 4KH7FA-SB *Greif* (11 more in store); 28 *Dingo* 2 ARV; 10 M88A1

NBC VEHICLES 27 *Dingo* 2 AC NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • **MANPATS** *Bill* 2 (PAL 2000)

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 107

SP 155mm 36 M109A5ÖE

MOR 71+: **81mm** L16; **120mm** 71 sGrW 86 (22 more in store)

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

10 inf bn

Air Force 3,100

The Air Force is part of Joint Forces Comd and consists of 2 bde; Air Support Comd and Airspace Surveillance Comd

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*

ISR

1 sqn with PC-6B *Turbo Porter*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130K *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 trg sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Bell 212 (AB-212)

1 sqn with OH-58B *Kiowa*

1 sqn with S-70A *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

1 radar bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable

FTR 13 Eurofighter *Typhoon* (Tranche 1)

TPT 11: **Medium** 3 C-130K *Hercules*; **Light** 8 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*

TRG 16: 4 DA40NG; 12 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

HELICOPTERS

ISR 10 OH-58B *Kiowa*

TPT 42: **Medium** 9 S-70A-42 *Black Hawk*; **Light** 33: 11 AW169M LUH; 22 Bell 212 (AB-212)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

GUNS 35mm 24 GDF-005 (6 more in store)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IIR IRIS-T

Special Operations Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF gp

1 SF gp (reserve)

Support 8,900

Support forces comprise Joint Services Support Command and several agencies, academies and schools

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 134; 1 inf bn HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 hel unit

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 3

IRAQ: NATO • **NATO** Mission Iraq 4

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 105; 1 recce coy; **UN** • UNMIK 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 168; 1 log coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 6

MOZAMBQIUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 3

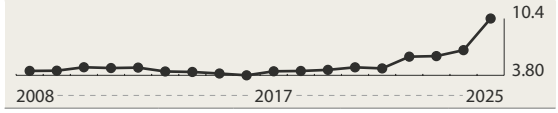
Belgium BEL

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	614bn	635bn	652bn
	USD	664bn	717bn	761bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.0	1.1	1.0
Def exp [a]	EUR	7.90bn	12.8bn	
	USD	8.55bn	13.7bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	7.77bn	12.3bn	12.7bn
	USD	8.40bn	13.9bn	14.8bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 11,960,170

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	23.0%	9.3%
Female	7.7%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	22.7%	11.4%

Capabilities

Belgium's STAR plan, launched in June 2022, updated the previous six-year-old strategic defence vision, followed by a new military programming law, which heralded increased defence budgets out to 2030. The funds are intended to address three key areas: increasing personnel numbers, strengthening the defence technological and industrial base, and delivering major equipment investments. Recruitment and retention criteria are under scrutiny following retirements and establishment reductions in recent decades. The motorised brigade, medical support and mobility are supposed to secure investments, with over half of the STAR plan's investments slated for the land domain. Belgium is prioritising investments with 'dual capability' to be used in contingencies at home as well as for military operations. NATO, EU and UN membership are central to its defence policy. Belgium often cooperates with neighbours and has committed with Denmark and the Netherlands to form a composite combined special-operations command. In late 2024, Belgium and the Netherlands announced the formation of a Combined-Special Operations Maritime Task Group. A Space Security Centre is intended to be operational by 2029. Brussels is modernising across its forces, including through purchasing F-35A aircraft – the first batch of which were delivered in 2025 – frigates and armoured vehicles, and is also modernising its artillery capabilities. Belgium has an advanced, export-focused defence industry, focusing on components and subcontracting, though in FN Herstal, it has one of the world's largest manufacturers of small arms.

ACTIVE 24,100 (Army 9,500 Navy 1,450 Air 4,600 Medical Service 1,600 Joint Service 6,950)

RESERVE 5,900

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops regt (1 SF gp, 1 cdo bn, 1 para bn, 1 sigs gp, 1 log coy)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech bde (1 ISR bn; 1 lt armd bn (forming), 3 mech bn; 2 lt inf bn; 1 arty bn; 2 engr bn; 2 sigs gp; 2 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 CIMIC gp

1 EOD unit

1 MP coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 18 *Piranha* III-C DF90

RECCE 30 *Pandur Recce*

IFV 17: 6 *Piranha* III-C DF30; 11 *Piranha* III-C DF30S

APC • APC (W) 79: 64 *Piranha* III-C; 14 *Piranha* III-PC (CP); 1+ VBMR *Griffon*

AUV 541: 219 *Dingo* 2 (inc 52 CP); 322 JLTV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 14: 6 Pionierpanzer 2 *Dachs*; 8 *Piranha* III-C

ARV 13: 4 *Pandur;* 9 *Piranha* III-C

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-MR

ARTILLERY 60

TOWED 105mm 14 LG1 MkII

MOR 46: **81mm** 14 Expal; **120mm** 32 RT-61

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light RQ-21A *Blackjack*

Navy 1,450

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFGHM 2 *Leopold* I (ex-NLD *Karel Doorman*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 1 16-cell Mk 48 mod 1 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PCC 2 *Castor* (FRA *Kermorvan* mod)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MHC 4 *Flower* (*Tripartite*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV 1

MW 1 *Inspector* 125

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA REMUS 100; *Seascan*

MW A18-M; *K-Ster* C/I; *Seafox* C/I

Air Force 4,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK/ISR

4 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with NH90 NFH

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with *Falcon* 7X (VIP)

1 sqn (BEL/LUX) with A400M

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with SF-260D/M

1 OCU unit with AW109

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW109 (ISR)

1 sqn with NH90 TTH

ISR UAV

1 sqn with MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 62 combat capable

FGA 62: 42 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*; 12 F-35A *Lightning* II

TPT 9: **Heavy** 7 A400M; **PAX** 2 *Falcon* 7X (VIP, leased)

TRG 12: 4 SF-260D; 8 SF-260M

HELICOPTERS

ASW 4 NH90 NFH (opcon Navy)

TPT 14: **Medium** 4 NH90 TTH; **Light** 10 AW109 (ISR)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 1 MQ-9B *Sky Guardian*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120B AMRAAM

BOMBS

Laser-guided: GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III

Laser & INS/GPS-guided: GBU-54 Laser JDAM (dual-mode)

INS/GPS-guided: GBU-31 JDAM; GBU-38 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb

Medical Service 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 med unit

1 fd hospital

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 10: 4 *Pandur* (amb); 6 *Piranha* III-C (amb)

AUV 10 *Dingo* 2 (amb)

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 50; 1 MHC

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 1

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 200; 1 recce sqn; 1 arty bty

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 2

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 300; 1 mech inf coy with *Piranha* IIIC

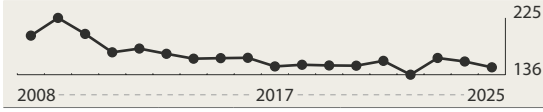
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: 1,150

Bosnia-Herzegovina BIH

Convertible Mark BAM		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BAM	53.5bn	57.6bn	60.7bn
	USD	29.6bn	33.2bn	36.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.0	2.4	2.7
Def bdgt	BAM	395m	390m	402m
	USD	218m	225m	240m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 3,653,499

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.0%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	26.9%	7.8%
Female	5.6%	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%	26.8%	11.4%

Capabilities

The primary objectives of Bosnia-Herzegovina's armed forces are to defend territorial integrity and contribute to peacekeeping missions, aiding civil authorities. The armed forces are professional and represent all three ethnic groups. The country is experiencing retention problems. As potential solutions the government is considering the introduction of a 5,000-soldier reserve force and the extension of the service age from 40 to 45 years. The country is reforming its armed forces and modernising its equipment in accordance with a Defence Review, Development and Modernisation Plan for 2017–27 and its NATO aspirations. Bosnia-Herzegovina joined NATO's Partnership for Peace in 2006 and presented a Membership Action Plan in 2010. The first Individually Tailored Partnership Programmes (ITPP) for the period 2025–28 between Bosnia-Herzegovina and NATO was signed in October 2025. Ethnic tensions persist, with the Serb community threatening to withdraw from national structures, including the armed forces. Bosnia-Herzegovina contributes to EU, NATO and UN missions, but the armed forces have no capacity to deploy independently and self-sustain beyond national borders. The inventory comprises mainly ageing Soviet-era equipment, though some additional helicopters have been procured from the US, and donations from Turkiye and Slovenia, the latter as part of the NATO Defence Capacity Building programme. Bosnia-Herzegovina's defence industry is able to produce small arms, ammunition and explosives and its exports have increased in the last years.

ACTIVE 10,650 (Armed Forces 10,650)

RESERVE 6,000 (Armed Forces 6,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 10,650

1 ops comd; 1 spt comd

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bde (1 recce coy, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt bde (1 tk bn, 1 engr bn, 1 EOD bn, 1 int bn, 1 MP bn, 1 CBRN coy, 1 sigs bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log comd (5 log bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 45 M60A3

APC 24

APC (T) 20 M113A2

PPV 4 *Kirpi*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

VLB MTU

MW *Bozena*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 60: 8 9P122 *Malyutka*; 9 9P133 *Malyutka*; 32 BOV-1; 11 M-92

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); HJ-8; *Milan*

ARTILLERY 224

TOWED 122mm 100 D-30

MRL 122mm 24 APRA-40

MOR 120mm 100 M-75

Air Force and Air Defence Brigade 850

FORCES BY ROLE

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Mi-8MTV *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); Mi-8 *Hip*; SA-341H/SA-342L *Gazelle* (HN-42/45M)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

FGA (7 J-22 *Orao* in store)

ATK (6 J-1 (J-21) *Jastreb*; 3 TJ-1(NJ-21) *Jastreb* all in store)

ISR (2 RJ-1 (IJ-21) *Jastreb** in store)

TRG (1 G-4 *Super Galeb* (N-62)* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 9: 4 Mi-8MTV *Hip*; 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 SA-341H *Gazelle* (HN-42); ε3 SA-342L *Gazelle* (HN-45M)

TPT 16: **Medium** 8 Mi-8 *Hip* **Light** 8: 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) (incl 2 MEDEVAC); 3 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II) (1 UH-1H *Huey* II in store)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 20 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 40mm 47: 31 L/60, 16 L/70

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 3

FOREIGN FORCES

Part of EUFOR – *Operation Althea* unless otherwise stated

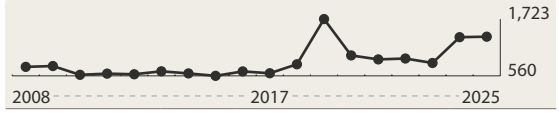
Albania 31
Austria 244; 1 inf bn HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 hel unit
Belgium 1
Bulgaria 150; 1 inf coy
Chile 5
Czech Republic 2
Denmark 1
France 37
Germany 23
Greece 121; 1 inf coy
Hungary 165; 1 inf coy
Ireland 5
Italy 330; 1inf coy; 1 ISR coy
Macedonia, North 33
Moldova 18
Netherlands 175; 1 air mob coy
Poland 45
Romania 555; 2 inf coy
Slovakia 53
Slovenia 21
Spain 2
Sweden 1
Switzerland 20
Turkiye 159; 1 inf coy

Bulgaria BLG

Bulgarian Lev BGN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BGN	203bn	222bn	238bn
	USD	112bn	128bn	142bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.8	3.1	3.1
Def exp [a]	BGN	3.96bn	4.49bn	
	USD	2.19bn	2.39bn	
Def bdgt	BGN	4.22bn	4.50bn	5.13bn
	USD	2.33bn	2.60bn	3.06bn

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 6,737,997

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	25.4%	8.6%
Female	6.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	24.7%	12.7%

Capabilities

The main task of the country's armed forces is to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 2021, Bulgaria adopted a long-term development plan extending to 2032, focused on significant re-capitalisation and modernisation. Bulgaria is expected to develop a new National Defence Plan to address NATO's new spending goals. Personnel levels were increased by 6,000 under the 2032 Defence Investment Programme and salaries were increased in 2025 by 30% to improve retention. Bulgaria is considering to increase the service age limit by two years. The country has several bilateral defence cooperation agreements with regional states, and is increasing cooperation with Romania and Turkiye for the protection of critical infrastructure in the Black Sea. Bulgaria hosts one of NATO's Forward Land Forces multinational battlegroups for which the country is building a new military base in cooperation with Italy. Its airspace is protected by NATO's Air Policing Mission. In addition to *Javelin* anti-tank missiles, other procurement priorities included CAESAR howitzers and 3D radars from France. The delivery of F-16 aircraft, expected to be completed by 2025, will enable the decommissioning of Soviet-era equipment. The navy received MCM vessels from Belgium and the Netherlands and is awaiting delivery of two frigates as part of the MMPV 90 programme. Bulgaria's defence industry exports mostly small arms and ammunition. Plans are ongoing to improve engagement between the government and industry, and to increase ammunition production capacity.

ACTIVE 43,000 (Army 19,300 Navy 5,600 Air 9,500 Central Staff 8,600)

RESERVE 3,000 (Joint 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 19,300

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce bn

Armoured

2 tk bn

Mechanised

2 mech bde (4 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 log bn, 1 SAM bn)

Light

1 mtn inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (1 fd arty bn, 1 MRL bn)

1 engr regt (1 cbt engr bn, 1 ptn br bn, 1 engr spt bn)

1 NBC bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 90: 46 T-72M1/M2†; 44 T-72M1 (mod)

IFV 160: 90 BMP-1; 70 BMP-23

APC 120

APC (T) 100 MT-LB

APC (W) 20 BTR-60

AUV 89: 45 IAG *Guardian*; 17 M1117 ASV; 27 Plasan *SandCat*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV MT-LB

ARV T-54/T-55; MTP-1; MT-LB

VLB BLG67; TMM

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 24 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); (9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) in store)

ARTILLERY 176

SP 122mm 48 2S1

TOWED 152mm 24 D-20

MRL 122mm 24 BM-21

MOR SP 120mm ε80 *Tundza/Tundza Sani*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 24 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*)

GUNS 400

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Navy 5,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFM 2 *Drazki* (ex-BEL *Wielingen*) (1 more in reserve) with 1 octuple Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 single 533mm ASTT with L5 mod 4 HWT, 1 sextuple 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 100mm gun (fitted for but not with 2 twin lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

CORVETTES • FS 1 *Smeli* (ex-FSU *Koni*) with 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns

PCF 1 *Molnya*† (ex-FSU *Tarantul* II) with 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCT 2 *Reshitelni* (ex-FSU *Pauk* I) with 4 single 406mm TT, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 9

MHC 3: 2 *Mesta* (ex-NLD *Alkmaar*); 1 *Tsibar* (ex-BEL *Flower*)

MSC 3 *Briz* (ex-FSU *Sonya)* (of which 1†)

MSI 3 *Olya* (ex-FSU) (of which 1†)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2

LCM 2 *Vydra* (capacity either 3 MBT or 200 troops) (of which 1†)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

AG 1 *Dimitar Dobrev*

AGS 2

AGOR 1 *Sv Sv Kiril i Metodi*

AOL 2 *Balchik*

ARS 1 *Proteo* (ex-ITA *Proteo*)

ATF 2

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Gavia*

MW *Double Eagle* Mk III

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW 2 AS565MB *Panther*

MRH 1 AS365N3+ *Dauphin 2*

Air Force 9,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/ISR

1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-25K/UBK *Frogfoot* K/B

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*; L-410UVP-E; PC-12M

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39ZA *Albatros**

1 sqn with PC-9M

1 flt with Z-242L

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24D/V *Hind* D/E

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS532AL *Cougar*; Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; Mi-17 *Hip* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 26 combat capable

FTR 14: 11 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*†

FGA 4: 2 F-16C Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*; 2 F-16D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*; (Some MiG-21bis *Fishbed*/MiG-21UM *Mongol* B in store)

ATK 6: 5 Su-25K *Frogfoot* K; 1 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B

ISR (1 An-30 *Clank* non-operational)

TPT 7: **Medium** 3 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 4: 1 An-2T *Colt*; 2 L-410UVP-E; 1 PC-12M

TRG 12: 6 L-39ZA *Albatros**; 6 PC-9M (basic)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6 Mi-24V *Hind* E (6 Mi-24D *Hind* D in store)

MRH 5 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 18: **Medium** 12 AS532AL *Cougar*; **Light** 6 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 20

Long-range 20: 12 S-200 (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 8 S-300PMU (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*)

Short-range S-125M *Neva*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

Special Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde (1 SF bn, 1 para bn)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 150; 1 inf coy

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 2

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 157; 1 inf coy

FOREIGN FORCES

Albania NATO Forward Land Forces: : 30; 1 inf pl
Greece NATO Forward Land Forces: 30; 1 AT pl
Italy NATO Forward Land Forces: 750; 1 armd inf BG
Macedonia, North NATO Forward Land Forces: 30; 1 inf pl
Montenegro NATO Forward Land Forces: 40; 1 inf pl
Romania NATO Forward Land Forces: 30; 1 recce pl

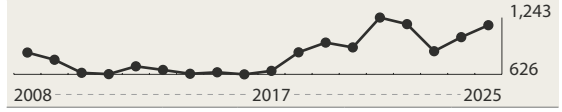
Croatia CRO

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	85.6bn	92.0bn	96.9bn
	USD	92.6bn	104bn	113bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.9	3.1	2.7
Def exp [a]	EUR	1.60bn	1.86bn	
	USD	1.73bn	2.01bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	1.28bn	1.50bn	
	USD	1.39bn	1.70bn	

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 4,071,208

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.2%	23.7%	9.1%
Female	6.7%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	24.1%	13.0%

Capabilities

The principal tasks of the country's armed forces include defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as countering terrorism and contributing to international peacekeeping missions. Croatia introduced a two-month conscription system in November 2025. Zagreb signed a military pact with Tirana and Pristina in 2025, and is deepening defence and security cooperation with the US. Croatia hosts the NATO Multinational Special Aviation Programme and training centre, and participates in EU, NATO and UN missions. The country is upgrading its equipment inventory to better align with NATO standards. Croatia's parliament approved its largest-ever procurement programme of EUR1.95bn for counter-UAV systems, CAESAR howitzers, *Leopard* 2A8 MBTs and Tatra vehicles. It has further committed to procure two corvettes. Croatia has a limited defence industry, focused on naval systems as well as small arms, ammunition, and explosives.

ACTIVE 16,800 (Army 7,800 Navy 1,650 Air 1,600 Joint 5,750)

Conscript liability Two months (from Jan 2026)

RESERVE 21,000 (Army 21,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,800

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 cbt engr bn)

Mechanised

1 mech bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 lt mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 cbt engr bn)

Other
1 inf trg regt

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty/MRL regt
1 engr regt
1 MP regt
1 NBC bn
1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log regt

AIR DEFENCE
1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 46: 2 *Leopard* 2A4; 44 M-84
IFV 122: 22 M2A2 *Bradley*; 100 M-80
APC 178
APC (T) 11: 7 BTR-50; 4 OT M-60
APC (W) 126 Patria AMV (incl variants)
PPV 41: 21 *Maxxpro Plus*; 20 RG-33 HAGA (amb)
AUV 63: 10 IVECO LMV; 53 M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 22: 12 JVBT-55A; 2 M-84AI; 1 WZT-2; 2 WZT-3; 5 *Maxxpro Recovery*
VLB 6 MT-55A
MW 4 MV-4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 20 BOV-1
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

ARTILLERY 176
SP 21: **122mm** 8 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **155mm** 13 PzH 2000
TOWED 122mm 27 D-30
MRL 122mm 27: 6 M91 *Vulkan*; 21 BM-21 *Grad*
MOR 101: **82mm** 55 LMB M96; **120mm** 46 M-75/UBM 52

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 2

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 6 *Orbiter*-3

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9+: 3 9K35 *Strela*-10M3 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 6 9K35 Strela-10CRO; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡; *Mistral* 3
GUNS SP 20mm 10 BOV-3 SP

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
6 inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty regt

Navy 1,650

Navy HQ at Split

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PCFG 1 *Končar* with 2 twin lnchr with RBS15B Mk I AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 57mm gun
PCG 4:
2 *Kralj* with 4 single lnchr with RBS15B Mk I AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 57mm gun (with minelaying capability)
2 *Vukovar* (ex-FIN *Helsinki*) with 4 single lnchr with RBS15B Mk I AShM, 1 57mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1
MHI 1 *Korcula*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5:
LCT 2 *Cetina* (with minelaying capability)
LCVP 3: 2 Type-21; 1 Type-22

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
UUV • DATA REMUS 100

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 3 RBS15K

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne coy

Coast Guard 270

FORCES BY ROLE

Two divisions, headquartered in Split (1st div) and Pula (2nd div)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6
PB 6: 4 *Mirna*; 2 *Omiš*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7
AAR 5: 1 *Faust Vrancic* (YUG *Spasilac*); 4 Other
AKL 1 PDS 713
AXL 1 *Andrija Mohorovicic* (POL Project 861)

Air Force and Air Defence 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Rafale* B/C F3-R

TRAINING
1 sqn with PC-9M; Z-242L

ISR HELICOPTER
1 hel sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with Mi-171Sh

CISR UAV
1 sqn with *Bayraktar* TB2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 12 combat capable

FGA 12: 2 *Rafale* B F3-R; 10 *Rafale* C F3-R
TRG 21: 17 PC-9M; 4 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS
MRH 15 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*
TPT 22: **Medium** 14: 10 Mi-171Sh; 4 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 8 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60; R-60MK (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*)
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

BOMBS
Laser-guided MAM-L

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Point-defence 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 Igla-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

Special Forces Command

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
5 SF gp

DEPLOYMENT

HUNGARY: NATO • Forward Land Forces 67

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 8

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 7

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 152; 1 inf coy; 1 hel unit with Mi-171Sh

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

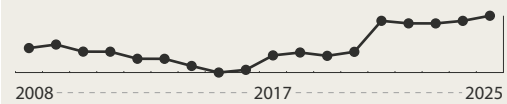
POLAND: NATO • Forward Land Forces 69; 1 SP arty bty

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 4

Cyprus CYP

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	33.6bn	35.4bn	37.0bn
	USD	36.3bn	39.9bn	43.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.4	2.9	2.8
Def bdgt	EUR	553m	586m	628m
	USD	598m	662m	733m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	1,332,293					
Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.9%	2.8%	3.2%	3.9%	26.8%	6.5%
Female	7.5%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	24.7%	8.4%

Capabilities

The National Guard is focused on protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty, including Cyprus's EEZ. The guard's main objective is to deter any Turkish incursion and to provide enough opposition until military support can be provided by Greece, its primary ally and long-time defence partner. Nicosia has pledged to deepen military ties with Israel, while France has renewed and enhanced its defence-cooperation agreement with Cyprus. The US and Cyprus signed a Roadmap for Bilateral Defence Cooperation in 2024, and the country became eligible for three US defence equipment programmes. In 2025, Norway announced its decision to lift its arms embargo on Cyprus. Having reduced conscript liability in 2016, Nicosia began recruiting additional contract-service personnel as part of an effort to modernise and professionalise its forces. Cyprus exercises with several international partners, most notably France, Greece and Israel. External deployments have been limited to some officers joining EU and UN missions. There is little logistics capability to support operations abroad. Equipment comprises a mix of Soviet-era and modern European systems. The country recently strengthened air-defence capabilities with the Israeli *Barak* MX system. Cyprus has little in the way of a domestic defence industry, apart from maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 12,000 (National Guard 12,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 250

Conscript liability 15 months

RESERVE 50,000 (National Guard 50,000)

Reserve service to age 50 (officers dependent on rank; military doctors to age 60)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

National Guard 12,000 (incl conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 comd (regt) (1 SF bn)
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 armd bde (2 armd bn, 1 armd inf bn)
Mechanised
4 (1st, 2nd, 6th & 7th) mech bde
Light
1 (4th) lt inf bde
2 (2nd & 8th) lt inf regt
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty comd (8 arty bn)
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 (3rd) spt bde
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Aerostar*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 134: 82 T-80U; 52 AMX-30B2
RECCE 72 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 43 BMP-3
APC 295

APC (T) 168 *Leonidas*
APC (W) 127 VAB (incl variants)
AUV 8 BOV M16 *Milos*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 10: 2 AMX-30D; 8 BREM-80U

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • SP 93: 15 EE-3 *Jararaca* with Milan; 60 *Enok* with *Spike*-LR; 18 VAB with HOT
GUNS • TOWED 100mm 6 M-1944

ARTILLERY 418
SP 155mm 48: 24 NORA B-52; 12 Mk F3; 12 *Zuzana*
TOWED 60: **105mm** 48 M-56; **155mm** 12 TR-F-1
MRL 28: **122mm** 4 BM-21; 6 *Tamnava* **128mm** 18 M-63 *Plamen*
MOR 282: **81mm** 170 E-44 (70+ M1/M9 in store); **120mm** 112 RT61

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium 4 *Aerostar*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 22+
Medium-range 4 9K37M1 *Buk* M1-2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*)
Short-range 18: 12 *Aspide*; some *Barak* MX (SR); 6 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
Point-defence *Mistral*
GUNS • TOWED 60: **20mm** 36 M-55; **35mm** 24 GDF-003 (with *Skyguard*)

Maritime Wing

FORCES BY ROLE
COASTAL DEFENCE
1 AShM bty with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PCM 2:
1 OPV 62 (ISR *Sa'ar* 4.5 derivative) with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM
1 *Alasia* (ex-OMN *Al Mabrukha*) with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 hel landing platform
PBF 4: 2 Rodman 55; 2 *Vittoria*
PB 1 *Ammachostos* (FIN)
COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 3 MM40 *Exocet* Block 3

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS • MRH 7: 3 AW139 (SAR); 4 SA342L1 *Gazelle* (armed)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM HOT

Paramilitary 250

Maritime Police 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
PBF 5: 1 *Odysseus* (ISR *Shaldag* II); 2 *Poseidon*; 2 *Vittoria*
PB 3 *Kyrenia* (CRO Tehnomont 16m)
PBI 5 SAB-12

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Argentina UNFICYP 245; 2 inf coy; 1 hel flt
Austria UNFICYP 3
Bangladesh UNFICYP 1
Brazil UNFICYP 2
Canada UNFICYP 1
Chile UNFICYP 6
Ecuador UNFICYP 2
Ghana UNFICYP 1
Greece Army: 950
Hungary UNFICYP 11
India UNFICYP 1
Mongolia UNFICYP 3
Pakistan UNFICYP 2
Paraguay UNFICYP 12
Russia UNFICYP 4
Serbia UNFICYP 6
Slovakia UNFICYP 230; 2 inf coy; 1 engr pl
United Kingdom 2,260; 2 inf bn; 1 SAR sqn with 2 CH-47 *Chinook* • *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Shader*) 500: 1 FGA sqn with 10 *Typhoon* FGR4; 1 A330 MRTT *Voyager* KC3; 2 A400M *Atlas*; 2 MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* (Protector RG Mk1) • UNFICYP (*Operation Tosca*) 253: 2 inf coy

NORTHERN SECTION OF CYPRUS

Data here represents the de facto situation on the northern section of the island. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

Capabilities

ACTIVE 3,000 (Army 3,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 150

Conscript liability 15 months

RESERVE 15,000

Reserve liability to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε3,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Light
5 inf bn
7 inf bn (reserve)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
RCL • 106mm 36
ARTILLERY • MOR • 120mm 73

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Armed Police ε150

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (police) SF unit

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 8: 3 *Ares* 42; 3 *Ares* 35; 2 *Kaan* 15

PB 4 Type 80

AMPHIBIOUS • LCM 2 LCM 8 (ex-TUR)

FOREIGN FORCES

TURKIYE

Army ε33,800

FORCES BY ROLE

1 corps HQ; 1 SF regt; 1 armd bde; 2 mech inf div; 1 mech inf regt; 1 arty regt; 1 avn comd

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 287 M48A5T1

IFV 145 ACV AIFV

APC • APC (T) 488: 70 ACV AAPC (incl variants); 418 M113 (incl variants)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 66 ACV TOW

MANPATS *Milan*

RCL 106mm 219 M40A1

ARTILLERY 656

SP 155mm 178: 30 M44T; 144 M52T1; 4 T-155 *Firtina*

TOWED 84: **105mm** 36 M101A1; **155mm** 36 M114A2; **203mm** 12 M115

MRL 122mm 18 T-122

MOR 376: **81mm** 171; **107mm** 70 M30; **120mm** 135 HY-12

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3 Cessna 185 (U-17)

HELICOPTERS • TPT 3: **Medium** 2 AS532UL *Cougar*
Light 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

GUNS • TOWED 150: **20mm** 122: 44 Rh 202; 78 GAI-D01; **35mm** 28 GDF-003

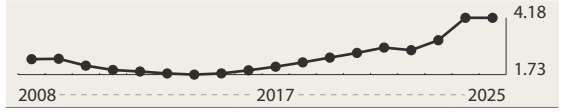
Czech Republic CZE

Czech Koruna CZK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CZK	8.06trn	8.41trn	8.76trn
	USD	347bn	383bn	417bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.2	2.3	2.0
Def exp [a]	CZK	167bn	168bn	
	USD	7.18bn	7.22bn	
Def bdgt [b]	CZK	151bn	154bn	176bn
	USD	6.51bn	7.03bn	8.37bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,838,703

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	25.0%	8.5%
Female	7.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	23.7%	12.0%

Capabilities

The Czech Republic published its latest security strategy in 2023. It identified NATO and EU membership as critical to its security and pointed to Russia and deteriorating international security as key threats to the country. It also raised issues around cyber and information operations. Military modernisation priorities include main battle tanks, armoured fighting vehicles, artillery, rotary-wing and transport aviation, short-range air-defence systems and UAVs. Prague, in 2023, said it would buy F-35As to replace its leased *Gripen* fleet. The Czech Republic has signed a letter of intent with Germany to affiliate the 4th Czech Rapid Reaction Brigade with the 10th German Armoured Division under NATO's Framework Nations Concept. There are personnel shortfalls in specialised trades such as engineers and pilots, although recruitment has reportedly improved. The armed forces can deploy on international crisis-management operations. The Czech Republic has plans to upgrade military training and simulation facilities. The defence-industrial base includes development and manufacturing capability, in particular small arms, vehicles, and training and light attack aircraft. The holding company Czechoslovak Group brings together several companies across the munitions, vehicles and aerospace sectors. The government has set up an agency to support the defence industry in government-to-government procurement activities.

ACTIVE 30,350 (Army 12,450 Air 5,400 Other 12,500)

RESERVE 4,900

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,450

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 ISR/EW regt (1 recce bn, 1 EW bn, 1 ISR UAV bn)
Armoured
1 (7th) mech bde (1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 mot inf bn)
Mechanised
1 (4th) rapid reaction bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn)
Airborne
1 AB regt

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 (13th) arty regt (2 arty bn)
1 engr regt (2 engr bn, 1 EOD bn)
1 CBRN regt (2 CBRN bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log regt (2 log bn, 1 maint bn)

Active Reserve 4,900

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
14 (territorial defence) comd

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 armd coy
Light
14 inf coy (1 per territorial comd) (3 inf pl, 1 cbt spt pl, 1 log pl)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 58: 28 *Leopard* 2A4; 30 T-72M4CZ
RECCE 50: 34 BPzV *Svatava*; 8 *Pandur* II (KBV-PZ); 8 *Pandur* II (KBV-PZLOK)
IFV 227: 120 BMP-2; 107 *Pandur* II (incl 17 CP, 14 comms, 4 amb)
APC • PPV 62 *Titus*
AUV 141: 21 *Dingo* 2; 120 IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 4 *Pandur* II (KOT-Z)
ARV 15: 2 BPz-3 *Buffel*; 10 VPV-ARV (12 more in store); VT-55A; 3 VT-72M4
VLB 6 MT-55A (3 more in store)
MW *Bozena* 5; UOS-155 *Belarty*

NBC VEHICLES BRDM-2RCH

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Spike*-LR
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 96
SP 152mm 48 M-77 *Dana* (ε25 more in store)
MOR 48: **81mm** *Expal*; **120mm** 40 M-1982; (45 more in store); **SP 120mm** 8 SPM-85

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Scan Eagle*

Air Force 5,400

Principal task is to secure Czech airspace. This mission is fulfilled within NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System (NATINADS) and, if necessary, by means of the Czech national reinforced air-defence system.

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D
1 sqn with L-159 ALCA; L-159T1*

TRANSPORT
2 sqn with A319CJ; C295M/MW; L-410FG/UVP-E *Turbolet*

TRAINING
1 sqn with L-159 ALCA; L-159T1*; L-159T2*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AH-1Z *Viper*; Mi-35 *Hind* E

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh; UH-1Y *Venom*
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; PZL W-3A *Sokol*

AIR DEFENCE
1 (25th) SAM regt (2 AD gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 38 combat capable
FGA 14: 12 *Gripen* C; 2 *Gripen* D
ATK 16 L-159 ALCA
TPT 14: **Light** 12: 4 C295M; 2 C295MW; 2 L-410FG *Turbolet*; 4 L-410UVP-E *Turbolet*; **PAX** 2 A319CJ
TRG 8: 5 L-159T1*; 3 L-159T2*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 14: 4 AH-1Z *Viper*; 10 Mi-35 *Hind* E
MRH 5 Mi-17 *Hip* H
TPT 33: **Medium** 25: 15 Mi-171Sh; 10 PZL W3A *Sokol*; **Light** 8 UH-1Y *Venom*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Short-range 8 2K12M2 *Kub*-M2 (RS-SA-6B *Gainful*)
Point-defence 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K32 *Strela*-2‡ (RS-SA-7 *Grail*) (available for trg RBS-70 gunners); RBS-70; RBS-70NG

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **ARH** AIM-120C-5/C-7 AMRAAM

BOMBS
Laser-guided: GBU-12/-16 *Paveway* II

Other Forces 12,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF gp

MANOEUVRE
Other
1 (presidential) gd bde (2 bn)
1 (honour guard) gd bn (2 coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 int gp
1 (central) MP comd

3 (regional) MP comd
1 (protection service) MP comd

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

EGYPT: MFO 17; 1 C295M

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 7

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 41; **UN** • UNMIK 1

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 60; 1 EW unit; 1 SAM bty

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 100; 1 NBC unit

SLOVAKIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 193; 1 mech inf coy with *Pandur* II

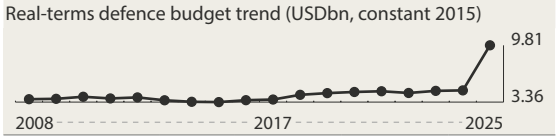
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 4

Denmark DNK

Danish Krone DKK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	DKK	2.93trn	3.04trn	3.17trn
	USD	425bn	460bn	500bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	1.8	2.2
Def exp [a]	DKK	66.4bn	98.9bn	
	USD	9.63bn	14.3bn	
Def bdgt [b]	DKK	37.8bn	80.6bn	83.8bn
	USD	5.48bn	12.2bn	13.2bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions



Population 6,051,491

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	22.5%	9.6%
Female	7.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	22.4%	11.2%

Capabilities

Denmark maintains compact but effective armed forces focused on contributing to NATO operations. The country has strengthened its ties with NATO, Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFCO) and regional neighbours. In June 2022, the opt-out on Danish participation in EU defence cooperation under the CSDP ended after a referendum. The changing threat environment has influenced the new defence agreement (2024–33). Copenhagen has prioritised the Baltic and the Arctic regions as well as efforts to receive and host allies that deploy to the country as reinforcements. In 2023, Denmark more closely integrated its air force with neighbours Finland, Norway and Sweden. Current defence modernisation priorities include F-35A procurement, new ocean patrol vessels, uninhabited aerial and maritime systems, new frigates, upgrading the mechanised brigades' armoured vehicles, and the acquisition of short- and long-range air defence systems. Understaffing reportedly limits operational capability. The armed forces are mostly professional, supplemented by a substantial number of conscripts. By 2033, Denmark will expand the conscript cohort to 7,500 annually and extend national service to 11 months. The country will make greater operational use of conscripts. The Danish armed forces have little ability to deploy independently but have contributed to larger multinational deployments. Denmark maintains a small defence industry focused on exports to Europe and North America. It is strong in defence electronics, software and the design and manufacture of components and subsystems. Parliament continues to discuss revitalising Danish shipyards. In 2025, Denmark and Ukraine signed an agreement allowing Ukrainian defence companies to operate in Denmark, while giving Denmark access to Ukrainian technology and UAV expertise.

ACTIVE 16,000 (Army 10,000 Navy 2,450 Air 3,150 Special Operations 400)

Conscript liability 4–12 months, most voluntary

RESERVES 44,200 (Army 34,400 Navy 5,300 Air Force 4,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,700; 4,300 conscripts (total 10,000)

Div and a bde HQ transforming into operational formations

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 (MND-N) div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech bde (1 ISR bn, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log bn)
1 (2nd) mech bde (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 1 lt inf bn)
1 mech inf bn (forming)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 CBRN/construction bn
1 EOD bn
1 int bn
1 MP bn
2 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn
1 maint bn
1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 44 *Leopard* 2A7V

IFV 44 CV9035 MkIII

APC • APC (W) 392: 2 CAVS 6×6 (XA-300); 81 *Piranha* III (incl variants); 309 *Piranha* V

AUV 177: 84 *Eagle* IV; 93 *Eagle* V

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV *Wisent*
VLB 7 *Leguan*; (BRP-1 *Biber* in store)
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-LR2
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY 29
SP 155mm 6+ ATMOS 2000
MRL 306mm 8 PULS
MOR 15: **81mm** M252; **SP 120mm** 15 *Piranha* V with *Cardom*-10; (**120mm** 20 Soltam K6B1 in store)
AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 2,250; 200 conscripts (total 2,450)

Three naval squadrons, headquartered at naval bases in Frederikshavn and Korsør

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5
DESTROYERS • DDGHM 3 *Iver Huitfeldt* with 4 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 2 12-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT with MU90 LWT, 1 *Millennium* CIWS, 2 76mm guns (*Peter Willemoes* 1 76mm gun) (capacity 1 AW101 *Merlin*/MH-60R *Seahawk* hel)
FRIGATES • FFGHM 2 *Absalon* (flexible support ships) with 4 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 3 12-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT with MU90 LWT, 2 *Millennium* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 AW101 *Merlin*/MH-60R *Seahawk* hel; 2 LCP, 7 MBT or 40 vehicles; 130 troops)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12
PSOH 4 *Thetis* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 MH-60R *Seahawk*)
PSO 3 *Knud Rasmussen* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (ice-strengthened hull)
PCC 5 *Diana* (1 other non-operational)
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
MCI 4 MSF Mk I
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 12
ABU 2 *Gunnar Thorson* (primarily used for marine pollution duties)
AGS 2 *Holm*
AKL 3: 1 *Sleipner* 2 *Seatruck*
AXL 3: 2 *Holm*; 1 *Søløven* (DNK *Flyvefisken*)
AXS 2 *Svanen*
UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS
USV • MW • Medium 2 *Holm*
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
UUV • MW *Double Eagle* Mk II/SAROV
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light S-100 *Camcopter* (owned by European Maritime Safety Agency)

Air Force 3,000; 150 conscripts (total 3,150)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*
SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AW101 *Merlin*
1 sqn with AS550 *Fennec* (ISR)
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*; CL-604 (MP/VIP)
TRAINING
1 unit with MFI-17 *Supporter* (T-17)
AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM wg (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 51 combat capable
FGA 51: ε30 F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*; 21 F-35A *Lightning* II
TPT 8: **Medium** 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 4 CL-604 *Challenger* (MP/VIP)
TRG 27 MFI-17 *Supporter* (T-17)
HELICOPTERS
ASW 9 MH-60R *Seahawk*
SAR 8 AW101 *Merlin*
MRH 8 AS550 *Fennec* (ISR) (4 more non-operational)
TPT • Medium 6 AW101 *Merlin*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120B/C-7 AMRAAM
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-24 *Paveway* III
Laser & INS/GPS-guided EGBU-12 *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided GBU-31 JDAM

Special Operations Command 400

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit
1 diving unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
AUV 14 HMT-400

Reserves

Home Guard (Army) 34,400 reservists (to age 50)

2 (local) def region

Home Guard (Navy) 5,300 reservists (to age 50)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 30

PB 30: 17 MHV800; 1 MHV850 (MHV800 mod); 12 MHV900

Home Guard (Air Force) 4,500 reservists (to age 50)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • ISR 2 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 1

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 13

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 35

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 800; 1 armd BG

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 11

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 130 (UKR trg)

Estonia EST

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	39.8bn	41.4bn	43.7bn
	USD	43.1bn	46.8bn	51.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.1	0.5	1.5
Def exp [a]	EUR	1.32bn	1.40bn	
	USD	1.42bn	1.50bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	1.56bn	1.71bn	2.40bn
	USD	1.69bn	1.93bn	2.80bn
FMA (US)	USD	9.75m	9.75m	0.00m

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 1,340,478

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	24.0%	7.4%
Female	7.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	23.9%	13.4%

Capabilities

Estonia's principal security concern is Russia. After Moscow's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Estonia boosted defence spending and supplied military equipment to Kyiv, including ammunition, anti-armour systems and artillery. In early 2025, the country announced that it would increase defence spending from 3.4% of GDP to 5.4% as part of a four-year investment plan. The Ministry of Defence issues four-year development plans to ensure that the long-term National Defence Development Plan (NDPP) is met on schedule. The NDPP for 2031, adopted in 2021, focuses on improving territorial defence and indirect fire and anti-tank capabilities, as well as boosting maritime and surveillance systems. Estonia has procured six HIMARS rocket artillery systems, is jointly procuring medium-range air defence systems with Latvia and short-range air defences with Poland. Estonia is a member of the German-led European Sky Shield Initiative, to boost air defence capability across the region. Under the Baltic Defence Line initiative, Estonia plans to build defensive fortifications along its eastern border. Modernisation spending is also intended to improve infrastructure and readiness. There is a UK-led NATO Battlegroup based in Estonia, present since mid-2017 as part of the Alliance's Forward Land Forces. Amari Air Base hosts a NATO Air Policing detachment. Estonia is a member of the UK-led Joint Expeditionary Force. Tallinn also hosts NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence. The country has limited capability to deploy abroad, though Estonian forces have taken part in EU, NATO and UN missions. There is a small defence industry with niche capabilities, including in cyber, uninhabited systems, ship repair and digital systems.

ACTIVE 7,670 (Army 4,500 Navy 650 Air 570 Other 1,950)

Conscript liability 8 or 11 months (depending on specialisation; conscripts cannot be deployed)

RESERVE 18,000 (Joint 18,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 21,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,550; 2,950 conscript (total 4,500)

4 def region. All units except one inf bn are reserve based

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech bde (1 recce coy, 1 armd inf bn; 2 mech inf bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 AD bn)

Light

1 (2nd) inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 spt bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 SP arty regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 44 CV9035EE (incl 2 CP)

APC • APC (W) 266: 130 *Arma* 6×6; 56 XA-180 *Sisu*; 80 XA-188 *Sisu*

AUV 100 NMS

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 2 Pionierpanzer 2 *Dachs*

ARV 2 BPz-2

VLB 6: 2 *Biber*; 4 TMM-3M VLB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Spike*-SR/-LR
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY 168
SP 155mm 36: 12 *Caesar* 6×6; 24 K9 *Thunder*
MRL 227mm 6 M142 HIMARS
MOR 126: **81mm** 60 B455/NM 95/M252; **120mm** 66 2B11/M/41D
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*; *Piorun*
GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

Reserve

Reserve units subordinate to 2nd inf bde and territorial defence
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce coy
Light
3 inf bn
4 (territorial) inf bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn
1 AT coy
1 cbt engr bn
AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn

Navy 350; 300 conscript (total 650)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
PCO 1 *Kindral Kurvits* (FIN *Tursas* derivative)
PB 3: 1 *Pikker*; 1 *Raju* (Baltic 4500WP); 1 *Valve*
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4:
MCCS 1 *Tasuja* (ex-DNK *Lindormen*)
MHC 3 *Admiral Cowan* (ex-UK *Sandown*)
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA REMUS 100
MW A9-M; *Seafox*
COASTAL DEFENCE
AShM *Blue Spear*

Air Force 450; 120 conscript (total 570)

FORCES BY ROLE
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with M-28 *Skytruck*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 2 M-28 *Skytruck*
TRG 1+ L-39C *Albatros* (leased)

Other 1,350; 600 conscript (total 1,950)

Includes Cyber Command, Support Command and Special Operations Forces
FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
2 MP coy
1 sigs bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Defence League 21,000 reservists

Subordinate to the Ministry of the Defence. Totals include affiliated Women's Voluntary Defence Organization.

DEPLOYMENT

IRAQ: NATO Mission Iraq 1
LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1
MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1
MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 1
UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 30 (UKR trg)

FOREIGN FORCES

France NATO Forward Land Forces 350; 1 lt armd pl; 1 inf coy
Italy NATO Baltic Air Policing 150; 4 Eurofighter *Typhoon*
United Kingdom NATO Forward Land Forces 700; 1 armd BG; 1 SP arty bty; 1 MRL bty; 1 cbt engr coy; 1 SAM bty
United States US European Command: 600; 1 armd recce sqn

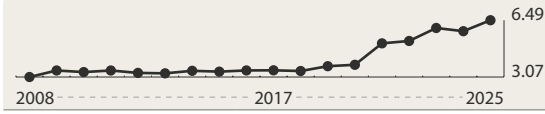
Finland FIN

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	276bn	279bn	287bn
	USD	299bn	315bn	336bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.4	0.5	1.3
Def exp [a]	EUR	6.68bn	7.97bn	
	USD	7.23bn	8.59bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	6.32bn	7.07bn	7.10bn
	USD	6.84bn	7.99bn	8.29bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	5,550,449

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.4%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	22.7%	10.7%
Female	7.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	21.8%	13.4%

Capabilities

Finland's armed forces are primarily focused on defence against Russia. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has driven significant change in Finland's national security posture, culminating in NATO membership in April 2023. A 2023 defence policy document stated that 'Russia's foreign and security policy is irreconcilable with European stability and security'. Finland has been a participant in key multilateral defence relationships, including NORDEFCO, the Northern Group and the Joint Expeditionary Force, and has joined the European Sky Shield Initiative. Integration into NATO structures and exercises is proceeding, and a NATO Multi Corps Land Component Command started to form in 2025 and will gradually become fully operational over the next few years. In 2022, Finland signed a mutual-security agreement with the UK and a Defence Cooperation Agreement with the US entered into force in September 2024. The country contributes to UN peacekeeping missions and to NATO operations. Finland maintains a well-trained military, supported by reserves. Modernisation continues with the F-35 fighter programme, the Squadron 2020 naval project, expanded munitions production, and heavy investment in infrastructure to support Allied operations. Finland's defence industry consists largely of privately owned SMEs, concentrating on niche products for international markets, but it also features some internationally competitive larger companies, including Patria which is mostly owned by the Finnish state.

ACTIVE 23,850 (Army 17,400 Navy 3,150 Air 3,300) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,900

Conscript liability 165, 255 or 347 days (latter for NCOs, officers or those on 'especially demanding' duties)

RESERVE 233,000 (Army 180,000 Navy 24,000 Air 29,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

30,000 reservists a year conduct refresher training: total obligation 80 days (150 for NCOs, 200 for officers) between conscript service and age 50 (NCOs and officers to age 60)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 4,400; 13,000 conscript (total 17,400)

FORCES BY ROLE

Finland's army maintains a mobilisation strength of about 285,000. In support of this requirement, two conscription cycles, each for about 9,000 conscripts, take place each year. After conscript training, reservist commitment is to the age of 60. Reservists are usually assigned to units within their local geographical area. All service appointments or deployments outside Finnish borders are voluntary for all members of the armed services. All brigades are reserve based

Reserve Organisations 180,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt (1 SF bn, 1 tpt hel bn, 1 spt coy)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd BG

Mechanised

2 (Karelia & Pori Jaeger) mech bde

2 mech BG

Light

3 (Jaeger) bde

6 lt inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 AD regt

7 engr regt

3 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

3 log regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 200: 100 *Leopard* 2A4; 100 *Leopard* 2A6

IFV 202: 100 BMP-2MD; 102 CV9030FIN

APC 1,065

APC (T) 300 MT-LBu/MT-LBV

APC (W) 765: 464 XA-180/185 *Sisu*; 101 XA-202 *Sisu* (CP); 48 XA-203 *Sisu*; 90 XA-300; 62 AMV (XA-360)

AUV 44 *Sisu* GTP (incl variants)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 5 *Dachs*

ARV 36: 9 BPz-2; 15 MTP-LB; 12 VT-55A

VLB 32: 12 BLG-60M2; 10 *Leopard* 2L AVLB; 10 SISU *Leguan*

MW 3+: *Aardvark* Mk 2; KMT T-55; 3 *Leopard* 2R CEV; RA-140 DS

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS NLAW; *Spike*-MR; *Spike*-LR

ARTILLERY 1,543

SP 122: **122mm** 74 2S1 *Gvozdika* (PsH 74); **155mm** 48 K9 *Thunder*

TOWED 630: **122mm** 474 D-30 (H 63); **152mm** 24 2A36 *Giatsint*-B (K 89); **155mm** 132 K 83/GH-52 (K 98)
MRL 75: **122mm** 34 RM-70; **227mm** 41 M270 MLRS
MOR 716+: **81mm** Krh/71; **120mm** 698 Krh/92; **SP 120mm** 18 XA-361 AMOS

HELICOPTERS
MRH 7: 5 Hughes 500D; 2 Hughes 500E
TPT • Medium 20 NH90 TTH

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium 11 ADS-95 *Ranger*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 60+
Short-range 44: 20 *Crotale* NG (ITO 90); 24 NASAMS II FIN (ITO 12)
Point-defence 16+: 16 ASRAD (ITO 05); FIM-92 *Stinger* (ITO 15); RBS 70 (ITO 05/05M)
GUNS 407+: **23mm** ItK 95/ZU-23-2 (ItK 61); **35mm** GDF-005 (ItK 88); **SP 35mm** 7 *Leopard* 2 ITK *Marksman*

Navy 1,400; 1,750 conscript (total 3,150)

Naval Command HQ located at Turku

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20
PCGM 4 *Hamina* with 2 twin lnchr with *Gabriel* V (PTO2020) AShM, 1 8-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR (ITO2004) SAM; 1 single 400mm ASTT with Torped 45/47 LWT
PBG 4 *Rauma* with 6 single lnchr with RBS15 Mk3 (MTO-85M) AShM
PBF 12 *Jehu* (U-700) (capacity 24 troops)

MINE WARFARE 8
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
MCC 3 *Katanpää* (ITA *Gaeta* mod)
MINELAYERS • ML 5:
2 *Hameenmaa* with 1 8-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR (ITO2004) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 57mm gun (can carry up to 120 mines)
3 *Pansio* with 50 mines

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 59
LCVP ε9 *Utö*
LCP 50+

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6
AG 3: 1 *Louhi*; 2 *Hylje*
AXL 3 *Fabian Wrede*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA REMUS 100
MW *Double Eagle* Mk II; *Seafox* I
UTL HUGIN 1000

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bde
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cbt spt bde (1 AShM bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE
AShM 4 RBS15K; some *Gabriel* V (PTO2020)
ARTY • 130mm 30 K-53tk (static)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Spike* (used in AShM role)

Air Force 2,000; 1,300 conscript (total 3,300)

3 Air Comds: Satakunta (West), Karelia (East), Lapland (North)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

ISR
1 (survey) sqn with Learjet 35A

TRANSPORT
1 flt with C295M
1 (liaison) flt with PC-12NG

TRAINING
1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk50/51A/66*
1 unit with G-115EA

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 87 combat capable
FGA 60: 53 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 7 F/A-18D *Hornet*
ELINT 1 C295M
ISR 3 Learjet 35A (survey; ECM trg; tgt-tow)
TPT • Light 8: 2 C295M; 6 PC-12NG
TRG 55: 28 G-115EA; 11 *Hawk* Mk50/51A*; 16 *Hawk* Mk66*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
LACM • Conventional AGM-158 JASSM

BOMBS
INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW; GBU-31/-38 JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Border Guard 2,900

Ministry of Interior. 4 Border Guard Districts and 2 Coast Guard Districts

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with AS332 *Super Puma*; AW119KE *Koala*; Bell 412EP (AB-412EP) *Twin Huey*; Do-228

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 58
PSO 1 *Turva* with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 2 *Tursas*
PB 55

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4
UCAC 4

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 2 Do-228

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 Bell 412EP (AB-412EP) *Twin Huey*
TPT 9: **Medium** 5 AS332 *Super Puma*; **Light** 4 AW119KE *Koala*

Reserve 12,000 reservists on mobilisation

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 40; 1 MCC
IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 4
KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 70
LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 163; 1 mech inf coy
MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 14
MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 2
SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 11
UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 20 (UKR trg)

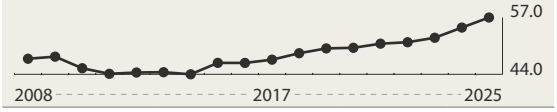
France FRA

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	2.92trn	2.98trn	3.05trn
	USD	3.16trn	3.36trn	3.56trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.1	0.7	0.9
Def exp [a]	EUR	59.6bn	61.8bn	
	USD	64.5bn	66.5bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	58.8bn	62.0bn	68.5bn
	USD	63.6bn	70.0bn	80.0bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 68,512,806

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	21.3%	9.8%
Female	8.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	21.3%	12.5%

Capabilities

France's 2025 National Strategic Review (NSR) highlighted the risk of high-intensity warfare in Europe by 2030 as the main threat due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. While Russia is considered the principal threat, the NSR 2025 also mentions Iran, China, North Korea and terrorist groups as major strategic concerns. The NSR stressed the urgency to accelerate rearmament efforts and to prepare for increased hybrid attacks against France and its allies, and notes the widening security and ideological gap in the relations between Europe and Washington. France plays a leading military role in the EU, NATO and the UN, and maintains globally deployed forces. It is modernising its nuclear forces and expanding capabilities in non-traditional domains. In 2023, Paris issued a new Military Programming Law (LPM) that reflects greater doctrinal emphasis on high-intensity warfare. It increases investment in combat-support capabilities, maintenance, combat training and readiness. France aims to be able to deploy a complete division within a NATO framework by 2027, and aims to increase the operational reserve to 105,000 by 2035 with higher combat readiness. In 2026, France will introduce a 10-month-long military service on a volunteer basis. Starting at 3,000 volunteers in 2026 with a target for 50,000 by 2035. The goal is to supplement the armed forces with additional manpower for homeland defence related missions exclusively. The country faces challenges in scaling Combat Service Support needed for high-intensity warfare. Drawing lessons from Ukraine, France accelerated the deployment of small UAVs for all its units and has established UAV training centres for its brigades and 3D printing capabilities at regimental level. France has demonstrated capacity to support expeditionary forces, although some strategic and intra-theatre military air-transport requirements have relied on allies and external contractors. France has reduced its deployments in the Sahel in response to coups and policy shifts, and is now largely limited to training foreign forces or contributing to multinational coalitions. France has a sophisticated multi-domain defence industry, with the majority of its procurement sourced from domestic companies.

ACTIVE 203,900 (Army 111,850 Navy 37,950 Air 38,900, Other Staffs 15,200) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 95,100

RESERVE 38,100 (Army 22,550 Navy 5,200 Air 5,700 Other Staffs 4,850) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Nuclear Forces

Navy 2,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC 4
SSBN 4 *Le Triomphant* with 16 M51 SLBM with 6 TN-75 nuclear warheads, 4 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/F17 mod 2 HWT
AIRCRAFT 20 combat capable
FGA 20 *Rafale* M F3-R with ASMPA msl

Air Force 1,800

Air Strategic Forces Command

FORCES BY ROLE
STRIKE
2 sqn with *Rafale* B F3-R with ASMPA msl
TANKER
2 sqn with A330 MRTT
1 sqn with A330; A330 MRTT

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 20 combat capable
FGA 20 *Rafale* B F3-R with ASMPA msl
TKR/TPT 12 A330 MRTT

Paramilitary

Gendarmerie 40

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 13

COMMUNICATIONS 5: 2 *Syracuse*-3 (designed to integrate with UK *Skynet* & ITA *Sicral*); 2 *Syracuse*-4; 1 *Athena-Fidus* (also used by ITA)

ISR 5: 3 CSO; 2 *Pleiades*

ELINT/SIGINT 3 CERES

Army 111,850

Regt and BG normally bn size

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 corps HQ (CRR-FR)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech div (1 (7th) armd bde (1 tk regt, 1 armd BG, 3 armd inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt), 1 (27th) mtn bde (1 armd cav regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 engr regt), 1 (9th) amph bde (2 armd cav regt, 3 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt))

1 (3rd) mech div (1 (2nd) armd bde (2 tk regt, 1 armd BG(-), 3 armd inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt), 1 (6th) lt armd bde (2 armd cav regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 mech regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt), 1 (11th) AB bde (1 armd cav regt, 4 para regt, 1 arty regt, 1 engr regt, 1 spt regt))

1 (FRA/GER) mech bde (1 armd cav regt, 1 mech inf regt)

1 mech regt HQ (Djibouti)

Light

3 inf regt (French Guiana & French West Indies)

1 inf regt HQ (New Caledonia)

2 inf bn HQ (Côte d'Ivoire & Gabon)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt (La Réunion)

Other

4 SMA regt (French Guiana, French West Indies & Indian Ocean)

3 SMA coy (French Polynesia, Indian Ocean & New Caledonia)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt div (1 arty bde (1 MRL regt, 1 SAM regt, 1 ISR UAV regt), 1 cyber bde (1 recce regt, 2 EW regt), 1 hel bde (3 hel regt, 1 maint regt))

1 cyber div (1 cyber bde (5 sigs regt, 1 cyber regt (forming)))

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt div (1 engr bde (2 cbt engr regt, 1 EOD bn, 1 geo engr bn, 1 CBRN regt), 1 maint bde (2 maint regt, 4 maint bn), 1 log bde (1 log regt, 5 tpt regt, 1 tpt bn, 1 med regt))

Special Operation Forces 2,200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF div (2 SOF regt, 1 cyber coy, 1 hel regt)

Reserves 25,000 reservists

Reservists form 79 UIR (Reserve Intervention Units) of about 75 to 152 troops, for 'Proterre' – combined land projection forces bn, and 23 USR (Reserve Specialised Units) of about 160 troops, in specialised regt

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 int bn

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 200: ε149 *Leclerc;* ε51 *Leclerc* XLR

ASLT 174 AMX-10RC

RECCE 128 EBRC *Jaguar*

IFV 622: 515 VBCI VCI; 107 VBCI VPC (CP); VAB 20mm (C-UAS)

APC 2,522

APC (T) 49 BvS-10 Mk II *Viking*

APC (W) 2,453: 887 VBMR *Griffon*; 14 *Griffon* VOA (OP); ε1,500 VAB; 40 VAB VOA (OP); 12 VAB ARLAD

PPV 20 *Aravis*

AUV 1,809: ε1,031 VBL/VB2L; 348 VBL Ultima; 399 VBMR-L *Serval*; 31 *Grizzly*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 110: 38 AMX-30EBG; 72 VAB GE

ARV 44: 26 AMX-30D; 18 *Leclerc* DNG; VAB-EHC

VLB 48: 20 EFA; 18 PTA; 10 SPRAT

MW 16+: AMX-30B/B2; 4 *Buffalo*; 12 *Minotaur*

NBC VEHICLES 26 VAB NRBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 177: 64 VAB *Milan*; 113 VAB with *Akeron*

MANPATS *Akeron*; *Eryx*; FGM-148 *Javelin*; NLAW

ARTILLERY 194+

SP 155mm 95: 32 AU-F-1; 63 CAESAR

TOWED 155mm 12 TR-F-1

MRL 227mm 9 M270 MLRS

MOR 78+: **81mm** LLR 81mm; **120mm** 74+ RT-F-1 **SP 120mm** 4+ *Griffon* MEPAC

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 13: 5 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 5 TBM-700; 3 TBM-700B

HELICOPTERS

ATK 67: 17 *Tiger* HAP (to be upgraded to HAD); 50 *Tiger* HAD

MRH 104: 18 AS555UN *Fennec*; 86 SA341F/342M *Gazelle* (all variants)

TPT 178: **Heavy** 8 H225M *Caracal* (CSAR); **Medium** 135: 24 AS532UL *Cougar*; 2 EC225LP *Super Puma*; 63 NH90 TTH; 46 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 35 H120 *Colibri* (leased)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light DT46

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range ε6 VL MICA

Point-defence *Mistral*

GUNS 20mm 6 53T2 Tarasque *Proteus*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Mistral*-2

ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire* II; HOT

Navy 37,950

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 9

STRATEGIC • SSBN 4 *Le Triomphant* opcon Strategic Nuclear Forces with 16 M51 SLBM with 6 TN-75 nuclear warheads, 4 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/F17 mod 2 HWT

TACTICAL • SSN 5

1 *Rubis* with 4 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/F17 mod 2 HWT

1 *Rubis* with 4 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/F17 mod 2 HWT/*Artémis* (F-21) HWT

3 *Suffren* with 4 single 533mm TT with MdCN (SCALP Naval) LACM/SM39 *Exocet* AShM/*Artémis* (F-21) HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 22

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVN 1 *Charles de Gaulle* with 4 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 30 *Rafale* M FGA ac, 2 E-2C *Hawkeye* AEW&C ac, 8 AS365 *Dauphin*/NH90 NFH hel)

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 4:

2 *Aquitaine* (FREMM FREDA) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 4 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 NFH hel)

2 *Forbin* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 4 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 2 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 NFH hel)

FRIGATES 17

FFGHM 11:

4 *Aquitaine* (FREMM ASM) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A70 VLS with MdCN (SCALP Naval) LACM, 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 NFH hel)

2 *Aquitaine* (FREMM ASM) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A70 VLS with MdCN (SCALP Naval) LACM, 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 NFH hel)

2 *La Fayette* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* hel)

3 *La Fayette* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* 3 SAM, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* hel)

FFH 6 *Floreal* with 1 100mm gun (fitted for but not with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM) (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

FSM 3 *D'Estienne d'Orves* with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 100mm gun

PSO 4 *d'Entrecasteaux* (BSAOM) with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 9: 3 *Auguste Benebig* (POM); 3 *La Confiance*, 1 *Lapérouse*; 1 *Le Malin*; 1 *Fulmar*

PCC 3 *Flamant*

PBF 5: 2 *Bir Hakeim* (VFM); 3 CB90 (loaned from SWE)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 17

MCD 6: 2 *Ophrys* (VSP); 4 *Vulcain*

MHC 3 *Antarès*

MHO 8 *Éridan*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 3

LHD 3 *Mistral* with 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity up to 16 NH90/SA330 *Puma*/AS532 *Cougar*/*Tiger* hel; 2 LCT or 4 LCM/LCU; 13 MBTs; 50 AFVs; 450 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 25

LCU 6 *Arbalète* (EDA-S) (capacity 1 *Leclerc* MBT or 2 *Griffon*/*Jaguar*)

LCT 4 EDA-R (capacity 2 *Leclerc* MBT or 6 VAB)

LCM 5 CTM (capacity 2 APC)

LCVP 10

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 36

ABU 1 *Telenn Mor*

AG 3: 1 *Alize* (BSP) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Caouanne* (ERF); 1 *Chamois*

AGB 1 *Astrolabe* with 1 hel landing platform

AGE 1 *Thetis* (*Lapérouse* mod) (used as trials ships for mines and divers)

AGI 1 *Dupuy de Lome* with 1 hel landing platform

AGM 1 *Monge* (capacity 2 med hels)

AGOR 2: 1 *Pourquoi pas?* (used 150 days per year by Ministry of Defence; operated by Ministry of Research and Education otherwise); 1 *Beautemps-Beaupre*

AGS 3 *Lapérouse*

AORH 3: 1 *Durance* with 3 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 1 SA319 *Alouette* III/AS365 *Dauphin*/*Lynx*); 2 *Jacques Chevallier* (BRF) with 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 1 AS365 *Dauphin*/H160)

ARS 4 *Loire* (BSAM)

AXL 12: 2 *Glycine*; 1 *Jules* with 1 hel landing platform; 8 *Léopard*; 1 *Palyvestre* (VSMP mod)

AXS 4: 2 *La Belle Poule*; 1 *La Grand Hermine*; 1 *Mutin*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MW • Medium 3 *Artemis*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA A18D; *Victor* 6000

MW A9-M; *Double Eagle* Mk II; PAP

Naval Aviation 6,500

FORCES BY ROLE

STRIKE/FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with *Rafale* M F3-R

ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE
1 sqn with AS565SA *Panther*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
2 sqn with NH90 NFH

MARITIME PATROL
2 sqn with *Atlantique* 2 (standard 6); *Atlantique* 2
1 sqn with *Falcon* 20H *Gardian*
1 sqn with *Falcon* 50MI

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AS365F/N *Dauphin* 2

TRAINING
1 sqn with AS365F/N *Dauphin* 2
1 sqn with EMB 121 *Xingu*
1 unit with *Falcon* 10MER
1 unit with CAP 10M
1 unit with H160B

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 60 combat capable
FGA 42 *Rafale* M F3-R (being upgraded to F4.1 standard)
ASW 18: 16 *Atlantique* 2 (standard 6); 2 *Atlantique* 2 (being upgraded to standard 6)
AEW&C 3 E-2C *Hawkeye*
SAR 4 *Falcon* 50MS
TPT 25: **Light** 10 EMB-121 *Xingu*; **PAX** 15: 6 *Falcon* 10MER; 5 *Falcon* 20H *Gardian*; 4 *Falcon* 50MI
TRG 5 CAP 10M

HELICOPTERS
ASW 27 NH90 NFH
MRH 33: 3 AS365F *Dauphin* 2; 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2; 2 AS365N3; 16 AS565SA *Panther*; 6 H160B (leased)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 4 S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IIR MICA IR; **ARH** MICA RF
AShM AM39 *Exocet*
LACM • Nuclear ASMPA

BOMBS
Laser-guided: GBU-12/16 *Paveway* II
INS/GPS-guided AASM *Hammer* 250

Marines 2,400

Commando Units 700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce gp
Amphibious
2 aslt gp
1 atk swimmer gp
1 raiding gp

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cbt spt gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt gp

Fusiliers-Marin 1,700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
2 sy gp
7 sy coy

Air and Space Force 38,900

FORCES BY ROLE

STRIKE
2 sqn with *Rafale* B F3-R with ASMPA msl

SPACE
1 (satellite obs) sqn

FIGHTER
1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-5
1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000B

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000D; *Mirage* 2000D RMV
1 (composite) sqn with *Mirage* 2000-5/D (Djibouti)
3 sqn with *Rafale* B/C F3-R
1 sqn with *Rafale* B/C F3-R (UAE)

ISR
1 sqn with Beech 350ER *King Air*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 (Surveillance & Control) sqn with E-3F *Sentry*

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT
5 sqn with AS555 *Fennec*; CN235M; SA330 *Puma* (Djibouti, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Indian Ocean & New Caledonia)

TANKER/TRANSPORT
2 sqn with A330 MRTT
1 sqn with A330; A330 MRTT

TRANSPORT
2 sqn with A400M
1 sqn with C-130H/H-30/J-30 *Hercules;* KC-130J *Hercules*
1 sqn (joint FRA-GER) with C-130J-30 *Hercules*; KC-130J *Hercules*
2 sqn with CN235M
1 sqn with *Falcon* 7X (VIP); *Falcon* 900 (VIP); *Falcon* 2000
3 flt with TBM-700A
1 gp with DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*

TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with AS555 *Fennec*; SA330 *Puma*
1 OCU sqn with *Mirage* 2000D
1 OCU sqn with *Rafale* B/C F3-R
2 (aggressor) sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn with EMB-121
1 sqn with G 120AF

2 sqn with G 120AF; PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS332C/L *Super Puma*; H225M; SA330 *Puma*

2 sqn with AS555 *Fennec*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE

3 sqn with *Crotale* NG; SAMP/T

1 sqn with SAMP/T

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES *see* Space

AIRCRAFT 240 combat capable

FTR 28: ε21 *Mirage* 2000-5; 7 *Mirage* 2000B

FGA 156: 47 *Mirage* 2000D RMV; 61 *Rafale* B F3-R; 48 *Rafale* C F3-R (being upgraded to F4.1 standard)

ATK 13 *Mirage* 200D (3 more to be upgraded to *Mirage* 2000D RMV)

ISR 2 Beech 350ER *King Air*

SIGINT Saab 340B (leased)

AEW&C 4 E-3F *Sentry*

TKR/TPT 14: 12 A330 MRTT; 2 KC-130J *Hercules*

TPT 114: **Heavy** 21 A400M; **Medium** 16: 5 C-130H *Hercules*; 9 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 69: 19 CN235M-100; 8 CN235M-300; 5 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 22 EMB-121 *Xingu*; 15 TBM-700; **PAX** 8: 1 A330 (VIP); 2 *Falcon* 7X; 3 *Falcon* 900 (VIP); 2 *Falcon* 2000

TRG 122: 43 *Alpha Jet**; 17 *Jodel* D140; 3 Extra 300/330; 17 G 120AF (leased); 17 PC-21; 5 *Super Dimona* HK36; 13 SR20 (leased); 7 SR22 (leased)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 37 AS555 *Fennec*

TPT 40: **Heavy** 13 H225M *Caracal*; **Medium** 27: 1 AS332C *Super Puma*; 4 AS332L *Super Puma*; 2 H225; 20 SA330B *Puma*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 6 MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 60: **Long-range** 40 SAMP/T; **Short-range** 20 *Crotale* NG

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-550 *Magic* 2; **IIR** MICA IR; **ARH** *Meteor;* MICA RF

LACM

Nuclear ASMPA

Conventional SCALP EG

BOMBS

Laser-guided: GBU-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-48/-49/-50 Enhanced *Paveway* II

INS/GPS-guided AASM *Hammer* 250

Air Force Special Forces Brigade

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

1 spec ops coy

1 cdo gp

MANOEUVRE

Other

24 protection units

TRANSPORT

1 spec ops sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 spec ops sqn with H225M; SA330 *Puma*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 95,100

Gendarmerie 95,100; 31,500 reservists

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 112:

APC (W) 80: 60 VXB-170 (VBRG-170); 20 VAB

PPV 32 *Centaure*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm some

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38

PB 38: 1 *Armoise*; 4 *Géranium*; 3 *Maroni* (VCSM NG); 21 VCSM (3 more non-op); 9 VSMP

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 60: 25 AS350BA *Ecureuil*; 20 H135; 15 H145

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 37

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: 80 (trg)

CYPRUS: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 30: 1 *Atlantique*-2

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

DJIBOUTI: 1,500; 1 combined arms regt with (2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy); 1 hel det with 4 SA330 *Puma*; 3 SA342 *Gazelle*; 2 LCM; 1 FGA sqn with 4 *Mirage* 2000-5; 1 SAR/tpt sqn with 1 CN235M; 3 SA330 *Puma*

ESTONIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces(*Operation Lynx*) 350; 1 lt armd pl; 1 inf coy

FRENCH GUIANA: 2,650: 2 inf regt; 1 SMA regt; 2 PCO; 1 AG; 1 tpt sqn with 3 CN235M; 5 SA330 *Puma;* 4 AS555 *Fennec*; 3 gendarmerie coy; 2 PB; 1 AS350BA *Ecureuil*; 1 H145

FRENCH POLYNESIA: 1,000: 1 inf bn; 1 SMA coy; 1 naval HQ at Papeete; 1 FFH; 1 PSO; 1 PCO; 3 *Falcon* 200 *Gardian*; 1 SAR/tpt sqn with 2 CN235M; 3 SA330 *Puma*; 1 PB

FRENCH WEST INDIES: 1,100; 1 inf regt; 2 SMA regt; 2 FFH; 1 PSO; 1 PCO; 1 AS565SA *Panther*; 1 SA319 *Alouette* III; 1 naval base at Fort de France (Martinique); 4 gendarmerie coy; 1 PB; 2 AS350BA *Ecureuil*

GABON: 100 (trg)

GERMANY: 2,000 (incl elm Eurocorps and FRA/GER bde); 1 (FRA/GER) mech bde (1 armd cav regt, 1 mech inf regt)

GULF OF GUINEA: *Operation Corymbe* 1 LHD

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 30

JORDAN: *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Chammal*) 300: 4 *Rafale* F3

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 4

LA REUNION/MAYOTTE: 2,100; 1 para regt; 1 inf coy; 1 SMA regt; 1 SMA coy; 2 FFH; 1 PSO; 1 PCO; 1 LCM; 1 AGB; 1 naval HQ at Port-des-Galets (La Réunion); 1 naval base at Dzaoudzi (Mayotte); 1 *Falcon* 50M; 1 SAR/tpt sqn with 2 CN235M; 5 gendarmerie coy; 1 PB; 1 SA319 *Alouette* III

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 646; 1 bn HQ; 1 recce coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy, 1 tpt coy, VBCI; VAB; VBL; *Mistral*

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: Navy 260; 1 FFGHM; 1 FSM; 1 MHO

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 2

NEW CALEDONIA: 2,200; 1 mech inf regt; 1 SMA coy; 6 ERC-90F1 *Lynx*; 1 FFH; 1 PCO; 1 base with 2 *Falcon* 200 *Gardian* at Nouméa; 1 tpt unit with 2 CN235 MPA; 3 SA330 *Puma;* 4 gendarmerie coy; 1 PB; 2 AS350BA *Ecureuil*

NORTH SEA: NATO • SNMG 1: 20; 1 PCC

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 750; 1 armd BG with *Leclerc*; VBCI; 1 SP arty bty with CAESAR; RT-F-1; 1 MRL bty with M270 MLRS; 1 SAM bty with SAMP/T

SAUDI ARABIA: 50 (radar det)

SENEGAL: 350; 1 *Falcon* 50MI

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: 750: 1 armd BG (1 tk coy, 1 arty bty); *Leclerc*; CAESAR; • *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Chammal*); 1 FGA sqn with 7 *Rafale* F3

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Germany 400 (GER elm Eurocorps)
Singapore 200; 1 trg sqn with 12 M-346 *Master*

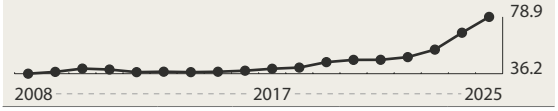
Germany GER

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	4.33trn	4.44trn	4.57trn
	USD	4.68trn	5.01trn	5.33trn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.5	0.2	0.9
Def exp [a]	EUR	86.6bn		
	USD	93.7bn		
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	78.9bn	95.0bn	117bn
	USD	85.3bn	107bn	137bn

[a] NATO figure – 2025 data not available

[b] Includes 'Sondervermögen' (special fund) allocation, military pensions and military aid to Ukraine

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 84,012,284

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	23.9%	10.9%
Female	6.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	23.2%	13.3%

Capabilities

Germany released its first National Security Strategy (NSS) in 2023, driven by Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine. The war prompted then-Chancellor Olaf Scholz to invoke a turning point, or *Zeitenwende*, in German security policy. Germany has pledged to contribute more to security in Europe and to promote the development and introduction of advanced capabilities. Germany initiated the European Sky Shield Initiative in 2022 and is improving its domestic air and missile defence capability. In 2025, the newly-elected Chancellor Friedrich Merz secured parliamentary approval for a EUR500bn defence and infrastructure investment package, including a relaxation of debt rules for military spending. Berlin also set targets to increase defence spending towards 3.5% of GDP over the coming years. The armed forces have undergone changes in their organisational structure, including a new Operational Command, Support Command and a new Homeland Defence Division to protect critical infrastructure and domestic territory. All military branches are undergoing major modernisation efforts, with new procurements enhancing both capability and quantity. Berlin has committed to bolstering NATO's eastern flank and aims to station a full brigade in Lithuania by 2027. The defence ministry aims to increase active and reserve personnel numbers but is facing challenges in recruitment, retention and in improving readiness levels. Voluntary military service was introduced in January 2026. Germany's defence-industrial base can design and manufacture equipment to meet requirements across all domains, with strengths in land and naval systems. The government is pursuing closer defence-industrial cooperation in Europe.

ACTIVE 185,350 (Army 60,650 Navy 15,300 Air 28,000 Support Command 46,950 Cyber 13,700 Other 20,750)

Conscript liability Voluntary conscription only. Voluntary conscripts can serve up to 23 months

RESERVE 34,100 (Army 13,500 Navy 2,300 Air 4,800 Joint Support Service 4,850 Joint Medical Service 5,350 Cyber 1,900 Other 1,400)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 10

COMMUNICATIONS 2 COMSATBw (1 & 2)

ISR 8: 3 SARah; 5 SAR-*Lupe*

Army 60,650

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

elm 2 (1 GNC & MNC NE) corps HQ

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (1st) armd div (1 (9th) armd bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (21st) mech inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn (forming)1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (41st) mech inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 spt bn); 1 tk bn (for NLD 43rd Bde); 1 SP arty bn; 1 sigs coy)

1 (10th) armd div (1 (12th) armd bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (37th) mech inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn, 3 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn (forming), 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 spt bn); 1 (45th) armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn); 1 SP arty bn; 1 SP arty trg bn; 2 mech inf bn (GER/FRA bde); 1 arty bn (GER/FRA bde); 1 cbt engr coy (GER/FRA bde); 1 spt bn (GER/FRA bde))

Air Manoeuvre

1 (rapid reaction) AB div (1 SOF bde (3 SOF bn); 1 (23rd) mtn inf bde (1 recce coy, 3 mtn inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 spt coy); 1 AB bde (2 recce coy, 2 para regt, 2 cbt engr coy); 1 atk hel regt; 2 tpt hel regt; 1 sigs coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn(-) (Joint GER-UK unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 313: 209 *Leopard* 2A5/A6; 104 *Leopard* 2A7V

RECCE 220 *Fennek* (incl 24 engr recce, 50 fires spt)

IFV 680: 258 *Marder* 1A3/A4; 72 *Marder* 1A5; 350 *Puma*

APC 802

APC (T) 112: 75 Bv-206S; 37 M113 (inc variants)

APC (W) 690: 331 *Boxer* (inc variants); 359 TPz-1 *Fuchs* (inc variants)

AUV 610: 247 *Dingo* 2; 363 *Eagle* IV/V

ABCV 73 *Wiesel* 1 Mk20

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 50 *Dachs*

ARV 168: 93 BPz-2 1; 75 BPz-3 *Büffel*

VLB 42: 5 *Biber*; 7 *Leopard* 2 with *Leguan*; 30 M3

MW 30: 6 *Fuchs* KAI; 24 *Keiler*

NBC VEHICLES 44 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 107 *Wiesel* ATGM with TOW or MELLS

MANPATS *Milan; Spike*-LR (MELLS)

ARTILLERY 245

SP 155mm 109 PzH 2000

MRL 227mm 38 M270 MLRS

MOR 98: **120mm** 58 Tampella; **SP 120mm** 40 M113 with Tampella

HELICOPTERS

ATK 51 *Tiger*

MRH 1 H145M

TPT 108: **Medium** 82 NH90 TTH; **Light** 26: 6 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III (leased); 13 H135; 7 H145 (SAR)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 122: **Medium** 35 KZO; **Light** 87 LUNA

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Air-to-Air Stinger* (ATAS)

ASM HOT; PARS 3 LR

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf div (6 inf regt)

Navy 15,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6 Type-212A (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with DM2A4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 3 *Sachsen* (F124) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA SAM/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 *Lynx* Mk88A hel)

FRIGATES • FFGHM 8:

4 *Baden-Württemberg* (F125) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116B/C RAM Block 1A/2 SAM, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 NH90 hel)

4 *Brandenburg* (F123) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 *Lynx* Mk88A hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

CORVETTES • FSGM 5 *Braunschweig* (K130) with 2 twin lnchr with RBS15 Mk3 AShM, 2 21-cell Mk 49

GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12

MHO 10: 7 *Frankenthal* (2 used as diving support); 3 *Frankenthal* (mod. MJ332CL)

MSO 2 *Ensdorf*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 21

AG 4: 2 *Kalkgrund*; 2 *Schwedeneck* (Type-748)

AGI 3 *Oste* (Type-423)

AGOR 1 *Planet* (Type-751)

AOR 7: 1 *Rhön* (Type-704) (1 more non-operational); 6 *Elbe* (Type-404) with 1 hel landing platform (2 specified for PFM support; 1 specified for SSK support; 3 specified for MHO/MSO support)

AORH 3 *Berlin* (Type-702) (fitted for but not with RIM-116 RAM SAM) (capacity 2 NH90 hel)

ATF 2 *Rugen* (Type-722)

AXS 1 *Gorch Fock*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MW • Medium 12 *Seehund*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Deep Trekker Revolution*; REMUS 1000

MW *Seafox*

Naval Aviation 2,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with AP-3C *Orion*; Do-228; P-8A *Poseidon*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE/SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn *Lynx* Mk88A; NH90 NFH (*Sea Lion*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

ASW 3: 1 P-8A *Poseidon*; 2 AP-3C *Orion*

TPT • Light 2 Do-228 (pollution control)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 22 *Lynx* Mk88A

SAR 18 NH90 NFH (*Sea Lion*)

Naval Special Forces Command

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF coy

Sea Battalion

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force 28,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

3 wg (2 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*)

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 wg (2 sqn with *Tornado* IDS)

1 wg (2 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*)

ISR

1 wg (1 ISR sqn with *Tornado* ECR/IDS; 1 UAV sqn with *Heron* TP)

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 (special air mission) wg (3 sqn with A319; A321; A321LR; A350; AS532U2 *Cougar* II; *Global* 5000; *Global* 6000)

1 sqn (joint FRA-GER) with C-130J-30 *Hercules*; KC-130J *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

1 wg (3 sqn with A400M *Atlas*)

TRAINING

1 sqn located at Holloman AFB (US) with *Tornado* IDS

1 unit (ENJJPT) located at Sheppard AFB (US) with T-6A *Texan* II; T-38C *Talon*

1 hel unit located at Fassberg

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 tpt hel wg (3 sqn with CH-53G/GA/GE/GS *Stallion*; 1 sqn with H145M)

AIR DEFENCE

1 wg (3 SAM gp) with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

1 AD gp with ASRAD *Ozelot*; C-RAM Mantis and trg unit

1 AD trg unit located at Fort Bliss (US) with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

3 (tac air ctrl) radar gp

Air Force Regiment

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 223 combat capable

FGA 138 Eurofighter *Typhoon*

ATK ε65 *Tornado* IDS (8 in store)

ATK/EW 20 *Tornado* ECR*

ISR 1 A319CJ (Open Skies)

TKR/TPT 3 KC-130J *Hercules*

TPT 69: **Heavy** 51 A400M (some fitted with aerial refuelling kit); **Medium** 3 C-130J-30 *Hercules* **PAX** 15: 1 A321; 2 A321LR; 3 A350 (VIP); 2 A319; 4 *Global* 5000; 3 *Global* 6000

TRG 109: 69 T-6A *Texan* II, 40 T-38C *Talon*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 16 H145M

TPT 63: **Heavy** 60 CH-53G/GA/GS/GE *Stallion*; **Medium** 3 AS532U2 *Cougar* II (VIP)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy 5 *Heron* TP (leased)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 93

Long-range ε70 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Medium-range 3 IRIS-T SLM
Point-defence 20 ASRAD *Ozelot* (with FIM-92 *Stinger*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/Li *Sidewinder*; **IIR** IRIS-T; **ARH** AIM-120B AMRAAM; *Meteor* (in test)
ARM AGM-88B HARM
LACM Convetional Taurus KEPD 350

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-24 *Paveway* III
Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-48 Enhanced *Paveway* II; GBU-54 Laser JDAM

Support Command 42,400

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt
3 MP regt
2 NBC bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt (4 log bn)
1 log regt (3 log bn)
3 med regt
1 spt regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 109: 72 *Boxer* (amb); 37 TPz-1 *Fuchs* (amb)
AUV 493+: 206 *Dingo* 2; 287 *Eagle* IV/V; some *Eagle* V 6×6 (amb)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 35: 23 BPz-2; 12 BPz-3 *Büffel*

NBC VEHICLES 35 TPz-1 *Fuchs* A6/A7/A8 NBC

Cyber & Information Command 13,700

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 EW bn
6 sigs bn

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 40; 1 MHO

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 23

FRANCE: 400 (incl GER elm Eurocorps)

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 90; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 32

JORDAN: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 A400M

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 299; 1 inf coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 208; 1 FFGHM

NORTH SEA: NATO • SNMG 1: 250; 1 DDGHM

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 1,000; 1 armd bde HQ; 1 armd inf BG with *Leopard* 2A6; *Fennek*; *Marder* 1A3; *Boxer*; PzH 2000

POLAND: NATO • IAMD 200; 2 SAM bty with *Patriot* PAC-3

ROMANIA: NATO • Enhanced Air Policing 170; 5 Eurofighter *Typhoon*

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 14

UNITED STATES: Trg units with 40 T-38 *Talon*; 69 T-6A *Texan* II at Goodyear AFB (AZ)/Sheppard AFB (TX); NAS Pensacola (FL); Fort Rucker (AL); Missile trg at Fort Bliss (TX)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 4

FOREIGN FORCES

France 2,000; 1 (FRA/GER) mech bde (1 armd cav regt, 1 mech inf regt)

United Kingdom 185

United States

US Africa Command: Army; 1 HQ at Stuttgart

US European Command: 38,350; 1 combined service HQ (EUCOM) at Stuttgart-Vaihingen

Army 24,250; 1 HQ (US Army Europe & Africa (USAREUR-AF) at Wiesbaden; 1 arty comd; 1 SF gp; 1 recce bn; 1 mech bde(-); 1 fd arty bn; 1 MRL bde (3 MRL bn); 1 (cbt avn) hel bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde HQ; 1 int bde; 1 MP bde; 1 sigs bde; 1 spt bde; 1 (MDTF) cbt spt bde(-); 1 SAM bde; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set; M1A2 SEPv2/v3 *Abrams*; M3A3 *Bradley*; M2A3 *Bradley*; M1296 *Stryker Dragoon*; M109A6; M119A3; M777A2; M270A2; M142 HIMARS; AH-64E *Apache*; CH-47F *Chinook*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*; HH-60M *Black Hawk;* M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; M1097 *Avenger*; *Sgt Stout*

Navy 400

USAF 13,100; 1 HQ (US Air Forces Europe & Africa) at Ramstein AB; 1 HQ (3rd Air Force) at Ramstein AB; 1 FGA wg at Spangdahlem AB with (1 FGA sqn with 24 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*); 1 tpt wg at Ramstein AB with 14 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 2 Gulfstream V (C-37A); 5 Learjet 35A (C-21A); 1 B-737-700 (C-40B)

US Space Force 200

USMC 400

Greece GRC

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	238bn	250bn	261bn
	USD	257bn	282bn	305bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.3	2.0	2.0
Def exp [a]	EUR	6.54bn	7.13bn	
	USD	7.08bn	7.67bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	7.13bn	7.14bn	6.76bn
	USD	7.71bn	8.06bn	7.89bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population	10,424,536					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	7.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	22.5%	10.6%
Female	6.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	23.4%	13.4%

Capabilities

Greece's National Military Strategy identifies safeguarding sovereignty and territorial integrity as principal defence objectives, with the armed forces expected to support Cyprus in the event of a conflict there. In early 2024, Athens announced an 'Agenda 2030' modernisation plan, including reorganisation and modernisation initiatives for the armed services. This includes the 'Achilles Shield' concept, which envisages the development of air and missile defence, ASW and anti-ship capabilities to complement deterrence provided by new warships and combat aircraft. Through the Force Structure 2024–35 plan, Athens intends to dissolve several command positions and bases below four new Supreme Military Commands to streamline the services. In recent years, Greece signed defence cooperation agreements with Cyprus, Egypt and Israel, and it is developing ties with the UAE and Saudi Arabia. The Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement is the cornerstone of the close US–Greek defence relationship and provides for a naval-support facility and an airfield at Souda Bay in Crete. More recently, it granted the US access to Greek ports to reinforce NATO's eastern flank. As part of the 'Agenda 2030' reforms, conscripts will exclusively serve in the army. Troop deployments generally involve limited numbers of personnel and focus on the near abroad, although Greece contributes to EU, NATO and UN missions. Defence spending cuts from 2010–20 cancelled or postponed numerous modernisation efforts, leaving the army in particular in need of major investment. Greece's defence industry has suffered from underinvestment, a situation 'Agenda 2030' seeks to address, including through establishing a defence innovation centre. Complementing this, the 12-year EUR25bn Long-Term Defence Armaments Plan, announced in 2025, seeks to achieve at least 25% local content in contracts awarded to foreign companies.

ACTIVE 131,650 (Army 93,500 Navy 16,350 Air 21,800) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,400

Conscript liability 9 to 12 months

RESERVE 264,500 (Army 248,900 Navy 6,100 Air 9,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 48,500; 45,000 conscripts (total 93,500)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 corps HQ (NRDC-GR)
1 armd div HQ
3 mech inf div HQ
1 inf div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF comd
1 cdo/para bde

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 recce bn

Armoured

4 armd bde (2 armd bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn)

Mechanised

10 mech inf bde (1 armd bn, 2 mech bn, 1 SP arty bn)

Light

2 inf regt

Air Manoeuvre

1 air mob bde
1 air aslt bde

Amphibious

1 mne bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 MRL bn
3 AD bn (4 with I-*Hawk*, 2 with *Tor* M1)
3 engr regt
2 engr bn
1 EOD bn
1 EW regt
10 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log corps HQ
2 log div
1 log bde

HELICOPTER

1 hel bde (1 hel regt with (2 atk hel bn), 2 tpt hel bn, 4 hel bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,385: 170 *Leopard* 2A6HEL; 183 *Leopard* 2A4; 500 *Leopard* 1A4/5; 375 M48A5; 157 M60A3

IFV 169: 129 BMP-1; 40 *Marder* 1A3

APC • APC (T) 2,157: 74 *Leonidas* Mk1/2; 1,862 M113A1/A2; 221 M577 (CP)

AUV 1,217: 975 M1117 *Guardian*; 242 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 262: 12 *Büffel*; 43 BPz-2; 94 M88A1; 113 M578

VLB 51: 33 M48/M60 AVLB; 10 *Biber*; 8 *Leopard* 1 with *Leguan*

MW *Giant Viper*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 573: 195 HMMWV with 9K135 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); 361 M901; 17 *Sand Cat* with *Spike* NLOS

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); *Milan*; TOW

RCL 687+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **90mm** EM-67; **SP 106mm** 687 M40A1

ARTILLERY 3,512

SP 602: **155mm** 444: 420 M109A1B/A2/A3GEA1/A5; 24 PzH 2000; **175mm** 12 M107; **203mm** 146 M110A2

TOWED 439: **105mm** 244: 226 M101; 18 M-56**; 155mm** 195 M114

MRL 151: **122mm** 115 RM-70; **227mm** 36 M270 MLRS

MOR 2,320: **81mm** 1,700; **107mm** 620 M30 (incl 231 SP)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional MGM-140A ATACMS (launched from M270 MLRS)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 12: 1 Beech 200 *King Air* (C-12C); 2 Beech 200 *King Air* (C-12R/AP *Huron*); 9 Cessna 185 (U-17A/B) (liaison)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 28: 19 AH-64A *Apache*; 9 AH-64D *Apache*

MRH 60 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

TPT 115: **Heavy** 23: 13 CH-47D *Chinook*; 10 CH-47SD *Chinook*; **Medium** 14 NH90 TTH; **Light** 78: 63 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 14 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*; 1 Bell 212 (VIP)

TRG 15 NH-300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 6: **Medium** 4 *Sperwer*; **Light** 2 MQ-35A V-BAT

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114K/M *Hellfire* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 155+

Medium-range 42 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 21 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

Point-range 92+: 38 9K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); 54 ASRAD HMMWV; FIM-92 *Stinger*

GUNS • TOWED 727: **20mm** 204 Rh 202; **23mm** 523 ZU-23-2

National Guard 38,000 reservists

Internal security role

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf div

Air Manoeuvre

1 para regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

8 arty bn

4 AD bn

HELICOPTER

1 hel bn

Navy 13,950; 2,400 conscript (total 16,350)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 9:

3 *Poseidon* (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with SUT HWT

1 *Poseidon* (GER Type-209/1200) (fitted with AIP) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SUT HWT

1 *Glavkos* (GER Type-209/1100) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SUT HWT

4 *Papanikolis* (GER Type-214) (fitted with AIP) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 13

FRIGATES • FFGHM 13:

2 *Elli* Batch I (NLD *Kortenaer* mod) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C/G *Harpoon* Block 1B/G AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 2 76mm gun (capacity 2 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel or 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

7 *Elli* Batch II (ex-NLD *Kortenaer*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C/G *Harpoon* Block 1B/G AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel or 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

4 *Hydra* (GER MEKO 200) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84G *Harpoon* Block 1G AShM, 1 16-cell Mk 48 mod 2 VLS with RIM-162C ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 5 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk* ASW hel/*Alpha* 900 UAV)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 37

PCGM 7 *Roussen* (UK *Super Vita*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM (of which 2 still fitted with Block 2), 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 6:

2 *Kavaloudis* (FRA *La Combattante* IIIB) with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT, 2 76mm guns

4 *Laskos* (FRA *La Combattante* III) with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT, 2 76mm guns

PCO 8:

2 *Armatolos* (DNK *Osprey*) with 1 76mm gun

2 *Kasos* (DNK *Osprey* derivative) with 1 76mm gun

4 *Machitis* with 1 76mm gun

PCC 4 *Mantouvalos* (ex-US *Island*)

PBF 8: 4 *Aeolos* (ex-US Mk V FPB); 1 *Agenor*; 1 *Okyalos*; 2 ST60
PB 4: 1 *Andromeda* (ex-NOR *Nasty*); 2 *Stamou*; 1 *Tolmi*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
MHO 3: 1 *Evropi* (ex-UK *Hunt*); 2 *Evniki* (ex-US *Osprey*)

AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 5 *Chios* (capacity 4 LCVP; 300 troops) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
LANDING CRAFT 11
LCU 2 *Folegandros* (ex-GER Type-520)
LCA 7
LCAC 2 *Kefallinia* (*Zubr*) with 2 AK630 CIWS (capacity either 3 MBT or 10 APC (T); 230 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 36
ABU 1 *Thetis*
AFS 4 *Atlas* I
AG 4: 2 *Pandora*; 2 *Karavogiannos*
AGS 2: 1 *Naftilos;* 1 *Stravon*
AOL 5: 1 *Ilissos*; 4 *Ouranos*
AORH 1 *Prometheus* (ITA *Etna*) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS
AOR 1 *Axios* (ex-GER *Luneburg*)
AP 6: 2 Type-520; 4 Other
AWT 6: 2 *Kerkini*; 1 *Ouranos*; 3 *Prespa*
AXL 1 *Kyknos*
AXS 5

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
UUV • MW *Pluto* Plus

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 2 MM40 *Exocet*

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 div with Bell 212 (AB-212) ASW; MH-60R/S-70B *Seahawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable
ASW 1 P-3B *Orion* (4 more undergoing upgrade)
HELICOPTERS
ASW 18: 4 Bell 212 (AB-212) ASW; 3 MH-60R Seahawk; 11 S-70B *Seahawk*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*
AShM AGM-119 *Penguin*

Air Force 18,800; 3,000 conscripts (total 21,800)

Tactical Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-4E *Phantom* II
3 sqn with F-16CG/DG Block 30/50 *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-16CG/DG Block 52+ *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52+ ADV *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with F-16V(C/D) Block 72 *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-5EG/BG Mk2
1 sqn with *Rafale* B/C F3-R
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING
1 sqn with EMB-145H *Erieye*
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Heron* 1; *Pegasus* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 234 combat capable
FGA 234: 32 F-4E *Phantom* II; 70 F-16CG/DG Block 30/50 *Fighting Falcon*; 42 F-16CG/DG Block 52+/Block 52+ ADV *Fighting Falcon*; 42 F-16V(C/D) Block 72 *Fighting Falcon*; 19 *Mirage* 2000-5EG Mk2; 5 *Mirage* 2000-5BG Mk2; 18 *Rafale* C F3-R; 6 *Rafale* B F3-R; (10 *Mirage* 2000EG in store)
AEW 4 EMB-145AEW (EMB-145H) *Erieye*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR 4: **Heavy** 2 *Heron* 1 (leased); **Medium** 2 *Pegasus* II (6 more in store)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic* 2; **IIR** IRIS-T; MICA IR; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM; *Meteor*; MICA RF
ASM AGM-65A/B/G *Maverick*
AShM AM39 *Exocet*
ARM AGM-88 HARM
LACM SCALP EG
BOMBS
Electro-optical guided: GBU-8B HOBOS
Laser-guided: GBU-10/-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III; GBU-50 Enhanced *Paveway* II
INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW; GBU-31 JDAM

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
AIR DEFENCE
6 sqn/bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
2 sqn/bty with S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
12 bty with *Skyguard*/RIM-7 *Sparrow*/guns; *Crotale* NG/GR; *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 81
Long-range 48: 36 M901 *Patriot* PAC-2; 12 S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
Short-range 33: 9 *Crotale* NG/GR; 4 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 20 RIM-7M *Sparrow* with *Skyguard*
GUNS 59: **20mm** some Rh-202; **30mm** 35+ Artemis-30; **35mm** 24 GDF-005 with *Skyguard*

Air Support Command

FORCES BY ROLE
SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS332C *Super Puma* (SAR/CSAR)
1 sqn with AW109; Bell 205A (AB-205A) (SAR); Bell

212 (AB-212) (VIP, tpt)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*
1 sqn with C-130B/H *Hercules*
1 sqn with EMB-135BJ *Legacy*; ERJ-135LR; *Falcon* 7X; Gulfstream V

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 27: **Medium** 23: 8 C-27J *Spartan*; 5 C-130B *Hercules*; 10 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 2: 1 EMB-135BJ *Legacy*; 1 ERJ-135LR; **PAX** 2: 1 *Falcon* 7X (VIP); 1 Gulfstream V

HELICOPTERS

TPT 31: **Medium** 12 AS332C *Super Puma*; **Light** 19: 3 AW109; 12 Bell 205A (AB-205A) (SAR); 4 Bell 212 (AB-212) (VIP, tpt)

Air Training Command

FORCES BY ROLE

TRAINING

2 sqn with M-346; T-2C/E *Buckeye*
1 sqn with P2002JF
2 sqn with T-6A/B *Texan* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TRG 70: 2 M-346; 12 P2002JF; 28 T-2C/E *Buckeye*; ε13 T-6A *Texan* II; ε15 T-6B *Texan* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Coast Guard 7,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 89

PCO 1 *Gavdos* (Damen 5509)
PCC 4: 1 *Arkoi* (UK Vosper *Europatrol* 250); 3 *Fournoi* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4.5 mod)
PBF 52: 3 CB90; 4 *Marinos Zampatis* (ITA CNV P355); 5 Watercat 2000 (FIN); 40 Other
PB 32: 2 *Faiakas* (CRO POB 24); 30 Other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 4

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 7: 2 Cessna 172RG *Cutlass*; 3 F406 *Caravan* II; 2 TB-20 *Trinidad*

HELICOPTERS • MRH 6 AS365N3 (SAR)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy 1 *Heron* 1 (leased)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 121; 1 inf coy

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 30; 1 AT pl with M901

CYPRUS: Army 950; 1 mech bde (1 armd bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn); 61 M48A5 MOLF MBT; 80 *Leonidas* APC; 12 M114 arty; 6 M110A2 arty

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 4

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 121; 1 inf coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 183; 1 FFGHM

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: EU • EUNAVFOR MED • *Operation Irini*: 180; 1 FFGHM; **NATO** • SNMCMG 2: 50; 1 MHO; **NATO** • *Operation Sea Guardian*: 180; 1 FFGHM

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 3

RED SEA: EU • EUNAVFOR • *Operation Aspides*; 180; 1 FFGHM;

SAUDI ARABIA: Air Force 100; 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: 1,200; 1 hel bn with UH-60M/HH-60M *Black Hawk*; 1 SSGN; 1 ESB; 1 naval base at Makri; 1 naval base at Souda Bay; 1 air base at Iraklion

Hungary HUN

Hungarian Forint HUF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	HUF	81.5trn	86.7trn	91.4trn
	USD	223bn	248bn	270bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.5	0.6	2.1
Def exp [a]	HUF	1.73trn	1.77trn	
	USD	4.74bn	4.81bn	
Def bdgt [b]	HUF	1.99trn	1.94trn	2.16trn
	USD	5.43bn	5.54bn	6.36bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population	9,827,455

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	23.8%	8.8%
Female	6.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	23.8%	12.7%

Capabilities

Hungary published a National Security Strategy in April 2020 and a National Military Strategy in June 2021. Both documents reflect a deteriorating security environment marked by great-power competition, and the security strategy also characterises mass migration as a key concern for Hungary. Budapest is implementing the Zrinyi 2026 national-defence and armed-forces modernisation plan. One of NATO's four new post-2022 multinational battlegroups is based in Hungary. The country is establishing new territorial defence units. Hungary, in 2022, set up a Cyber and Information Operations Centre and published a Military Cyberspace Operations Doctrine. Budapest coordinates policy, including on defence, with other member states of the Visegrád Group. The armed forces participate in international crisis-management missions but have limited organic capacity to deploy forces beyond national borders. In 2025, Hungary signed a defence cooperation agreement with Serbia. Hungary's defence forces are modernising, including their

armour, artillery, air defence, combat air, communications, and command-and-control capabilities. Hungary's defence-industrial base is limited but developing. In 2023, Rheinmetall and the Hungarian government opened a factory to build Lynx IFVs. The defence ministry has set up an inter-ministerial working group to boost domestic capacity in small arms and ammunition. In 2025, the government signed an agreement to sell a majority of its stake in the defence industry to the privately-owned 4iG Group and establish a joint public-private defence industry holding company.

ACTIVE 32,150 (Army 10,450 Air 5,750 Joint 15,950)

RESERVE 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Hungary's armed forces have reorganised into a joint force.

Land Component 10,450 (incl riverine element)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (4 spec ops bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 ISR regt

Armoured

1 (1st) armd inf bde (1 tk bn; 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AT bn, 1 log bn)

Mechanised

1 (11th) mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

1 EOD/rvn regt

1 CBRN bn

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 110: 12 *Leopard* 2A4HU; 33 *Leopard* 2A7HU; 65 T-72M1

IFV 165+: 120 BTR-80A/AM; 45+ KF41 *Lynx*

APC 424

APC (W) 306 BTR-80

PPV 118: 106 *Ejder Yalcin* 4×4 (*Gidran*); 12 *MaxxPro Plus*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 5 BAT-2

ARV 10: 1 BPz-3 *Buffel*; 8 VT-55A; 1 *Wisent* 2

VLB 9+: 8 BLG-60; 1 *Leguan* 2HU, MTU; TMM

NBC VEHICLES 14 BTR-80M-NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*), *Spike* LR

ARTILLERY 113

SP 155mm 24 PzH 2000

TOWED 152mm 31 D-20

MOR 58: **82mm** 50 M-37; **120mm** 8 M12

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 2

MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MSR 3 *Nestin*

Air Component 5,750

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with A319; *Falcon* 7X

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Skyfox*; Z-143LSi; Z-242L; AS350 *Ecureuil*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24V/P *Hind* E/F

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H145M; H225M

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM regt (9 bty with *Mistral*; 1 bty with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 2 bty with NASAMS III)

1 radar regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable

FGA 14: 12 *Gripen* C; 2 *Gripen* D

TPT 6: **Medium** 2 KC-390 *Millennium*; **PAX** 4: 2 A319; 2 *Falcon* 7X

TRG 16: 8 L-39 *Skyfox*; 2 Z-143LSi; 6 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

ATK 8: 6 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 2 Mi-24P *Hind* F

MRH 20 H145M (incl 2 SAR)

TPT 14: **Heavy** 12 H225M; **Light** 2 AS350 *Ecureuil*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 22

Medium-range 14 NASAMS III

Short-range 8 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence *Mistral*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; 3M11 *Falanga* (RS-AT-2 *Swatter*); 9K114 *Shturm*-V (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*)

BOMBS • Laser-guided *Paveway* II

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 165; 1 inf coy

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 11

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 8; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 2

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 469; 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy; **UN** • UNMIK 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 16
LITHUANIA: NATO • Baltic Air Policing 100; 4 *Gripen* C
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 7

FOREIGN FORCES

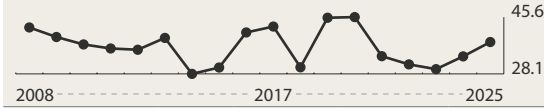
Croatia NATO Forward Land Forces: 67; 1 MP pl
Italy NATO Forward Land Forces: 195; 1 mech inf coy(+)
Turkiye NATO Forward Land Forces: 100; 1 mech inf coy

Iceland ISL

Icelandic Krona ISK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ISK	4.59trn	4.91trn	5.23trn
	USD	33.3bn	38.4bn	43.4bn
Real GDP growth	%	-1.0	1.4	2.3
Sy Bdgt [a]	ISK	6.70bn	8.00bn	9.35bn
	USD	48.6m	62.6m	77.6m

[a] Coast Guard budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 367,086

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	22.1%	8.3%
Female	9.6%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%	21.7%	9.2%

Capabilities

Iceland is a NATO member but maintains only a coast guard service. In 2016, the country established a National Security Council to implement and monitor security policy. The coast guard controls the NATO Iceland Air Defence System, as well as a NATO Control and Reporting Centre that feeds into NATO air- and missile-defence and air-operations centres. Geographically, Iceland plays an important role in connecting Europe and North America with communication links via subsea cables. In 2022, Iceland published its National Cybersecurity Strategy. Iceland considers its bilateral defence agreement with the US to be an important pillar of its security policy and participates in NORDEFCO. Iceland joined the UK-led Joint Expeditionary Force in 2021. Iceland hosts NATO and regional partners for exercises, transits and naval task groups, as well as a NATO Icelandic Air Policing mission. Despite there being no standing armed forces, Iceland makes financial contributions and, on occasion, deploys civilian personnel to NATO missions. Iceland hosts US Navy P-8A *Poseidon* maritime-patrol aircraft in a rotational deployment based at Keflavik Air Base.

ACTIVE NIL Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Iceland Coast Guard 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2
PSO 2: 1 *Freyja*; 1 *Thor*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • **AGS** 1 *Baldur*
AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 1 DHC-8-300 (MP)
HELICOPTERS • **TPT** • **Medium** 3 H225 (leased)

FOREIGN FORCES

Icelandic Air Policing: Aircraft and personnel from various NATO members on a rotating basis

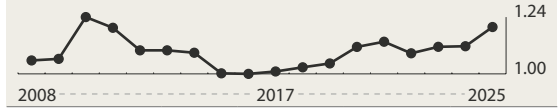
United States US European Command: 50; 1 ASW flt with 2 P-8A *Poseidon*

Ireland IRL

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	563bn	627bn	643bn
	USD	609bn	709bn	750bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.6	9.1	1.3
Def bdgt [a]	EUR	1.23bn	1.35bn	1.49bn
	USD	1.33bn	1.52bn	1.74bn

[a] Includes military pensions and capital expenditure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 5,279,007

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.3%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	23.2%	7.6%
Female	9.0%	3.2%	2.8%	2.9%	24.1%	8.5%

Capabilities

The core mission of Ireland's armed forces is to defend the state against armed aggression. The country issued a Defence Policy Review in 2024, announcing plans to increase defence capabilities and improve its ability to respond to security threats. In February 2025, the government pledged to increase defence spending to EUR1.5bn by 2028, and boost personnel numbers by around 2,000. Reports of Russian naval activity near key fibre-optic cables off Ireland's southwest coast has increased focus on improving underwater domain awareness capabilities. Dublin plans to create a Chief of Defence post and elevate the air corps and naval service to branches on par with the army. Ireland is active in EU defence cooperation and contributes to multinational operations, particularly UN deployments. Retention across the armed forces is an issue amongst experienced service personnel due to pay, conditions and opportunities. Ireland's Office of Reserve Affairs intends to regenerate the Reserve Defence Force. Ireland is pursuing limited capability upgrades, and its primary radar project has received additional funds. Ireland donated ageing *Giraffe* Mark IV air defence systems to Ukraine. The country has a small defence industry, specialising in areas such as drivetrain technologies for land systems.

ACTIVE 7,500 (Army 6,000 Navy 750 Air 750)

RESERVE 1,620 (Army 1,500 Navy 120)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce sqn

Mechanised

1 mech inf coy

Light

1 inf bde (1 cav recce sqn, 4 inf bn, 1 arty regt (3 fd arty bty, 1 AD bty), 1 fd engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 MP coy, 1 tpt coy)

1 inf bde (1 cav recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty regt (3 fd arty bty, 1 AD bty), 1 fd engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 MP coy, l tpt coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 6 *Piranha* IIIH 30mm

APC 101

APC (W) 74: 56 *Piranha* III; 18 *Piranha* IIIH

PPV 27 RG-32M

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTURCTURE

MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 131

TOWED • 105mm 23: 17 L118 Light Gun; 6 L119 Light Gun

MOR 108: **81mm** 84 Brandt; **120mm** 24 Ruag M87

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence RBS-70

Reserves 1,500 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 (integrated) armd recce sqn

2 (integrated) cav sqn

Mechanised

1 (integrated) mech inf coy

Light

14 (integrated) inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 (integrated) arty bty

2 engr gp

2 MP coy

3 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 med det

2 tpt coy

Naval Service 750

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PSO 2 *Samuel Beckett* (2 more in reserve) with 1 76mm gun; (2 *Roisin* with 1 76mm gun in reserve of which 1 in refit)

PCC 2 Aoibhinn (ex-NZL *Lake*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • DATA REMUS 100

Air Corps 750

2 ops wg; 2 spt wg; 1 trg wg; 1 comms and info sqn

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with C295W/C295 MPA

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Learjet 45; PC-12NG

TRAINING

1 sqn with PC-9M

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW139; H135

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 2 C295 MPA

TPT • Light 6: 1 C295W; 1 Learjet 45 (VIP); 4 PC-12NG

TRG 8 PC-9M

HELICOPTERS

MRH 6 AW139

TPT • Light 2 H135 (incl trg/medevac)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 5

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 13

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 340; 1 mech inf bn(-)

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 12

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 4

Italy ITA

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	2.19trn	2.25trn	2.31trn
	USD	2.37trn	2.54trn	2.70trn
Real GDP growth	%	0.7	0.5	0.8
Def exp [a]	EUR	32.7bn	45.3bn	
	USD	35.4bn	48.8bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	33.4bn	35.5bn	35.9bn
	USD	36.1bn	40.1bn	41.9bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population 60,924,851

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	24.2%	10.6%
Female	5.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	25.2%	13.4%

Capabilities

Italy's security concerns include challenges in the Euro-Atlantic area and on Europe's southern borders. A defence plan for 2025–27 outlined modernisation goals, which include strengthening the country's capabilities across domains. The country aims to reduce the average age of military personnel and increase troop numbers; an additional 40–45,000 soldiers for the army and 9,000 for the navy are required to meet operational needs. A law to recruit an additional 10,000 soldiers is being discussed. Italy temporarily leads NATO's Baltic air policing mission, contributes to the Alliance's Forward Land Forces in Latvia, and is the framework nation for the battlegroup in Bulgaria. The EUNAVFORMED force is headquartered in Rome. Italy participates in and hosts NATO and other multinational exercises, and supports NATO, EU and UN operations. In 2024, Rome received parliamentary pre-authorisation to deploy high and very high operational readiness forces – of up to nearly 2,900 soldiers – in a crisis. Italy takes part in European defence-industrial cooperation activities and is partnering with Japan and the UK on the Global Combat Air Programme. The country has ratified a defence cooperation agreement with India. It has an advanced defence industry capable of producing equipment across all domains, with strengths in ship, aircraft and helicopter production. Recent international industrial cooperation includes joint ventures with Turkish and Albanian partners, respectively for UAVs and shipbuilding, and an MoU between Leonardo, Airbus and Thales to create a European space industry leader.

ACTIVE 160,400 (Army 95,750 Navy 27,850 Air 36,800) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 179,250

RESERVES 14,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 15

COMMUNICATIONS 3: 1 *Athena-Fidus* (also used by FRA); 2 *Sicral*

ISR 12: 2 *Cosmo* (*Skymed*); 2 *Cosmo* SG; 7 IRIDE HEO; 1 OPTSAT-3000

Army 95,750

Regt are bn sized

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 (NRDC-ITA) corps HQ (1 spt bde (1 sigs regt, 1 tpt regt))

3 div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (*Ariete*) armd bde (1 cav regt, 2 tk regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

1 (*Garibaldi Bersaglieri*) armd inf bde (1 cav regt, 1 tk regt, 2 armd inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

Mechanised

1 (*Aosta*) mech bde (1 cav regt, 1 armd inf regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

1 (*Granatieri*) mech bde (1 cav regt, 2 mech inf regt)

1 (*Pinerolo*) mech bde (1 cav regt, 3 armd inf regt, 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

1 (*Sassari*) lt mech bde (2 mech inf regt, 1 lt mech inf regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

Mountain

2 mtn bde (1 cav regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 mtn cbt engr regt, 1 spt bn, 1 log regt)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (*Folgore*) AB bde (1 cav regt, 3 para regt, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt)

1 (*Friuli*) air mob bde (1 air mob regt, 2 atk hel regt, 3 hel regt, 1 spec ops hel regt)

Amphibious

1 (*Pozzuolo del Friuli*) amph bde (1 cav regt, 1 amph regt, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt);

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty comd (1 arty regt, 1 MRL regt, 1 NBC regt, 1 ISR UAV regt)

1 engr comd (2 engr regt, 1 ptn br regt)

1 EW bde (1 CIMIC regt, 1 EW regt, 1 int regt, 1 psyops regt, 1 cyber regt, 1 ISR UAV regt)

1 sigs comd (7 sigs regt)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log comd (3 log regt, 4 med unit)

1 spt bde (4 spt regt)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD comd (3 SAM regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 150: 147 C1 *Ariete*; 3 C2 *Ariete* (in test)

ASLT 281: 255 B1 *Centauro*; 26 *Centauro* II

IFV 465: 165 VCC-80 *Dardo*; ε300 VBM 8×8 *Freccia* (incl

CP and *Spike*-LR variants)
APC 323
APC (T) 139 Bv-206S
APC (W) 184 *Puma* 6×6
AUV 1,709: 10 *Cougar*; 1,617 IVECO LMV (incl 82 amb); 82 IVECO LMV 2
AAV 15: 14 AAVP-7; 1 AAVC-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 25 *Dachs*
ARV 74: 73 BPz-2; 1 AAVR-7
VLB 30 *Biber*
MW 55: 13 *Buffalo*; 42 VTMM *Orso*

NBC VEHICLES 14: 5 VBR NBC; 9 VBR NBC Plus

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Spike*

ARTILLERY 683
SP 155mm 67 PzH 2000
TOWED 149: **105mm** 25 Oto Melara Mod 56; **155mm** 124 FH-70
MRL 227mm 21 M270 MLRS
MOR 446: **81mm** 283 Expal; **120mm** 142 RT-61 (RT-F1)
SP 120mm 21 VBM 8×8 *Freccia*

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 3 Do-228 (ACTL-1); 3 P.180 *Avanti*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 33 AW129CBT *Mangusta*
MRH 13 Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey*
TPT 148: **Heavy** 16 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 60 NH90 TTH (UH-90A); **Light** 74: 2 AW169M (UH-169B); 2 AW169MA (UH-169D); 29 Bell 205 (AB-205); 28 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 13 Bell 212 (AB-212)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 8+
Long-range 8 SAMP/T
Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM *Spike*-ER

Navy 27,850

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 6:
2 *Longobardo* (*Sauro* Batch IV) with 6 single 533mm TT with A184 mod 3 HWT
4 *Salvatore Todaro* (Type-212A) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with A184 mod 3 HWT/*Black Shark* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 17
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVS 1
1 *Cavour* with 4 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 76mm guns (capacity mixed air group of 20 AV-8B *Harrier* II; F-35B *Lightning* II; AW101 *Merlin*; NH90; Bell 212)
DESTROYERS • DDGHM 2 *Andrea Doria* with 2 quad lnchr with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM, 6 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 single 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 3 76mm guns (capacity 1 AW101 *Merlin*/NH90 hel)
FRIGATES 14
FFGHM 11:
4 *Bergamini* (GP) with 2 quad lnchr with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 triple 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AW101/NH90 hel)
4 *Bergamini* (ASW) with 2 twin lnchr with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM, 2 twin lnchr with MILAS A/S msl, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 triple 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 2 76mm gun (capacity 2 AW101/NH90 hel)
2 *Bergamini* (ASW enhanced) with 2 twin lnchr with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/*Aster* 30 SAM, 2 triple 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AW101/NH90 hel)
1 *Paolo Thaon di Revel* (PPA Full) with 2 quad lnchr with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 2 triple 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 NH90 or 1 AW101)
FFHM 1 *Paolo Thaon di Revel* (PPA Light+) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 NH90 or 1 AW101)
FFH 2 *Paolo Thaon di Revel* (PPA Light) with 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 NH90 or 1 AW101)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17
PSOH 9:
3 *Cassiopea* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel
4 *Comandante Cigala Fuligosi* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/NH90 hel)
2 *Sirio* (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) or NH90 hel)
PBF 2 CB 15 (operated off LHDs)
PB 6: 2 *Angelo Cabrini*; 4 *Esploratore*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8
MHO 8 *Gaeta*

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 4:
2 *San Giorgio* (capacity 3-4 AW101/NH90/Bell 212; 3 LCM; 2 LCVP; 30 trucks; 36 APC (T); 350 troops)
1 *San Giusto* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AW101/NH90/Bell 212; 3 LCM; 2 LCVP; 30 trucks; 36 APC (T); 350 troops)
1 *Trieste* with 2 76mm gun (fitted for but not with Sylver A50 VLS) (capacity 24 AW101/NH90/AW129/F-35B *Lightning* II; 4 LCM; 50 trucks; 50 APC (T); 600 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 33: 15 **LCVP**; 22 **LCM**

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 41
ABU 5 *Ponza*
AGE 2: 1 *Leonardo* (coastal); 1 *Raffaele Rosseti*
AGI 1 *Elettra*
AGOR 1 *Alliance*

AGS 3: 1 *Ammiraglio Magnaghi* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Aretusa* (coastal)
AKL 6 *Gorgona*
AORH 3: 1 *Etna* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AW101/NH90/Bell 212 hel); 2 *Vulcano* (capacity 2 AW101/NH90/Bell 212)
AOL 4 *Panarea*
ARSH 1 *Anteo* (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)
ATF 5 *Ciclope*
AWT 2 *Simeto*
AXS 8: 1 *Amerigo Vespucci*; 5 *Caroly*; 1 *Italia*; 1 *Palinuro*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA REMUS 1000
MW *Pluto* Gigas; *Pluto* Plus
UTL HUGIN 1000

Naval Aviation 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with AV-8B *Harrier* II; TAV-8B *Harrier* II; F-35B *Lightning* II

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE/TRANSPORT
5 sqn with AW101 ASW *Merlin*; Bell 212 ASW (AB-212AS); Bell 212 (AB-212); NH90 NFH; S-100 *Camcopter*

MARITIME PATROL
1 flt with P.180 *Avanti*

AIRBORNE EARLY WANRING & CONTROL
1 flt with AW101 AEW *Merlin*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 18 combat capable
FGA 18: 9 AV-8B *Harrier* II; 1 TAV-8B *Harrier* II; 8 F-35B *Lightning* II
MP 3 P.180 *Avanti*

HELICOPTERS
ASW 62: 10 AW101 ASW *Merlin*; 6 Bell 212 ASW; 46 NH90 NFH (SH-90)
AEW 4 AW101 AEW *Merlin*
TPT • Medium 20: 10 AW101 *Merlin*; 10 NH90 MITT (MH-90)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 10 *Scan Eagle*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; **ARH** AIM-120 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*
AShM *Marte* MK2/S

Marines 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne regt (1 recce coy, 2 mne bn, 1 log bn)
1 (boarding) mne regt (2 mne bn)
1 landing craft gp
Other
1 sy regt (3 sy bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
AAV 17: 15 AAVP-7; 2 AAVC-7
AUV 70 IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 1 AAVR-7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL• MANPATS *Spike*

ARTILLERY
MOR 22: **81mm** 16 Expal; **120mm** 6 RT-61 (RT-F1)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Air Force 36,800

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
5 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II

GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Tornado* IDS
1 (SEAD/EW) sqn with *Tornado* IDS/ECR

MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn (opcon Navy) with ATR-72MP (P-72A)

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with Gulfstream G550 CAEW

TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with KC-767A

COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AW101 SAR (HH-101A)

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 wg with AW139 (HH-139A/B)

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*
2 sqn with C-130J/C-130J-30/KC-130J *Hercules*
2 (VIP) sqn with A319CJ; AW139 (VH-139A); *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900 *Easy*; *Falcon* 900EX; 2 Gulfstream G650ER

TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*
1 OCU with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with MB-339PAN (aerobatic team)
1 sqn with MD-500D/E (NH-500D/E)
1 sqn with MB-339CD
1 sqn with M-345
1 sqn with M-346
1 sqn with P-180 *Avanti*; P-180 *Avanti* EVO+
1 sqn with SF-260EA; 3 P2006T (T-2006A)
1 hel sqn with AW101 SAR (HH-101A)

ISR UAV
1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE
2 bty with *Spada*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 197 combat capable
FGA 120: 92 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 26 F-35A *Lightning* II; 2 F-35B *Lightning* II
ATK 34 *Tornado* IDS
ATK/EW 15 *Tornado* ECR*
MP 4 ATR-72MP (P-72A)
EW 2 EC-27J JEDI
SIGINT 1 Beech 350ER *King Air* (leased)
AEW&C 2 Gulfstream G550 CAEW
TKR/TPT 4 KC-767A
TPT 77: **Medium** 31: 11 C-130J *Hercules* (5+ KC-130J tanker pods); 10 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 10 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 38: 17 P-180 *Avanti*; 3 P-180 *Avanti* EVO+; 18 S-208 (liaison); **PAX** 11: 3 A319CJ; 2 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 2 *Falcon* 900 *Easy*; 1 *Falcon* 900EX (VIP); 1 Gulfstream G550 (to be converted to CAEW); 2 Gulfstream G650ER (VIP)
TRG 100: 28 MB-339CD*; 14 MB-339PAN (aerobatics); 10 M-345; 22 M-346; 26 SF-260EA

HELICOPTERS
MRH 54: 13 AW139 (HH-139A/VH-139A); 2 MD-500D (NH-500D); 39 MD-500E (NH-500E)
CSAR 12 AW101 (HH-101A)
SAR 17 AW139 (HH-139B)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 6
CISR • Heavy 6 MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Short-range SPADA

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; **IIR** IRIS-T; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM; *Meteor*
ARM AGM-88C HARM; AGM-88E AARGM
LACM SCALP EG/*Storm Shadow*

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-16 *Paveway* II; *Lizard* 2
Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-48 Enhanced *Paveway* II; GBU-54 Laser JDAM
INS/GPS-guided GBU-31/-32/-38 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb

Joint Special Forces Command (COFS)

Army

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF regt (9th *Assalto paracadutisti*)
1 STA regt
1 ranger regt (4th *Alpini paracadutisti*)

Navy (COMSUBIN)

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF gp (GOI)
1 diving gp (GOS)

Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 wg (sqn) (17th *Stormo Incursori*)

Paramilitary

Carabinieri

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops gp (GIS)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 179,250

Carabinieri 111,150

The Carabinieri are organisationally under the MoD. They are a separate service in the Italian Armed Forces as well as a police force with judicial competence.

Mobile and Specialised Branch

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
1 (mobile) paramilitary div (1 bde (1st) with (1 horsed cav regt, 11 mobile bn); 1 bde (2nd) with (1 (1st) AB regt, 2 (7th & 13th) mobile regt))
HELICOPTER
1 hel gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (T) 3 VCC-2
AUV 30 IVECO LMV
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light: 2 P.180 *Avanti*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 13 Bell 412 (AB-412)
TPT • Light 37: 16 AW109; 2 AW139; 11 AW169; 8 MD-500D (NH-500D)

Customs 68,100

(Servizio Navale Guardia Di Finanza)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 205
PCO 3: 1 *Bandiera* (Damen Stan Patrol 5509 mod); 2 *Monti* (Damen Stan Patrol 5509)
PBF 179: 19 *Bigliani;* 2 *Corrubia;* 9 *Mazzei*; 1 *Tenente Petrucci*; 51 V-800; 5 V-1600; 64 V-2000; 8 V-3000; 2 V-5000; 17 V-7000; 1 V-8000
PB 23 *Buratti*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2
AX 1 *Giorgio Cini*
AXS 1 *Grifone*
AIRCRAFT
MP 8: 4 ATR-42-500MP; 4 ATR-72-600 (P-72B)
TPT • Light 2 P.180 *Avanti*
HELICOPTERS
TPT • Light 48: 4 AW109N; 21 AW139; 16 AW169; 5 AW169M; 2 MD-500MD (NH-500MD)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light MQ-35A V-*Bat*

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 330; 1 inf coy; 1 ISR coy

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 750; 1 armd inf BG with C1 *Ariete*; *Centauro* II; VBM *Freccia* 8×8; IVECO LMV; PzH 2000

DJIBOUTI: 92

EGYPT: MFO 75; 3 PB

ESTONIA: NATO • Baltic Air Policing: 150; 4 Eurofighter *Typhoon*

HUNGARY: NATO • Forward Land Forces 195; 1 mech inf coy(+) with B1 *Centauro*; IVECO LMV; FH-70

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 2

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Prima Parthica*) 300; 1 trg unit; 1 hel sqn with 5 NH90; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 75

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 866; 1 armd inf BG HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 ISR bn HQ; 1 Carabinieri unit

KUWAIT: *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Prima Parthica*) 400; 4 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 1 MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 C-27J *Spartan*; 1 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 1 KC-767A

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces (*Baltic Guardian*) 280; 1 armd inf coy with C1 *Ariete*; B1 *Centauro*; VCC-80 *Dardo*; IVECO LMV

LEBANON: MIBIL 22; **UN** • UNIFIL 916; 1 bde HQ; 1 inf bn; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 hel sqn

LIBYA: MIASIT 160; 1 inf coy; 1 CRBN unit; 1 trg unit

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: EU • EUNAVFOR MED • *Operation Irini*; 60; 1 PSOH; **NATO** • SNMG 2: 150; 1 FFGHM; **NATO** • SNMCMG 2: 140; 1 FFH; 1 MHO

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 4

NIGER: MISIN 250

RED SEA: EU • EUNAVFOR • *Operation Aspides*; 350; 1 DDGHM; 1 FFGHM

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 150

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

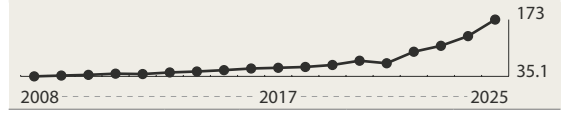
United States US European Command: 12,300
- Army 3,600; 1 AB bde(-)
- Navy 3,650; 1 HQ (US Naval Forces Europe-Africa (NAVEUR-NAVAF)/6th Fleet) at Naples; 1 ASW Sqn with 5 P-8A *Poseidon* at Sigonella; 1 ISR UAV flt with 2 MQ-4C *Triton* at Sigonella
- USAF 5,000; 1 FGA wg with (2 FGA sqn with 21 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* at Aviano; 1 CSAR sqn with 5 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II); 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* at Sigonella; 1 ISR UAV flt with RQ-4B *Global Hawk* at Sigonella
- USMC 50

Kosovo XKX

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	10.4bn	11.2bn	12.1bn
	USD	11.2bn	12.7bn	14.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.6	4.0	4.0
Def bdgt [a]	EUR	153m	208m	213m
	USD	166m	235m	248m

[a] Excludes pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	1,991,020

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.6%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	23.5%	3.8%
Female	10.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	21.3%	4.8%

Capabilities

In February 2008, Kosovo declared itself independent, a move Serbia continues to oppose. While Kosovo has not been admitted to the UN, several states have recognised Kosovo's self-declared status. The Kosovo Security Force (KSF), formed in January 2009, is tasked with defence of the country, support to civil authorities in case of national emergencies and participation in international operations. A series of legislative changes passed by the Kosovo Assembly in 2018 redefined it as a regular military organisation as part of a transformation process intended to be completed by 2028. Plans for a 5,000 strong force have not yet been realised, but phase two of the transformation plan was completed in October 2025. The EU's EULEX Kosovo and NATO's KFOR missions contribute to security. In March 2025 Kosovo signed a defence partnership with Albania and Croatia for training and joint procurement. The KSF's budget is expected to increase by 60% over the next four years to USD1.1bn to support major acquisition programmes, including *Black Hawk* helicopters, and investment in domestic production of ammunition and uninhabited systems. Procurement deliveries included RQ-20 *Puma* and *Skydagger* UAVs from the US and Turkiye, respectively. Data here represents the de facto situation in Kosovo. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

ACTIVE 3,000 (Kosovo Security Force 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Kosovo Security Force 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
- 1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Light
- 1 inf bde (3 inf bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 1 spt bde (1 engr bn, 1 EOD bn)

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Bayraktar* TB2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 121+: 105 M1117 *Guardian*; 16+ *Cobra*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MANPATS OMTAS

ARTILLERY

MOR 3+: **81mm** some; **120mm** some; **SP 120mm** 3+ *Vuran* with *Alkar*

UNIHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium 5 *Bayraktar* TB2

DEPLOYMENT

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 25 (UKR trg)

FOREIGN FORCES

All under Kosovo Force (KFOR) command unless otherwise specified

Albania 256
Armenia 57
Austria 105; 1 recce coy; • UNMIK 1
Bulgaria 157; 1 inf coy
Canada 5
Croatia 152; 1 inf coy; 1 hel flt with Mi-8
Czech Republic 41 • UNMIK 1
Denmark 35
Finland 70
France 4
Germany 299; 1 inf coy
Greece 121; 1 inf coy
Hungary 469; 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy • UNMIK 1
Ireland 13
Italy 866; 1 armd inf regt BG HQ; 1 ISR bn; 1 Carabinieri unit
Latvia 142; 1 inf coy
Lithuania 44
Luxembourg 7
Macedonia, North 70
Moldova 44 • UNMIK 1
Montenegro 2
Netherlands 1
Poland 247; 1 inf coy • UNMIK 2
Portugal 1
Romania 198; 1 inf coy • UNMIK 1
Slovenia 114; 1 mot inf coy; 1 MP unit; 1 hel unit • UNMIK 1
Sweden 3
Switzerland 211; 1 engr pl; 1 tpt unit; 1 hel flt with AS332
Turkiye 730; 1 inf bn HQ, 2 inf coy • UNMIK 1
United Kingdom 48
United States 690; elm 1 ARNG inf bde HQ; 1 ARNG inf bn HQ; 1 ARNG inf coy; 1 hel flt with UH-60

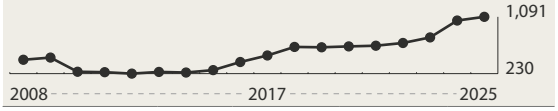
Latvia LVA

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	40.2bn	42.4bn	44.8bn
	USD	43.5bn	47.9bn	52.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.4	1.0	2.2
Def exp [a]	EUR	1.33bn	1.54bn	
	USD	1.44bn	1.65bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	1.32bn	1.45bn	1.55bn
	USD	1.43bn	1.64bn	1.80bn
FMA (US)	USD	9.75m	9.75m	0.00m

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,888,439

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.7%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	23.6%	7.2%
Female	7.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	25.0%	13.9%

Capabilities

Latvia's armed forces are focused on maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Baltic state relies on NATO membership for security guarantees. Russia is Latvia's overriding security concern. In the wake of the February 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Latvia increased its defence spending and transferred military equipment to Ukraine. The State Defence Service law reintroduced compulsory military service in 2023, with two intakes of conscripts annually. The 2023 National Security Concept emphasised societal resilience and comprehensive defence as well as the importance of border protection. Under the Baltic Defence Line initiative, Latvia plans to build defensive fortifications along its eastern border. The 2023 National Defence Concept outlined plans to increase the size of the armed forces to 31,000 active personnel and for an additional 30,000 reserves. The National Armed Forces Development Plan 2025–36 serves as the cornerstone for Latvia's military capability development. Latvia hosts a NATO Forward Land Forces multinational battlegroup. Latvia is also a member of the UK-led Joint Expeditionary Force. The country has no capacity to independently deploy and sustain forces beyond national boundaries, although the armed forces have taken part in NATO and EU missions. Improvements are being made to logistics and procurement systems. Latvia has recently recapitalised its artillery capability with second-hand howitzers from Austria and is acquiring medium-range air defence systems jointly with Estonia. Latvia has a niche defence-industrial capability, with strengths in cyber security. An expansion of the domestic defence industry is planned under the approved Defence Industry and Innovation Strategy for 2025–36.

ACTIVE 7,900 (Army 2,800 Navy 500 Air 500 Joint Staff 2,400 National Guard 1,400 Other 300)

Conscript liability 11 months, 18–27 years

RESERVE 22,000 (National Guard 10,000 Other 12,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Joint 2,400

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 MP bn

Army 2,800

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised
1 mech inf bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt spt bn (1 recce coy, 1 engr coy, 1 AD coy), 1 CSS bn HQ)

National Guard 1,400; 10,000 part-time (11,400 total)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light
1 (2nd) inf bde (3 inf bn; 3 spt bn, 1 engr coy, 1 med coy)
3 (1st, 3rd & 4th) inf bde (3 inf bn; 2 spt bn, 1 engr coy, 1 med coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cyber unit
1 NBC coy
1 psyops pl

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 197 FV107 *Scimitar* (incl variants)
APC • APC(W) ε90 XA-300

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MANPATS *Spike*-LR
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **90mm** Pvpj 1110

ARTILLERY 100
SP 155mm 47 M109A5ÖE
TOWED 100mm (23 K-53 in store)
MOR 53: **81mm** 28 L16; **120mm** 25 M120

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Piorun*

UNIHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Penguin* C

Navy 500 (incl Coast Guard)

Naval Forces Flotilla separated into an MCM squadron and a patrol-boat squadron. LVA, EST and LTU have set up a joint naval unit, BALTRON, with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (LVA), Tallinn (EST), Klaipeda (LTU). Each nation contributes 1–2 MCMVs.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PB 5 *Skrunda* (GER *Swath*)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
MCCS 1 *Virsaitis* (ex-NOR *Vidar*)
MHO 3 *Imanta* (ex-NLD *Alkmaar/Tripartite*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXL 1 *Varonis* (comd and spt ship, ex-NLD *Buyskes*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
UUV • MW A18-M

Coast Guard

Under command of the Latvian Naval Forces

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6
PB 6: 1 *Astra*; 5 KBV 236 (ex-SWE)

Air Force 500

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT
1 (mixed) tpt sqn with An-2 *Colt*; UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn
1 radar sqn (radar/air ctrl)

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 4 An-2 *Colt*
TRG 2 *Tarragon*

HELICOPTERS
TPT • Medium 4 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence RBS-70
GUNS • TOWED 40mm 24 L/70

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

State Border Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
PB 3: 1 *Valpas* (ex-FIN); 1 *Tiira* (ex-FIN); 1 *Randa*

HELICOPTERS
TPT • Light 6: 2 AW109E *Power*; 2 AW119Kx; 2 Bell 206B (AB-206B) *Jet Ranger* II

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 60; 1 MCCS

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 3

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 142; 1 inf coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 3

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All NATO Forward Land Forces unless stated
Albania 40; 1 EOD pl
Canada 2,000; 1 mech inf bde HQ; 1 tk sqn; 1 mech inf BG; 1 fd arty bty
Czech Republic 60; 1 EW unit; 1 SAM bty

Denmark 800; 1 armd BG
Italy 280; 1 armd inf coy
Macedonia, North 9
Montenegro 11
Poland 300; 1 tk coy; 1 CBRN pl
Slovakia 31; 2 CBRN pl
Slovenia 43; 1 AT pl
Spain 600; 1 armd inf coy(+); 1 arty bty; 1 cbt engr coy; NATO IAMD: 100; 1 SAM bty

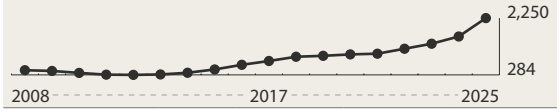
Lithuania LTU

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	78.4bn	84.3bn	89.7bn
	USD	84.8bn	95.3bn	105bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.7	2.7	2.9
Def exp [a]	EUR	2.43bn	3.35bn	
	USD	2.63bn	3.61bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	2.29bn	3.35bn	4.86bn
	USD	2.48bn	3.78bn	5.67bn
FMA (US)	USD	9.75m	9.75m	0.00m

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	2,815,687

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	24.4%	7.4%
Female	7.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%	24.0%	13.9%

Capabilities

Lithuania's armed forces are focused on maintaining sovereignty and territorial integrity, though the country relies on its NATO membership for its security. The country adopted a new National Security Strategy in December 2021, reflecting the worsening regional security environment. An updated National Defence System Development Programme was adopted in March 2024, detailing planned increases in defence spending and capability development. The armed forces are proceeding with plans to establish a divisional formation aiming for full operational capability by 2030, built from the existing two regular and one reserve brigades, with support and enabling assets. The Lithuanian Armed Forces opened a Cyber Defence Command in 2025. The annual conscript intake is due to increase from 2025. The number of reservists called to annual exercises is also increasing. Lithuania has a limited medium-airlift capability. It takes part in NATO and EU operations. Like the other Baltic states, it benefits from NATO's air policing deployment. The country is part of the European Sky Shield initiative and has purchased artillery systems and announced plans to transform a mechanised infantry battalion into a tank battalion. Lithuania hosts a multinational battlegroup as part of NATO's Forward Land Forces. Germany in 2025 activated a permanent brigade in the country, which started deployment in 2024 and is expected to reach full operational capability in 2027. Lithuania is part of the Baltic Defence Line initiative, designed to improve border defences. The Roadmap for the Development of Lithuania's Defence and Security Industry 2023–27 seeks to help the country's defence industry access new sources of funding, and a defence industry law came into effect in 2024.

ACTIVE 17,300 (Army 11,300 Navy 950 Air 1,850 Other 3,200) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,900

Conscript liability 9 months, 18–23 years

RESERVE 12,950 (Army 7,100 National Defence Voluntary Forces 5,850)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,300

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
1 div HQ (forming)

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 (1st) mech bde (4 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 log bn)
Light
1 (2nd) mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 trg regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
IFV 91 *Boxer* (*Vilkas*) (incl 2 trg)
APC • APC (T) ε160 M113A1/M577 (CP)
AUV 500 JLTV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 8 MT-LB AEV
ARV 10: 6 BPz-2; 4 M113

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 10 M1025A2 HMMWV with FGM-148 *Javelin*
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 134
SP 16 PzH 2000
TOWED 105mm 18 M101
MOR 100: **120mm** 68: 20 2B11; 26 EXPAL 120-MX2-SM; 22 M/41D; **SP 120mm** 32 M113 with Tampella

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Grom*

Reserves 12,950

Army Reserve 7,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
1 inf bde (4 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)

National Defence Voluntary Forces 5,850 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

6 (territorial) sy unit

Navy 950

LVA, EST and LTU established a joint naval unit, BALTRON, with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventpils (LVA), Tallinn (EST), Klaipeda (LTU)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4:

PCC 4 *Zemaitis* (ex-DNK *Flyvefisken*) with 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MCCS 1 *Jotvingis* (ex-NOR *Vidar*)

MHC 2 *Skalvis* (ex-UK *Hunt*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AAR 1 *Šakiai*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW *K-Ster* C/I; PAP Mk6

Air Force 1,850

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 5: **Medium** 3 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 2 L-410 *Turbolet*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3 AS365M3 *Dauphin* (SAR)

TPT • Medium 5: 3 Mi-8 *Hip* (tpt/SAR); 2 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 8+

Medium-range 8 NASAMS III

Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*; RBS-70

Special Operation Force

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF gp (1 CT unit; 1 Jaeger bn, 1 cbt diver unit)

Other Units 3,200

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 trg regt

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,900

Riflemen Union 16,600

State Border Guard Service 4,300

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 3: 1 *Gintaras Zagunis*; 1 KBV 041 (ex-SWE); 1 *Barauskas* (Baltic Patrol 2700)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 2 *Christina* (*Griffon* 2000)

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 8: 1 BK-117 (SAR); 2 H120 *Colibri*; 2 H135; 3 H145

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 1

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 2

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 44

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 2

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 15 (UKR trg)

FOREIGN FORCES

All NATO Forward Land Forces unless stated

Belgium 200; 1 recce sqn; 1 arty bty

Czech Republic 100; 1 NBC unit

Germany 1,000; 1 armd inf bde HQ; 1 armd inf bn(+)

Hungary NATO Baltic Air Policing: 100; 4 *Gripen* C

Luxembourg 7

Netherlands 250; 1 armd inf coy

Norway 100; 1 armd inf coy

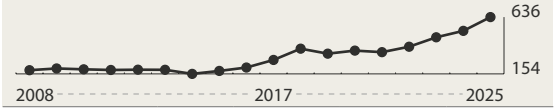
Spain NATO Baltic Air Policing: 200; 8 Eurofighter *Typhoon*

Luxembourg LUX

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	86.2bn	89.1bn	92.3bn
	USD	93.3bn	101bn	108bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.4	1.2	2.1
Def exp [a]	EUR	724m	1.25bn	
	USD	783m	1.35bn	
Def bdgt	EUR	634m	794m	1.14bn
	USD	686m	897m	1.33bn

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 692,454

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.0%	2.8%	3.0%	3.7%	25.4%	7.4%
Female	7.7%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	24.3%	8.8%

Capabilities

Luxembourg maintains a limited military capability to participate in European collective security and crisis management, primarily focused on providing reconnaissance capability to NATO. The Defence Guidelines for 2035, published in 2023, identify the creation of a joint medium combat reconnaissance battalion with Belgium by 2030 as the centre of this plan. As part of this effort, Luxembourg is making investments in armoured fighting vehicles. Acquisition priorities in the 2028 timeframe include ISR, air transport and surveillance, cyber defence and uninhabited capabilities. There are plans to improve space situational awareness, SATCOM and Earth observation capabilities. Luxembourg has contributed troops to NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence. It is part of the European Multi-Role Tanker Transport Fleet programme, in which it partially funds one A330 MRTT. It has contributed its A400M to an airlift squadron formed jointly with Belgium. The Belgian and Dutch air forces are responsible for policing Luxembourg's airspace. Sustaining the army's personnel strength depends on improving recruitment and retention. The country has a small but advanced space industry. The defence guidelines call for the development of a defence industry, innovation and research strategy.

ACTIVE 900 (Army 900) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 600

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 2

COMMUNICATIONS 1 *Govsat*-1

ISR 1 NAOS (LUXEOSys)

Army 900

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

2 recce coy (1 to Eurocorps/BEL div, 1 to NATO pool of deployable forces)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 50: 48 *Dingo* 2; 2 *Eagle* V

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS NLAW; TOW

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6+

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Heavy 1 A400M

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 H145M (jointly operated with Police)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light RQ-21A *Blackjack*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 600

Gendarmerie 600

DEPLOYMENT

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 7

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 7

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 27; 1 recce pl

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: EU • EUNAVFOR MED 2 *Merlin* IIIC (leased)

Macedonia, North MKD

Macedonian Denar	MKD	2024	2025	2026
GDP	MKD	949bn	1.02trn	1.09trn
	USD	16.7bn	18.8bn	20.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.8	3.4	3.2
Def exp [a]	MKD	17.9bn	20.5bn	
	USD	315m	358m	
Def bdgt	MKD	20.1bn	20.3bn	22.2bn
	USD	354m	372m	421m

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 2,137,556

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%	25.3%	7.1%
Female	7.7%	2.6%	2.8%	3.3%	24.8%	9.0%

Capabilities

The primary goals of North Macedonia's armed forces are safeguarding territorial integrity and sovereignty, as well as contributing to operations under the EU, NATO and UN. With UK support, the country is expected to develop a revised National Defence Strategy and Strategic Defence Review (SDR) delineating modernisation goals and projects for the next ten years that include air-defence systems. The country donated Mi-8 helicopters to Ukraine, and is replacing them with modern Western types to support military and civilian tasks. Procurements from the US include UAVs, cyber protection equipment, light infantry weapons, and joint fires control equipment. Procurement has continued to be supported through the European Peace Facility and the country entered a Security and Defence Partnership with the EU. The country has increased its cooperation with international partners. Military cooperation with Turkiye also includes procurement of 18 *Boran* howitzers. North Macedonia has little in the way of a domestic defence industry, although foreign investments have been supporting the sector.

ACTIVE 7,300 (Army 7,300) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,600

RESERVE 4,850

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 ISTAR bn

1 MP bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (3 log bn)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 11: 10 BMP-2; 1 BMP-2K (CP)

APC 198

APC (T) 46: 9 *Leonidas*; 27 M113; 10 MT-LB

APC (W) 152: 56 BTR-70; 12 BTR-80; 84 TM-170 *Hermelin*

AUV 98: 2 *Cobra;* 96 JLTV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

ARTILLERY 137

TOWED 76: **105mm** 20: 6 *Boran*; 14 M-56; **122mm** 56 M-30 M-1938

MRL 17: **122mm** 6 BM-21; **128mm** 11 M-63 *Plamen*

MOR • 120mm 44

Marine Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PB 1 *Botica*†

Aviation Brigade

FORCES BY ROLE

TRAINING

1 flt with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 206B; Z-242

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24V *Hind* E

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-8MTV *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

(TPT • Light 1 An-2 *Colt* in store)

TRG 5 Z-242

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24V *Hind* E (2 Mi-24K *Hind* G2; 6 Mi-24V *Hind* E in store)

MRH 6: 4 Mi-8MTV *Hip*; 2 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT • Light 6: 2 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 4 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 8+: 8 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS 40mm 36 L/60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,600

Police 7,600 (some 5,000 armed)

incl 2 SF units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (T) M113; **APC (W)** BTR-80; TM-170 *Heimlin*

AUV *Ze'ev*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-171; **Light** 2: 1 Bell 206B (AB-206B) *Jet Ranger* II; 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 33

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 30; 1 inf pl

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 4

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 70

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 9

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 4

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 35

Malta MLT

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	23.1bn	24.6bn	26.1bn
	USD	25.0bn	27.7bn	30.4bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.8	3.9	3.9
Def bdgt [a]	EUR	85.7m	95.5m	123m
	USD	92.8m	108m	144m

[a] Excludes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population	521,828

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.2%	2.3%	2.5%	3.7%	26.2%	10.0%
Female	6.6%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%	22.8%	11.3%

Capabilities

The principal roles of the country's armed forces are external security, including maritime security, and support for civil emergencies and the police. Malta is neutral but has been a member of NATO's Partnership for Peace programme since 1996 and agreed to an Individually Tailored Partnership Programme in February 2024. A strategy paper for 2016–26 laid out defence-policy objectives and complemented policy priorities identified in the Malta Vision 2050, which include strengthening maritime security. The country participates in bilateral and multilateral exercises. Although its deployment capacity is limited, Malta contributes to EU and UN missions. Despite pay raises in 2025, personnel retention challenges persist. Italy has assisted Malta in meeting some security requirements, including air surveillance, and the European Internal Security Fund is funding some modernization efforts. In 2025, only one AW139 helicopter was operational, but new modernisation plans include a new helicopter and an aircraft for the armed forces. Malta has some shipbuilding and ship-repair activity and a small aviation-maintenance industry but no dedicated defence industry.

ACTIVE 1,700 (Armed Forces 1,700)

RESERVE 260 (Volunteer Reserve Force 110 Individual Reserve 150)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces of Malta 1,700

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (1st) inf regt (3 inf coy, 1 cbt spt coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (3rd) cbt spt regt (1 cbt engr sqn, 1 EOD sqn, 1 maint sqn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (4th) CSS regt (1 CIS coy, 1 sy coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm L16

Maritime Squadron 420

Organised into 5 divisions: offshore patrol; inshore patrol; rapid deployment and training; marine engineering; and logistics

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PSO 1 P71 (ITA OPV 748) with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 1 P62 (ex-IRL *Emer*)

PCC 1 P61 (ITA *Saettia* mod) with 1 hel landing platform

PB 6: 4 Austal 21m; 2 *Marine Protector*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AAR 2 *Vittoria*

Air Wing

1 base party. 1 flt ops div; 1 maint div; 1 integrated log div; 1 rescue section

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 5: 3 Beech 200 *King Air* (MP); 2 BN-2B *Islander*

TRG 3 *Bulldog* T MK1

HELICOPTERS MRH 6: 3 AW139 (SAR); 3 SA316B *Alouette* III

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy 1 *Heron* (leased)

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 8

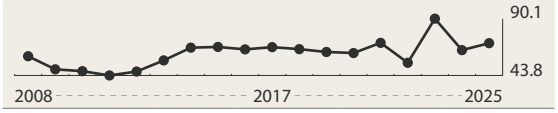
Montenegro MNE

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	7.65bn	8.28bn	8.76bn
	USD	8.27bn	9.35bn	10.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.2	3.2	3.2
Def exp [a]	EUR	127m	161m	
	USD	138m	174m	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	92.5m	106m	123m
	USD	100m	119m	143m

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	597,174

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	22.5%	8.1%
Female	8.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	23.3%	10.3%

Capabilities

Montenegro plans to develop an integrated defence system capable of defending and preserving independence, sovereignty and national territory. A 2025 Work Programme of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) defined the annual priorities of the MoD derived from a 2024–27 Medium-Term Government Work Programme, which focused on strengthening defence capabilities, international defence cooperation and regional security. Personnel numbers are slightly below the size mandated for the armed forces despite some salary increases. Personnel have deployed to EU, UN and NATO-led operations, although with small contributions. Since becoming a NATO member in 2017, Montenegro has accepted Alliance capability targets and has been aligning its defence-planning process. Podgorica intends to replace ageing Soviet-era equipment. In 2025, the MoD announced plans to use loans to procure light armored vehicles from Italy. Other procurement priorities include helicopters from Canada. The country has defence cooperation agreements with Serbia and Turkiye. Its defence industry can produce small arms and ammunition, with plans to manufacture UAV parts.

ACTIVE 2,710 (Army 1,700 Navy 310 Air Force 200 Other 500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,100

RESERVE 2,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,700

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE
Light
1 mot inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 MP coy
1 sigs coy
1 cbt spt bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 med bn
1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 6 BOV-VP M-86
AUV 32 JLTV

NBC VEHICLES 1 *Cobra* CBRN

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
SP 9 BOV-1
MSL • MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

ARTILLERY 135
TOWED 122mm 12 D-30
MRL 128mm 18 M-63/M-94 *Plamen*
MOR 105: **82mm** 73; **120mm** 32

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn

Navy 310

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5:
PCC 1 *Rade Končar* with 2 57mm guns
PBI 4 Coastal Fast Response Boat

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXS 1 *Jadran*

Air Force 200

Golubovci (Podgorica) air base under army command

FORCES BY ROLE

TRAINING
1 (mixed) sqn with G-4 *Super Galeb*; Utva-75 (none operational)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with SA341/SA342L *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TRG (4 G-4 *Super Galeb* non-operational; 4 Utva-75 non-operational)

HELICOPTERS
MRH 16: 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*; 13 SA341/SA342L (HN-45M) *Gazelle*
TPT • Light 2 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε4,100

Special Police Units ε4,100

DEPLOYMENT

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 40; 1 inf pl

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 1

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 2

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 11

Multinational Organisations

Capabilities

The following represent shared capabilities held by contributors collectively rather than as part of national inventories.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

NATO AEW&C Force

Based at Geilenkirchen (GER). Original participating countries (BEL, CAN, DNK, GER, GRC, ITA, NLD, NOR, PRT, TUR, US) have been subsequently joined by five more (CZE, ESP, HUN, POL, ROM)

FORCES BY ROLE

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with B-757 (trg); E-3A *Sentry* (NATO standard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
AEW&C 14 E-3A *Sentry* (NATO standard)
TPT • PAX 1 B-757 (trg)

NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance

Based at Sigonella (ITA)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Heavy 5 RQ-4D *Phoenix*

NATO Multinational Multi-Role Tanker Transport Fleet (MMF)

Based at Eindhoven (NLD). Six participating countries

(BEL, CZE, GER, NLD, NOR & LUX)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TKR/TPT 8 A330 MRTT

Strategic Airlift Capability

Heavy Airlift Wing based at Papa air base (HUN). 12 participating countries (BLG, EST, FIN, HUN, LTU, NLD, NOR, POL, ROM, SVN, SWE, US)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Heavy 3 C-17A *Globemaster* III

Strategic Airlift International Solution

Intended to provide strategic-airlift capacity pending the delivery of A400M aircraft by leasing An-124s. 10 participating countries (BEL, CZE, FRA, GER, HUN, NLD, NOR, POL, SVK, SVN)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

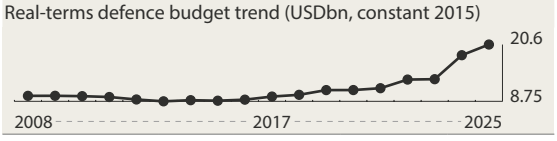
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Heavy 1 An-124-100 (2 more available on 6–9 days' notice and 2 more subject to availability)

Netherlands NLD

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	1.12trn	1.17trn	1.21trn
	USD	1.21trn	1.32trn	1.41trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.1	1.4	1.2
Def exp [a]	EUR	20.2bn	26.1bn	
	USD	21.9bn	28.1bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	22.4bn	25.8bn	34.9bn
	USD	24.2bn	29.1bn	40.8bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions



Population 17,833,885

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.8%	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%	22.6%	9.8%
Female	7.4%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%	22.4%	11.3%

Capabilities

The armed forces are responsible for territorial defence, supporting national civil authorities and contributing to NATO. Building on defence documents issued in 2022 and 2023, a 2024 white paper outlined plans to increase defence spending, including investments in recruitment and retention and equipment purchases. Readiness levels had been criticised in earlier reports. Dutch forces have increasingly integrated with NATO allies, particularly Germany. The Netherlands has air-policing agreements with France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and is a participant in the Joint Expeditionary Force and the European Intervention Initiative. Dutch forces are fully professional and well-trained and can deploy and sustain a medium-scale force for a single operation or a small-scale joint force for an extended period. The Netherlands makes significant contributions to NATO and EU military operations. To support Ukraine, the Netherlands has supplied F-16s to train Ukrainian pilots and delivered main battle tanks. In 2024, the country declared its F-35A aircraft operational in the nuclear role, replacing its F-16s. The country is upgrading all aspects of its forces and has plans to boost defence innovation and research and to expand the Defence Space Security Centre. In July 2025, the Royal Netherlands Air Force (RNLAF) was renamed to the Royal Netherlands Air and Space Force. It also announced plans to acquire *Leopard* 2A8 MBTs jointly with Germany, marking the re-introduction of the capability after the retirement of the fleet in 2011. The country has an advanced domestic defence industry in areas such as ship building and radar systems.

ACTIVE 33,500 (Army 15,350 Navy 7,250 Air & Space 6,400 Other 4,500) Military Constabulary 6,500

RESERVE 6,700 (Army 3,900 Navy 1,800 Air 800 Other 200) Military Constabulary 300

Reserve liability to age 35 for soldiers/sailors, 40 for NCOs, 45 for officers

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,350

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

elm 1 (1 GNC) corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

4 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 ISR bn (2 armd recce sqn, 1 EW coy, 2 int sqn, 1 UAV bty)

Mechanised

1 (13th) mech bde (1 recce sqn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

1 (43rd) mech bde (1 armd recce sqn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (11th) air mob bde (3 air mob inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 med coy, 1 supply coy, 1 maint coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 SP arty bn

1 CIMIC bn

1 engr bn

2 EOD coy 1 (CIS) sigs bn 1 CBRN coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med bn

5 fd hospital

3 maint coy

2 tpt bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM comd (1 SAM sqn; 3 SAM bty)

Reserves 3,900 reservists

National Command

Cadre bde and corps tps completed by call-up of reservists (incl Territorial Comd)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn (could be mobilised for territorial def)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 185 *Fennek* (incl 47 OP)

IFV 117: 113 CV9035NL (being upgraded; 32 more in store); 4 CV9035NL MLU (in test)

APC • APC (W) 200 *Boxer* (8 driver trg; 52 amb; 36 CP; 92 engr; 12 log)

AUV 439: 99 *Bushmaster* IMV; 140 *Fennek* (incl 4 CP; 10 trg); 200 MTV *Manticore*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 10+: *Dachs*; 10 *Kodiak*

ARV 25+: BPz-2; 25 BPz-3 *Büffel*

VLB 29: 1 IRB; 16 *Leopard* 1 with *Legaun*; 8 *Leopard* 2 with *Leguan*; 4 MLC70 with *Leguan*

MW *Bozena*

NBC VEHICLES 6 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-MR, *Spike*-LR

ARTILLERY 74

SP 155mm 46 PzH 2000

MOR 24+: **81mm** M8-1365; **120mm** 24 Brandt

MRL 306mm 4 PULS

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light RQ-21A *Blackjack*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 42+

Long-range 18 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Short-range 6 NASAMS II

Point-defence 18+: FIM-92 *Stinger*; 18 *Fennek* with FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 7,250 (incl Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 3

SSK 3 *Walrus* with 4 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 ADCAP mod 7 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 3:

2 *De Zeven Provincien* (1 more in reserve) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 5 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 hel)

1 *De Zeven Provincien* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 5 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 hel)

FRIGATES • FFGHM 1 *Karel Doorman* (1 more in reserve) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 16-cell Mk 48 mod 1 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PSOH 4 *Holland* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 NH90 hel)

PCC 1 *Galatea* (Damen FCS 5009) (leased; civilian crew)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MHO 3 *Alkmaar* (*Tripartite*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 2:

1 *Rotterdam* with 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS (capacity 6 NH90/AS532 *Cougar* hel; either 6 LCVP or 2 LCM and 3 LCVP; either 170 APC or 33 MBT; 538 troops)

1 *Johan de Witt* with 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS (capacity 6 NH90 hel or 4 AS532 *Cougar* hel; either 6 LCVP or 2 LCM and 3 LCVP; either 170 APC or 33 MBT; 700 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 17

LCU 5 LCU Mk II

LCVP 12 Mk5

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10

AGS 3: 1 *Hydrograaf*; 2 *Snellius*

AKL 1 *Pelikaan*

AKR 2: 1 *New Amsterdam* (capacity 200 containers and 300 vehs) (leased); 1 *Southern Rock* (capacity 240 containers and 150 vehs) (leased)

AORH 1 *Den Helder* (fitted for but not with RIM-116 RAM SAM and 76mm gun) (capacity 2 med hel); (1 *Karel Doorman* with 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS in reserve (capacity 6 NH90/AS532 *Cougar* or 2 CH-47F *Chinook* hel; 2 LCVP))

AS 1 *Mercuur*

AXL 1 *Van Kingsbergen*

AXS 1 *Urania*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW A18-M; *Double Eagle* Mk III; *K-Ster* C/I; *Seafox*; *Seascan*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 8 MQ-35A V-BAT

Marines 2,650

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF gp (1 SF sqn, 1 CT sqn)

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn

1 amph aslt gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp (coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (T) 24 BvS-10 *Viking*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 8: 4 BvS-10 ARV; 4 BPz-2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-MR

ARTILLERY • MOR 6+: **81mm** M8-136; **120mm** 6 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Air & Space Force 6,400

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE/SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with NH90 NFH

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with Gulfstream G650ER

TRAINING

1 OEU sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

1 hel sqn with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*; CH-47F *Chinook* (based at Fort Cavazos, TX)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-64E *Apache*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS532U2 *Cougar* II; NH90 NFH

1 sqn with CH-47F *Chinook*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 46 combat capable

FGA 46 F-35A *Lightning* II

TPT 5: **Medium** 4: 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 1 Gulfstream G650ER

TRG 13 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 28: 16 AH-64D *Apache*; 12 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

ASW 19 NH90 NFH (of which 8 not fitted with sonar)

TPT 32: **Heavy** 20 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 12 AS532U2 *Cougar* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 4 MQ-9A *Reaper* (unarmed)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120B/C-7 AMRAAM

ASM AGM-114K *Hellfire* II

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/GBU-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III (all supported by LANTIRN)

INS/GPS guided GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,500

Royal Military Constabulary 6,500

Subordinate to the Ministry of Defence, but performs most of its work under the authority of other ministries

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 paramilitary comd (total: 28 paramilitary unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 24 YPR-KMar

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 40; 1 MHO

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 175; 1 air mob coy

CURACAO: Navy: 50; 1 PSOH

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 5; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 15

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 250; 1 armd inf coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 11

NORTH SEA: NATO • SNMG 1: 150; 1 LPD

POLAND: Air and Space Force: 50+; 1 FGA flt with 2+ F-35A *Lightning* II

ROMANIA: Air and Space Force: 40; 1 CISR UAV unit with MQ-9A *Reaper*

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 90 (UKR trg)

UNITED STATES: Air and Space Force: 1 hel trg sqn with AH-64E *Apache*; CH-47F *Chinook* based at Fort Cavazos (TX)

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: 400

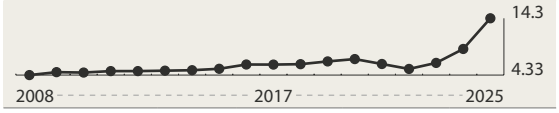
Norway NOR

Norwegian Kroner NOK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NOK	5.20trn	5.40trn	5.63trn
	USD	484bn	517bn	548bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.1	1.2	1.6
Def exp [a]	NOK	116bn	177bn	
	USD	10.8bn	16.5bn	
Def bdgt [b]	NOK	104bn	172bn	180bn
	USD	9.70bn	16.4bn	17.5bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 5,541,823

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	23.5%	9.2%
Female	7.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	22.5%	10.2%

Capabilities

Norway maintains small but well-equipped and well-trained armed forces, with territorial defence at the core of its security policy. The country's 2020 long-term defence plan argued that the security environment had deteriorated faster than expected and envisaged increased personnel and strengthened readiness and capability in the High North. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Norway announced that it would increase funds to strengthen its defence in the North. At any one time, around one-third of miltary personnel are conscripts. In 2024, a new a long-term defence plan detailed objectives including, by 2036, increasing the number of army units, increasing the conscript cohort and fielding three brigades bolstered with more air defence. In 2025, additional funding was secured for further capabilities to be acquired. Norway maintains a small presence in various international crisis-management missions. Equipment recapitalisation is ongoing, though large procurements would strain budgets. In 2023, Norway more closely integrated its air force with neighbours Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The ability to monitor the maritime domain is improving with the introduction of P-8A *Poseidon* maritime patrol aircraft. Norway is procuring new submarines as part of a strategic partnership with Germany. The country has an advanced and diverse defence-industrial base, with a high percentage of SMEs and a mix of private and state-owned companies such as Kongsberg.

ACTIVE 25,400 (Army 8,300 Navy 4,600 Air 4,300 Central Support 7,400 Home Guard 800)

Conscript liability 19 months maximum. Conscripts first serve 12 months from 19–28, and then up to 4–5 refresher training periods until age 35, 44, 55 or 60 depending on rank and function. Conscription was extended to women in 2015

RESERVE 40,000 (Home Guard 40,000)

Readiness varies from a few hours to several days

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,900; 4,400 conscript (total 8,300)

The armoured infantry brigade – Brigade North – trains new personnel of all categories and provides units for international operations. At any time around one-third of the brigade will be trained and ready to conduct operations. The brigade includes one high-readiness armoured battalion (Telemark Battalion) with combat-support and combat-service-support units on high readiness.

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce bn (forming)

1 ISR bn

1 (GSV) bn (1 (border) recce coy, 1 ranger coy, 1 spt coy, 1 trg coy)

Armoured

1 armd inf bde (2 armd bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP coy, 1 CIS bn, 1 spt bn, 1 med bn)

Light

1 lt inf bn (His Majesty The King's Guards)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 36 *Leopard* 2A4 (8 more in store)

RECCE 21 CV9030N MkIIIB

IFV 91: 76 CV9030N; 15 CV9030N (CP)

APC 390

APC (T) 315 M113 (incl variants)

APC (W) 75 XA-186 *Sisu*/XA-200 *Sisu*/XA-203 (amb)

AUV 165: 20 *Dingo* 2; 25 HMT *Extenda*; 120 IVECO LMV (22 more in store)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 34+: 20 CV90 STING; 8 M113 AEV; NM109; 6 *Wisent*-2

ARV 8: 4 BPz-2; 4 *Wisent*-2

VLB 40: 26 *Leguan*; 5 *Leopard* 2 with *Leguan*; 9 *Leopard* 1

MW 9 910 MCV-2

NBC VEHICLES 6 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 167

SP 155mm 24 K9 *Thunder*

MOR 143: **81mm** 115 L16; **SP 81mm** 28: 16 CV9030; 12 M125A2

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Medium-range NASAMS III

Point-defence *Piorun*

Navy 2,350; 2,250 conscripts (total 4,600)

Joint Command – Norwegian National Joint

Headquarters. The Royal Norwegian Navy is organised into five elements under the command of the Chief of the Navy: the fleet (*Marinen*), the Coast Guard (*Kystvakten*), the recruit training school (KNM *Harald Haarfagre*), the naval medical branch and the naval bases (*Haakonsvern* and *Ramsund*)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 ISR coy (Coastal Rangers)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EOD pl

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6 *Ula* with 8 single 533mm TT with *SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4

FFGHM 4 *Fridtjof Nansen* with *Aegis* C2 (mod), 2 quad lnchr with NSM AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162A ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with *Sting Ray* mod 1 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PSOH 1 *Nordkapp* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 med tpt hel)

PCFG 6 *Skjold* with 8 single lnchr with NSM AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 6 CB90N (capacity 20 troops)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MSC 2 *Alta* with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM

MHC 2 *Oksoy* with 1 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6

AGI 1 *Marjata* IV

AGS 2: 1 *HU Sverdrup* II; 1 *Eger* (*Marjata* III) with 1 hel landing platform

AORH 1 *Maud* (BMT *Aegir*) (capacity 2 med hel)

AXL 2 *Reine*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA REMUS 100

MW *Minesniper* Mk III

UTL HUGIN 1000

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PSOH 3 *Jan Mayen* (capacity 2 med hel)

PSO 5: 3 *Barentshav;* 1 *Harstad*; 1 *Svalbard* with 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 5 *Nornen*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • ARS 2 *Jarl* (leased)

Air Force 2,900; 1,400 conscript (total 4,300)

Joint Command – Norwegian National HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon*

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with AW101

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 sqn with MFI-15 *Safari*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

AIR DEFENCE

2 bn with NASAMS III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 52 combat capable

FGA 52 F-35A *Lightning* II

ASW 5 P-8A *Poseidon*

TPT • Medium 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*

TRG 16 MFI-15 *Safari*

HELICOPTERS

ASW (13 NH90 NFH in store)

SAR 16 AW101

MRH 18: 6 Bell 412HP; 12 Bell 412SP

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Medium-range 6 NASAMS III

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; IRIS-T; **ARH** AIM-120B/C-7 AMRAAM

BOMBS

INS/GPS guided JDAM

Laser & INS/GPS-guided EGBU-12 *Paveway* II

Special Operations Command (NORSOCOM)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (armed forces) SF comd (2 SF gp)

1 (navy) SF comd (1 SF gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBF 2 IC20M

Central Support, Administration and Command 5,850; 1,550 conscripts (total 7,400)

Responsible for logistics and CIS in support of all forces in Norway and abroad

Home Guard 400; 400 conscripts (40,000 reserves)

The Home Guard is a separate organisation, but closely cooperates with all services. The Home Guard is organised in 11 Districts with mobile Rapid Reaction Forces (3,000 troops in total) as well as reinforcements and follow-on forces (37,000 troops in total)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 11: 4 *Harek*; 2 *Gyda*; 5 *Alusafe* 1290

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: MFO 3

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 30; 1 trg unit; **NATO •** NATO Mission Iraq 3

JORDAN: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 20

LITHUANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 100; 1 armd inf coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 11

POLAND: Air Force: 50+; 1 FGA flt with 2+ F-35A *Lightning* II

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 14

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 150 (UKR trg)

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: 1,100; 1 (USMC) MEU eqpt set; 1 (APS) 155mm SP Arty bn eqpt set

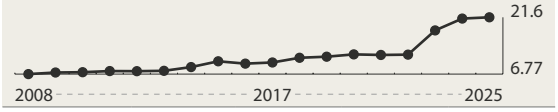
Poland POL

Polish Zloty PLN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PLN	3.64trn	3.89trn	4.14trn
	USD	915bn	1.04trn	1.11trn
Real GDP growth	%	2.9	3.2	3.1
Def exp [a]	PLN	137bn	176bn	
	USD	34.5bn	44.3bn	
Def bdgt [b]	PLN	118bn	124bn	125bn
	USD	29.7bn	33.2bn	33.4bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Does not include Armed Forces Support Fund

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 38,364,679

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	24.5%	8.2%
Female	6.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	25.7%	12.2%

Capabilities

Territorial defence and NATO membership are central pillars of Poland's defence policy. The primary focus of the 2017–32 defence concept is to prepare the armed forces to deter Russian aggression, which is characterised as a direct threat to Poland and to a stable international order. Protecting and fortifying the borders with Russia and Belarus through the 'East Shield' project has become a key priority. Poland hosts a multinational battlegroup as part of NATO's Forward Land Forces. Poland has delivered a variety of defence equipment to Ukraine, including armour and anti-armour systems. Warsaw has increased defence outlays to support modernisation projects, including through the 2022 Armed Forces Support Fund for foreign acquisitions. In 2025, Poland received the largest share of the new EU Security Action for Europe (SAFE) defence fund. The current coalition government has retained the plan to boost personnel numbers by 2035 and establish new divisions. The country released a technical-modernisation plan covering the period 2021–35 in October 2019, which extended the planning horizon from ten to 15 years. The development priorities for the Polish Armed Forces for 2025–39 include integrated air- and missile-defence and deep precision-strike among others. Modernisation efforts so far have included acquiring F-35As, with the first in-country deliveries expected by 2026, and new land forces capabilities, including armoured vehicles from South Korea and the US. Warsaw continues work on strengthening its defence-industrial base, much of which is now consolidated in the state-owned holding company PGZ.

ACTIVE 173,400 (Army 92,100 Navy 6,550 Air Force 20,050 Special Forces 3,600 Territorial 6,100 Joint 45,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,300

RESERVE 36,500 (Territorial 36,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 92,100

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

elm 1 (MNC NE) corps HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 recce regt

Armoured

1 (11th) armd cav div (1 armd bde (1 recce coy, 2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn), 1 armd bde (1 recce coy, 2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 1 mech bde (1 recce coy, 1 armd inf bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn), 1 arty regt, 1 log regt, 1 AD regt)

1 (1st) mech div (1 armd bde (forming), 1 mech bde (forming), 1 cbt engr regt (forming))

1 (8th) mech div (forming)

1 (16th) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde (1 recce coy, 2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 2 armd inf bde (1 recce coy, 1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 1 arty bde, 1 AT regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt, 1 AD regt)

1 (18th) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde (1 recce coy, 2 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 1 armd inf bde (2 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AD bn), 1 mech bde (4 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn), 1 mech bde (forming), 1 arty bde (forming), 1 cbt engr regt, 1 log regt, 1 AD regt)

Mechanised

1 (12th) mech div (1 armd inf bde (1 recce coy, 1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 1 mech bde (1 recce coy, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn), 1 (coastal) mech bde (1 recce coy, 3 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 log bn), 1 arty regt, 1 maint bn, 1 AD regt)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (6th) AB bde (3 para bn, 1 log bn)
1 (25th) air cav bde (2 air cav bn, 2 tpt hel bn, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 cbt engr regt
2 engr regt
2 chem def regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (3 log bn, 2 maint bn, 1 supply bn, 1 spt bn)
1 log bde (3 log bn, 1 maint bn, 1 med bn, 1 supply bn, 1 spt bn)
1 log bde

HELICOPTER

1 (1st) hel bde (2 atk hel sqn with Mi-24D/V *Hind* D/E, 1 CSAR sqn with Mi-24V *Hind* E; PZL W-3PL *Gluszec*; 2 ISR hel sqn with Mi-2URP; 2 tpt hel sqn with Mi-2)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 897: 180 K2; 36 *Leopard* 2A4 (being upgraded to 2PL); 105 *Leopard* 2A5; 92 *Leopard* 2PL; 116 M1A1 *Abrams*; 117 M1A2 SEPv3 *Abrams*; 205 PT-91 *Twardy;* 46 T-72M1/M1R

RECCE 355: 222 BRDM-2; 46 BWR-1D/S (being upgraded); 87 BRDM-2 R5

IFV 1,416: 916 BMP-1; 15 *Borsuk* (in test); 450 *Rosomak* (including variants); 35 *Rosomak* (ZSSW-30)

APC 100

PPV 100 *Maxxpro*

AUV 401: 277 *Cougar*; 124 M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 104+: IWT; 62 MT-LB AEV; 33 *Rosomak* WRT; 9 MID *Bizon*

ARV 68: 31 BPz-2; 12 M88A2 *Hercules*; 25 WZT-3M

VLB 124: 4 *Biber*; 100 BLG67M2; 8 Joint Assault Bridge; 12 MS-20 *Daglezja*

MW 23: 17 *Bozena* 4; 6 ISM *Kroton*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); *Spike*-LR

ARTILLERY 1,000

SP 558: **122mm** 206 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 111: 108 M-77 *Dana*; 3 *Dana*-M; **155mm** 241: 195 K9A1; 46 *Krab*

MRL 299: **122mm** 131: 27 BM-21; 29 RM-70; 75 WR-40 *Langusta;* **227mm** 18 M142 HIMARS; **239mm** 150 K239 *Chunmoo* (*Homar*-K)

MOR 143: **120mm** 35 M120; **SP 120mm** 108 SMK120 RAK

HELICOPTERS

ATK 24: 8 AH-64D *Apache* (leased); 16 Mi-24D/V *Hind* D/E

MRH 75: 11 AW149; 7 Mi-8MT *Hip*; 3 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 Mi-17AE *Hip* (aeromedical); 5 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 16 PZL Mi-2URP *Hoplite*; 24 PZL W-3W/WA *Sokol*; 8 PZL W-3PL *Gluszec* (CSAR)

TPT 41: **Medium** 12: 6 Mi-8T *Hip*; 2 PZL W-3AE *Sokol* (aeromedical); 8 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 25 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light FT-5

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 162

Short-range 26: 6 CAMM (*Narew*); 20 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 136+: 57 9K33M2 *Osa*-AK (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); GROM; *Piorun*; 79 *Poprad*

SPAAGM 23mm 62: 24 *Pilica;* 18 *Pilica*+; 20 ZSU-23-4MP *Biala*

GUNS 345

SP 23mm 2+: 2 ZSU-23-4; *Hibneryt*

TOWED 23mm 343: 268 ZU-23-2; 75 ZUR-23-2KG *Jodek*-G (with GROM msl)

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

Navy 6,550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 1 *Orzeł* (FSU *Kilo*) with 6 single 533mm TT with 53-65KE/TEST-71ME HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFH 2 *Pułaski* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) (of which 1 used as training ship) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

CORVETTES • FSM 1 *Kaszub* with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT with SET-53 HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

PSO 1 *Ślązak* (MEKO A-100) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFGM 3 *Orkan* (ex-GDR *Sassnitz*) with 1 quad lnchr with RBS15 Mk3 AShM, 1 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 21

MCCS 1 *Czernicki*

MCO 3 *Kormoran* II

MSI 17: 1 *Gopło*; 12 *Gardno*; 4 *Mamry*

AMPHIBIOUS 8

LANDING SHIPS • LSM 5 *Lublin* (capacity 9 tanks; 135 troops)

LANDING CRAFT • LCU 3 *Deba* (capacity 50 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24

AGI 2 *Nawigator* (*Moma* mod)

AGS 8: 2 *Heweliusz*; 4 *Wildcat* 40; 2 (coastal)

AOR 1 *Bałtyk*

AOL 1 *Meduza*

ARS 4: 2 *Piast*; 2 *Zbyszko*

ATF 6 *Bolko* (B860)

AXL 1 *Wodnik* with 1 twin AK230 CIWS

AXS 1 *Iskra*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Gavia*

MW *Double Eagle* Mk III/SAROV

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 12 NSM

Naval Aviation 1,300

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE/SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with Mi-14PL *Haze* A; Mi-14PL/R *Haze* C

1 sqn with PZL W-3WA RM *Anakonda*; SH-2G *Super Seasprite*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with An-28E/RM *Bryza*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-28TD; M-28B TD *Bryza*

1 sqn with An-28TD; M-28B; PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 10: 8 An-28RM *Bryza*; 2 An-28E *Bryza*

TPT • Light 4: 2 An-28TD *Bryza*; 2 M-28B TD *Bryza*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 8: 4 AW101 ASW Merlin HM2; 3 Mi-14PL *Haze*; 1 SH-2G *Super Seasprite*

SAR 10: 2 Mi-14PL/R *Haze* C; 8 PZL W-3WA RM *Anakonda*

TPT • Light 4 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

Air Force 20,050

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52+ *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with FA-50 *Fighting Eagle*

SEARCH AND RESCUE

1 sqn with Mi-2; PZL W-3 *Sokol*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/E; M-28 *Bryza*

1 sqn with C295M; M-28 *Bryza*

TRAINING

1 sqn with PZL-130 *Orlik*

1 sqn with M-346

1 hel sqn with SW-4 *Puszczyk*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 (Spec Ops) sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H

1 (VIP) sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; W-3WA *Sokol*

CISR UAV

1 sqn with *Bayraktar* TB2; MQ-9A *Reaper*

AIR DEFENCE

1 bde with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; S-125 *Newa* SC

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 77 combat capable

FTR 14: 11 MiG-29A *Fulcrum*; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

FGA 63: 35 F-16C Block 52+ *Fighting Falcon*; 12 F-16D Block 52+ *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-35A *Lightning* II; 12 FA-50 *Fighting Eagle*

AEW&C 2 Saab 340 *Erieye*

TPT 52: **Medium** 8: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 5 C-130E *Hercules*; **Light** 39: 16 C295M; 10 M-28 *Bryza* TD; 13 M-28 *Bryza* PT; **PAX** 5: 2 Gulfstream G550; 3 B-737-800 (VIP)

TRG 40: 12 M-346; 28 PZL-130 *Orlik*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 65: **Medium** 29: 9 Mi-8 *Hip*; 10 PZL W-3 *Sokol*; 10 PZL W-3WA *Sokol* (VIP); **Light** 36: 14 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; 22 SW-4 *Puszczyk* (trg)

UNIHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 28: **Heavy** 4 MQ-9A *Reaper* (leased; unarmed); **Medium** 24 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 30

Long-range 16 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Short-range 14 S-125 *Newa* SC

SPAAGM 23mm 12 *Pilica* (with *Piorun* msl)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*); **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C-5/-7 AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65J/G/G2 *Maverick*; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

LACM • Conventional AGM-158B JASSM-ER

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III; MAM-C/L

INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW; GBU-31/38 JDAM

Special Forces 3,600

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF units (GROM, FORMOZA & cdo)

COMBAT SUPPORT/

1 cbt spt unit (AGAT)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt unit (NIL)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light RQ-21A *Blackjack*; *Scan Eagle*

Territorial Defence Forces 6,100 (plus 36,500 reservists)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

20 sy bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,300

Border Guards 14,300

Ministry of Interior

Maritime Border Guard 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

PCO 1 *Jozef Haller* (FRA Socarenam 70m)

PCC 2 *Kaper*

PBF 6: 2 *Strażnik*; 4 IC16M

PB 5: 2 *Wisłoka*; 2 *Baltic* 24; 1 Project MI-6

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 4 *Griffon* 2000TDX

DEPLOYMENT

BALTIC SEA: NATO • SNMCMG 1: 30; 1 MSI

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 45

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 2

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 135; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 40

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 247; 1 inf coy; **UN** • UNMIK 2

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 300; 1 tk coy; 1 CBRN pl

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 194; 1 mech inf coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 3

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 250; 1 mech inf coy(+)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

FOREIGN FORCES

All NATO Forward Land Forces unless stated

Canada *Operation Unifier* 40 (UKR trg)

Croatia 69; 1 SP arty bty

Germany NATO IAMD 200; 2 SAM bty with *Patriot* PAC-3

Netherlands Air and Space Force 50+; 1 FGA flt with 2+ F-35A *Lightning* II

Norway Air Force 50+; 1 FGA flt with 2+ F-35A *Lightning* II

Romania 100; 1 sp ADA bty

United Kingdom 140; 1 recce sqn

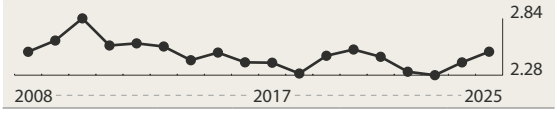
United States: 1,000; 1 armd bn with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abarms*; M2A3 *Bradley*; 1 SP arty bty with M109A7 • *Operation Atlantic Resolve* 9,000; 1 corps HQ; 1 div HQ; 1 armd bde with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M3A3 *Bradley*; M2A3 *Bradley*; M109A7; 1 armd bde(-) with M1A2 SEPv2 *Abrams*; M3A3 *Bradley*; M2A3 *Bradley*; M109A7; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 Aegis Ashore BMD unit with three 8-cell Mk 41 VLS launchers with SM-3; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set

Portugal PRT

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	285bn	299bn	312bn
	USD	309bn	338bn	365bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.9	1.9	2.1
Def exp [a]	EUR	4.48bn	5.93bn	
	USD	4.85bn	6.39bn	
Def bdgt	EUR	2.85bn	3.07bn	3.77bn
	USD	3.08bn	3.46bn	4.40bn

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,194,277

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.4%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	23.6%	9.1%
Female	6.1%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	24.9%	13.6%

Capabilities

Principal tasks for Portugal's all-volunteer armed forces are homeland defence, maritime security, multinational operations and responding to humanitarian disasters. Investment plans support Portugal's ambition to field rapid-reaction and maritime surveillance capabilities for territorial defence and multinational operations. Portugal aims to achieve 2% of GDP defence spending in 2025. The parliament approved a new military programme law for 2019–30, which finances the purchase of five KC-390 aircraft to modernise force projection capacity. Portugal is also upgrading its naval inventory, with plans for tankers and ocean patrol vessels. The country, in 2022, approved a modest increase in defence spending and suggested further increases were possible. Portugal hosts NATO's cyber-security academy and the country contributes to EU military structures. Portugal has a close relationship with former dependencies and with the US, which operates out of Lajes Air Base. All three services have programmes to modernise and sustain existing equipment. The country has an active defence industry, though principally in relation to shipbuilding, broader maintenance tasks and the manufacture of components, small arms and light weapons, and in 2023, the government adopted a strategy for the development of the defence technological and industrial base 2023–33.

ACTIVE 24,800 (Army 10,500 Navy 7,000 Air 4,950 Other 2,350) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 23,750

RESERVE 23,500 (Army 10,000 Navy 9,000, Air Force 4,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 320

Reserve obligation to age 35

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 10,500

1 Land Forces Comd; 2 mil zone (Azores and Madeira)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 mech bde (1 recce sqn, 1 tk regt, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 spt bn)
1 (intervention) mech bde (1 recce regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 spt bn)
Air Manoeuvre
1 (rapid reaction) bde (1 cdo bn, 1 ISR bn, 2 para bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 spt bn)
Other
1 (Azores) inf gp (2 inf bn, 1 AD bty)
1 (Madeira) inf gp (1 inf bn, 1 AD bty)
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 STA bty
1 engr bn (1 construction coy; 1 EOD unit; 1 ptn br coy; 1 CBRN coy)
1 EW coy
1 MP bn
1 psyops unit
1 CIMIC coy (joint)
1 sigs bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 maint coy
1 log coy
1 tpt coy
1 med unit
AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 34 *Leopard* 2A6
IFV 30 *Pandur* II MK 30mm
APC 384
APC (T) 238: 189 M113A1/M113A2; 49 M577A2 (CP)
APC (W) 146 *Pandur* II (incl variants)
AUV 38 VBL
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV M728
ARV 13: 6 M88A1, 7 *Pandur* II ARV
VLB M48
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 26+: 17 M113 with TOW; 4 M901 with TOW; 5 *Pandur* II with TOW; some VBL with *Milan*
MANPATS *Milan*
RCL • **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1
ARTILLERY 293
SP 155mm 18 M109A5; (6 M109A2 in store)
TOWED 41: **105mm** 17 L119 Light Gun; (21 M101A1 in store); **155mm** 24 M114A1
MOR 234: **81mm** 143; **SP 81mm** 12: 2 M125A1; 10 M125A2; **107mm** 11 M30; **SP 107mm** 18: 3 M106A1; 15 M106A2; **120mm** 50 Tampella
AIR DEFENCE • **SAM** • **Point-defence** FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 7,000 (incl 950 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 *Tridente* (GER Type-214) (fitted with AIP) with 8 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/*Black Shark* HWT
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • **FRIGATES** 4
FFGHM 4:
2 *Bartolomeu Dias* (ex-NLD *Karel Doorman*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 16-cell Mk 48 mod 1 VLS with RIM-162 ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk95 (*Super Lynx*) hel)
2 *Vasco Da Gama* (1 other non operational) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 2 *Lynx* Mk95 (*Super Lynx*) hel)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20
CORVETTES • **FS** 2:
1 *Baptista de Andrade* with 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
1 *Joao Coutinho* with 1 twin 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PSO 4 *Viana do Castelo* with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 5: 1 *Cacine*; 4 *Tejo* (ex-DNK *Flyvisken*)
PBR 9: 4 *Argos*; 4 *Centauro*; 1 *Rio Minho*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 19
AAR 12: 8 *Amelia* (ESP Rodman 46); 4 *Vigilante*
AGS 4: 2 *D Carlos* I (ex-US *Stalwart*); 2 *Andromeda*
AXS 3: 1 *Sagres* (ex-GER *Gorch Fock*); 1 *Creoula*; 1 *Zarco*; (1 *Polar* non-operational)
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
USV • **DATA** X-2601
UUV • **DATA** *SeaExplorer* • **UTL** *Falcon*; *Navajo*

Marines 950

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF det
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce pl
Light
1 lt inf bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 mor coy
1 AT pl
1 MP coy
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • **MANPATS** *Milan*
RCL • **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY • **MOR** 30+: **81mm** some; **120mm** 30

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • **ASW** 5 *Lynx* Mk95 (*Super Lynx*)

Air Force 4,950

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with P-3C *Orion*
ISR/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C295M
COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
2 sqn with with AW101 *Merlin*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with KC-390 *Millenium*
1 sqn with *Falcon* 50/900B
TRAINING
1 sqn with AW119 *Koala*
1 sqn with TB-30 *Epsilon*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 36 combat capable
FGA 28: 24 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*
ASW 8 P-3C *Orion*
ISR 5 C295M (maritime surv/photo recce)
TPT 19: **Medium** 8: 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules* (tpt/SAR); 3 KC-390 *Millenium*; **Light** 7 C295M; **PAX** 4: 3 *Falcon* 50 (tpt/VIP); 1 Falcon 900B (tpt/VIP)
TRG 16 TB-30 *Epsilon*
HELICOPTERS
TPT 21: **Medium** 14: 12 AW101 *Merlin* (6 SAR, 4 CSAR, 2 fishery protection); 2 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (fire fighting); **Light** 7 AW119 *Koala*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • **IR** AIM-9L/I *Sidewinder*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*
AShM AGM-84A *Harpoon*
BOMBS
Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-49 Enhanced *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided GBU-31 JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 23,750

National Republican Guard 23,750

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 47
PBF 17 *Ribamar*
PB 1 *Bojador* (Damen FCS 3307)
PBI 29
HELICOPTERS • **MRH** 7 SA315 *Lama*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: **EU** • EUTM RCA 20; **UN** • MINUSCA 215; 1 AB coy

IRAQ: **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 11

KOSOVO: **NATO** • KFOR 1

MOZAMBIQUE: **EU** • EUMAM Mozambique 50

ROMANIA: **NATO** • Forward Land Forces 235; 1 mech inf coy(+)

SLOVAKIA: **NATO** • Forward Land Forces 147; 1 armd coy

SOMALIA: **EU** • EUTM Somalia 4

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: 250; 1 spt facility at Lajes

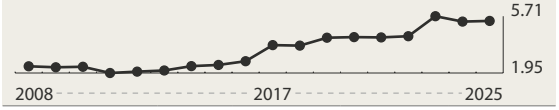
Romania ROM

Romanian Leu RON		2024	2025	2026
GDP	RON	1.76trn	1.91trn	2.06trn
	USD	383bn	423bn	445bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.8	1.0	1.4
Def exp [a]	RON	38.2bn	43.4bn	
	USD	8.31bn	9.31bn	
Def bdgt [b]	RON	39.5bn	42.8bn	49.3bn
	USD	8.60bn	9.48bn	10.7bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 17,985,252

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	23.1%	9.4%
Female	7.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	23.4%	13.4%

Capabilities

Romania's armed forces are structured for territorial defence, supporting NATO and EU missions, and contributing to regional and global stability and security. According to the National Defence Strategy 2025–30, principal security threats include Russia's increased presence in the Black Sea. To counter these threats, Romania is strengthening its defence cooperation with Bulgaria and Turkiye. The country contributes to EU and NATO missions and hosts NATO. Personnel retention is an issue, with current active personnel at around 70,000 soldiers against a 120,000 requirement. To attract recruits, the country has introduced a new

four-month voluntary military training programme. Romania hosts the *Aegis Ashore* BMD system at Deveselu. The country is increasingly modernising its air-defence capabilities, which had previously largely consisted of Soviet-era equipment, partly to strengthen its ability to protect critical national infrastructure. Romania hosts part of NATO's Enhanced Air Policing mission, and plans to expand Mihail Kogalniceanu Air Base by 2040. The US is withdrawing troops stationed at that airbase following their rotation without replacement. In 2024, the US approved the possible sale of F-35As to Romania, while in 2025, the Netherlands delivered F-16s. Romania is improving its capabilities in other domains, such as through the acquisition of mine countermeasures vessels, MBTs and IFVs. The country's defence industry is improving its capacity and competitiveness through a focus on licensed production. To ensure funding, minority shares of defence companies will be listed on the stock market.

ACTIVE 69,900 (Army 35,500 Navy 5,200 Air 11,700 Joint 17,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 57,000

RESERVE 55,000 (Joint 55,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 35,500

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
1 corps HQ (MNC-SE)
2 div HQ (2nd & 4th)
1 div HQ (MND-SE)

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bde (2 SF bn, 1 para bn, 1 log bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 recce bde (3 recce bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn)
2 recce regt

Armoured
1 (9th & 15th) armd bde (2 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn)

Mechanised
1 mech bde (1 tk bn, 3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn)
1 mech bde (4 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn)
1 (MNB-SE) mech inf bde (2 armd inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn)

Light
2 mtn inf bde (3 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cbt spt bde (1 AB bn, 1 CIMIC bn, 1 CBRN bn, 1 MP bn, 1 log bn, 1 AD bn)
1 MRL bde (3 MRL bn, 1 STA bn, 1 log bn)
2 arty regt
2 AT bn
1 engr bde (1 engr bn, 4 ptn br bn, 1 log bn)
2 engr bn
3 sigs bn
2 CBRN bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
4 spt bn

AIR DEFENCE
3 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 377: 220 T-55AM; 103 TR-85; 54 TR-85 M1
IFV 369: 41 MLI-84 (incl CP); 101 MLI-84M *Jderul*; 227 *Piranha* V (incl variants)
APC 651
APC (T) 76 MLVM
APC (W) 575: 69 B33 TAB *Zimbru*; 31 *Piranha* IIIC; 280 TAB-71 (incl variants); 195 TAB-77 (incl variants)
AUV 510: 33 JLTV; 477 TABC-79 (incl variants)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 53: 3 MLI-84M TEHEVAC; 1 *Piranha* IIIC; 3 TERA-71L; 46 TERA-77L
VLB 43 BLG-67

NBC VEHICLES 110: 1 *Piranha* IIIC CBRN; 109 RCH-84

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 124: 9 9P122 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 68 9P133 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 47 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)
MANPATS *Spike*-LR
GUNS
SP 100mm (23 SU-100 in store)
TOWED 100mm 218 M-1977

ARTILLERY 1,112
SP 122mm 40: 6 2S1 *Gvodzika;* 34 Model 89
TOWED 431: **122mm** 96 (M-30) M-1938 (A-19); **152mm** 335: 230 M-1981; 105 M-1985
MRL 204: **122mm** 168: 114 APR-40; 54 LAROM; **227mm** 36 M142 HIMARS (ATACMS-capable)
MOR 437: **SP 82mm** 169: 84 TAB-71AR; 85 TABC-79AR; **120mm** 268: 262 M-1982; 6 Piranha IIIC with *Cardom*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional MGM-168 ATACMS (Launched from M142 HIMARS MRLS)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium ε18 *Bayrkatar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L (reported)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 96
Short-range 48: 32 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 16 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*)
Point-defence 48 CA-95; some *Chiron*
GUNS 65+
SP 35mm 41 *Gepard*
TOWED 24+: **35mm** 24 GDF-003; **57mm** S-60

Navy 5,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3

FFGH 1 *Marasesti* with 4 twin lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM, 2 triple 533mm ASTT with 53–65 HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630M CIWS, 2 twin 76mm guns (capacity 2 SA-316 (IAR-316) *Alouette* III hel)

FFH 2 *Regele Ferdinand* (ex-UK Type-22), with 2 triple STWS Mk.2 324mm TT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 SA330 (IAR-330) *Puma*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

CORVETTES • FS 4:

2 *Tetal* I with 2 twin 533mm ASTT with SET-53M HWT, 2 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS, 2 twin 76mm guns

2 *Tetal* II with 2 twin 533mm ASTT with SET-53M HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 3 *Zborul* (ex-FSU *Tarantul* I) with 2 twin lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCR 8: 5 *Brutar* II with 2 BM-21 122mm MRL, 1 100mm gun; 3 *Kogalniceanu* with 2 BM-21 122mm MRL, 2 100mm guns

PBR 9: 3 ESM12; 6 VD141 (ex-MSR now used for river patrol)

MINE WARFARE 11

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11

MHC 2 *Ghiculescu* (ex-UK *Sandown*)

MSO 3 *Musca* with 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS

MSR 6 VD141

MINELAYERS • ML 1 *Corsar* with up to 120 mines, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8

AE 2 *Constanta* with 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS, 2 twin 57mm guns

AGOR 1 *Corsar*

AGS 1 *Catuneanu*

AOL 2: 1 *Tulcea*; 1 Other

ATF 1 *Grozavul*

AXS 1 *Mircea* (GER *Gorch Fock*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA REMUS 300

MW *Seafox*

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 naval inf regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 14: 11 ABC-79M; 3 TABC-79M

Air Force 11,700

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon* (forming)

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with IAR-99 *Soim**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; An-30 *Clank*; C-27J *Spartan*

1 sqn with C-130B/H *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with IAR-99 *Soim**

1 sqn with SA316B *Alouette* III (IAR-316B); Yak-52 (Iak-52)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 (multi-role) sqn with IAR-330 SOCAT *Puma*

3 sqn with SA330L/M *Puma* (IAR-330L/M)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bde

1 AD regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 engr spt regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 79 combat capable

FGA 55: 42 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 13 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*

ISR 2 An-30 *Clank*

TPT 16: **Medium** 14: 7 C-27J *Spartan*; 4 C-130B *Hercules;* 3 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 2 An-26 *Curl*

TRG 36: 12 IAR-99*; 12 IAR-99C *Soim**; 12 Yak-52 (Iak-52)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 31: 23 IAR-330 SOCAT *Puma*; 8 SA316B *Alouette* III (IAR-316B)

TPT • Medium 36: 6 IAR-330L-RM; 14 SA330L *Puma* (IAR-330L); 16 SA330M *Puma* (IAR-330M)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM *Spike*-ER

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway*

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM

INS/GPS guided GBU-38 JDAM

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 16

Long-range 12 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Medium-range 4 MIM-23 *Hawk* PIP III

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε57,000

Gendarmerie ε57,000

Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 555; 2 inf coy

BULGARIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 30; 1 recce pl

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 60

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 2

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 120: 1 inf coy

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 198; 1 inf coy; **UN** • UNMIK 1

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 6

POLAND: NATO • Forward Land Forces ε100; 1 SP ADA bty

SLOVAKIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 16; 1 AT unit

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 5

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 30 (UKR trg)

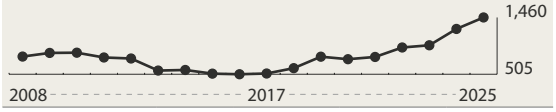
FOREIGN FORCES

Belgium NATO Forward Land Forces: 300; 1 mech inf coy
France NATO Forward Land Forces: 750; 1 armd BG; 1 arty bty; 1 MRL bty; 1 SAM bty with SAMP/T
Germany NATO Air Policing: 170; 5 *Eurofighter* Typhoon
Luxembourg NATO Forward Land Forces: 27; 1 recce pl
Macedonia, North NATO Forward Land Forces: 35
Netherlands Air and Space Force 40; 1 CISR UAV unit with MQ-9A *Reaper*
Poland NATO Forward Land Forces 250; 1 mech inf coy; *Rosomak*
Portugal NATO Enhanced Vigilance Activities: 235; 1 mech inf coy(+)
United States US European Command: 4,000; 1 inf bde; 1 *Aegis Ashore* BMD unit with 3 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-3

Serbia SER

Serbian Dinar RSD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	RSD	9.64trn	10.4trn	11.2trn
	USD	89.1bn	100bn	112bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.9	2.4	3.6
Def bdgt	RSD	216bn	262bn	
	USD	2.00bn	2.53bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 6,612,318

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.4%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	24.5%	8.4%
Female	6.9%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	24.4%	11.8%

Capabilities

Serbia's government adopted a Total Defence Concept in 2023, reflected also in a defence white paper, which focuses on military neutrality, protection of its sovereignty and citizens, cooperation and partnership, and improvement of national security. Belgrade views separatism, ethnic and religious extremism, climate change and further international recognition of Kosovo as key threats. The Serbian armed forces are modernising to address long-term capability shortfalls and personnel shortages. Priorities include improving combat support, air-defence, cyber and electronic warfare capacities. Serbia is pursuing air force modernisation across most capability types. Belgrade has continued cooperation and dialogue with NATO through the Individual Partnership Action Plan. Serbia maintains a close relationship with Russia, which has provided military equipment. However, the country has also deepened security relations with China, purchasing Chinese military equipment, including air-defence systems. Serbia mostly trains with its Balkan neighbours, Russia and NATO countries. It contributes to EU, OSCE and UN peacekeeping missions. Serbia's defence industry focuses on missile and artillery systems, and small arms and ammunition, with a plan to enhance its capabilities. However, the country is reliant on external suppliers for major platforms.

ACTIVE 28,150 (Army 13,250 Air Force and Air Defence 5,100 Training Command 3,000 Guards 1,600 Other MoD 5,200) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,700

Conscript liability 6 months (voluntary)

RESERVE 50,150

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,250

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops bn, 1 log coy)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) bde (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 1 log bn)

3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th) bde (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 1 log bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (mixed) arty bde (4 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 spt bn)

2 ptn bridging bn

1 NBC bn

1 sigs bn

2 MP bn

Reserve Organisations

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

8 (territorial) inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 229: 195 M-84; 4+ M-84AS1 (in test); 30 T-72MS

RECCE 76: 46 BRDM-2; 30 BRDM-2M

IFV 389: ε66 BTR-80A; 320 M-80; 3 M-80AB1

APC 160

APC(T) 44: 12 BTR-50 (CP); 32 MT-LB (CP)

APC (W) 106: 20 BOV-KIV (CP); 9 BOV-OT M-21; 39 BOV-VP M-86; 38+ *Lazar*-3 APC

PPV 10 M-20 MRAP
AUV 40+ BOV M-16 *Milos*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV IWT
ARV M-84A1; T-54/T-55
VLB MT-55; TMM

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 48 BOV-1 (M-83) with 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); *Kornet*-EM

ARTILLERY 462
SP 85: **122mm** 67 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **155mm** 18 B-52 NORA
TOWED 132: **122mm** 78 D-30; **130mm** 18 M-46; **152mm** 36 M-84 NORA-A
MRL 82: **128mm** 78: 18 M-63 *Plamen*; 60 M-77 *Organj*; **262mm** 3 M-87 *Orkan*; **306mm** 1 PULS
MOR 163: **82mm** 106 M-69; **120mm** 57 M-74/M-75

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 94+
Short-range 77 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
Point-defence 17+: 12 9K31M *Strela*-1M (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 5 9K35M *Strela*-10M; 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡; *Šilo* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); *Mistral* 3
GUNS 62+
SP 40mm 26+ *Pasars*-16
TOWED 40mm 36 Bofors L/70

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium 6 CH-92A

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM FT-8C

River Flotilla

The Serbian–Montenegrin navy was transferred to Montenegro upon independence in 2006, but the Danube flotilla remained in Serbian control. The flotilla is subordinate to the Land Forces.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
PBR 4: 3 Type-20; 1 *Jadar*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
MSI 4 *Nestin* with 1 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4
LCVP 4 Type-22 (1 more non-operational)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AG 1 *Šabac* (degaussing vessel also used for patrol and troop transport) (capacity 80 troops)
AGF 1 *Kozara*
AOL 1 RPN-43

Air Force and Air Defence 5,100

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 sqn with MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B; MiG-29SE *Fulcrum* C

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with J-22/NJ-22 *Orao* 1

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-2; An-26; Yak-40 (Jak-40); 1 PA-34 *Seneca* V

TRAINING
1 sqn with G-4 *Super Galeb** (trg/lt atk); *Lasta* 95; SA341/342 *Gazelle*; Utva-75 (basic trg)

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*; SA341H/342L *Gazelle* (HN-42/45)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with H145M; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-17V-5 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE
1 bde (5 bn with S-125M *Neva*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*))
2 radar bn (for early warning and reporting)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 maint bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 51 combat capable
FTR 14: 3 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B; 8 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum* C
FGA ε18 J-22/NJ-22 *Orao* 1
ISR (10 IJ-22R *Orao* 1* in store)
TPT • Light 9: 1 An-2 *Colt*; 4 An-26 *Curl*; 1 C295W; 2 Yak-40 (Jak-40); 1 PA-34 *Seneca* V
TRG 44: 19 G-4 *Super Galeb**; 11 Utva-75; 14 *Lasta* 95

HELICOPTERS
ATK 12: 2 Mi-24 *Hind*†; 10 Mi-35M *Hind*
MRH 52: 5 H145M; 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip;* 2 SA341H *Gazelle* (HI-42); 26 SA341H *Gazelle* (HN-42)/ SA342L *Gazelle* (HN-45); 13 SA341H *Gazelle* (HO-42)/ SA342L1 *Gazelle* (HO-45)
TPT • Medium 8 Mi-8T *Hip* (HT-40)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 23+
Long-range 4 FK-3 (HQ-22)
Short-range 19: 4 HQ-17AE (CH-SA-15B); 6 S-125M *Neva*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 9 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)
SPAAGM 30mm 6 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)
GUNS • TOWED 40mm 24 Bofors L/70

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27ER (RS-AA-10C *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*)
ASM A-77 *Thunder*; AGM-65 *Maverick*; Kh-29T (RS-AS-14B Kedge)

Guards 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (ceremonial) gd bde (1 gd bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,700

Gendarmerie 3,700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 24: 12 *Lazar*-3; 12 BOV-VP M-86

AUV BOV M16 *Milos*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 7; **UN** • MINUSCA 75; 1 med coy

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 6

EGYPT: MFO 8

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 182; 1 mech inf coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 6

Slovakia SVK

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	131bn	137bn	144bn
	USD	142bn	155bn	168bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.1	0.9	1.7
Def exp [a]	EUR	2.59bn	2.87bn	
	USD	2.80bn	3.09bn	
Def bdgt	EUR	2.61bn	2.78bn	2.88bn
	USD	2.82bn	3.14bn	3.37bn

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population 5,559,451

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	25.2%	7.5%
Female	7.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	25.8%	11.0%

Capabilities

Slovakia is looking to modernise its armed forces and replace obsolete equipment while contributing to international crisis-management missions. Slovakia cooperates closely with the Visegrád Group. Bratislava has signed an agreement to enable air policing and closer integration of air-defence capabilities. The country signed a Defence Cooperation Agreement with the US in 2022, and funds were allocated to Slovakia under the Foreign Military Financing programme to help replace some of the military equipment Slovakia sent to Ukraine following Russia's full-scale invasion. In 2022, Germany began delivering *Leopard* 2A4 MBTs to Slovakia, while Bratislava sent IFVs to Ukraine. The country is modernising its air force and ground forces, with procurements including IFVs and fighter/ground-attack aircraft. Slovakia hosts a multinational battlegroup as part of NATO's Forward Land Forces, and deploys a company to the battlegroup in Latvia. Part of Slovakia's defence-industrial base is organised within the state-controlled holding company DMD Group, including KONSTRUKTA Defence, which produces land systems. Other companies focus on maintenance, repair and overhaul services.

ACTIVE 16,500 (Army 7,650 Air 4,600 Special Forces 1,200 Joint Forces 3,050)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Special Forces 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (5th) spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 psyops unit

Army 7,650

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce regt (1 recce bn, 1 UAV/EW bn)

Armoured

1 (2nd) armd bde (1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 log bn)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech bde (3 armd inf bn, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (1 mixed SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn)

1 engr regt (2 engr bn)

1 NBC bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHITING VEHICLES

MBT 45: 15 *Leopard* 2A4; 30 T-72M

RECCE 18 BPsVI

IFV 183: 73 BMP-1; 90 BMP-2; 17 BVP-M; 3 Patria AMV (*Vydra*) (including variants)

APC 80

APC (T) 65 OT-90

APC (W) 13 *Tatrapan* (6×6)

PPV 2 RG-32M

AUV 160+: some IVECO LMV; 160 JLTV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV MT-55; VT-55A; VT-72B; WPT-TOPAS

VLB AM-50; MT-55A

MW *Bozena*; UOS-155 *Belarty*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

SP 9S428 with *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) on BMP-1; 9P135 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*) on BMP-2; 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*) on BRDM-2

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); *Spike*-LR2

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 72

SP 42: **152mm** 1 M-77 *Dana;* **155mm** 41: 16 M-2000 *Zuzana*; 25 *Zuzana*-2

MRL 30: **122mm** 4 RM-70; **227mm** 26 RM-70/85 MODULAR

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

Air Force 4,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-16C/D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon* (forming)

TRANSPORT

1 flt with C-27J *Spartan*

1 flt with L-410FG/T *Turbolet*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H

1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39CM/ZAM *Albatros**

AIR DEFENCE

1 bde with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 15 combat capable

FGA 7: 6 F-16C Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*; 1 F-16D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*

TPT 5: **Medium** 2 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 3: 1 L-410FG *Turbolet*; 2 L-410T *Turbolet*; (4 L-410UVP *Turbolet* in store); **PAX** 2 Global 5000

TRG 8: 6 L-39CM *Albatros**; 2 L-39ZAM *Albatros** (1 more in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8 Mi-17 *Hip* H (incl 5 SAR)

TPT • Medium 11 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

GUNS • 35mm 12 C-RAM MANTIS

Joint Forces 3,050

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bde (1 log regt (1 log bn, 1 maint bn), 1 sigs regt (2 sigs bn))

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 53

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 230; 2 inf coy; 1 engr pl

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 4

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 42

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 31; 2 CBRN pl

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All under NATO Forward Land Forces

Czech Republic 193; 1 mech inf coy

Portugal 147; 1 armd coy

Romania 16; 1 AT unit

Slovenia 111; 1 reecce coy

Spain 850; 1 para BG

Slovenia SVN

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	67.4bn	70.1bn	73.5bn
	USD	73.0bn	79.2bn	85.7bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.7	1.1	2.3
Def exp [a]	EUR	906m	1.41bn	
	USD	980m	1.51bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	1.06bn	1.26bn	1.45bn
	USD	1.15bn	1.43bn	1.69bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 2,157,163

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	25.2%	10.1%
Female	6.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	22.9%	12.8%

Capabilities

Since joining NATO and the EU in 2004, territorial defence and the ability to take part in peace-support operations have been central to Slovenia's defence strategy. The government in 2020 published a white paper and in 2022 authorised the Long-Term Development Programme for the Slovenian Armed Forces 2022–35. Subsequently, the government adopted a Medium-Term Development Programme to serve as the guiding document for defence programming and planning. Defence spending is increasing and Slovenia has committed to the spending goals agreed upon by NATO members in June 2025. Short-term plans are focused on developing a medium-weight infantry battalion and an armoured reconnaissance battalion, both to be equipped with new wheeled armoured vehicles. In June 2025, Slovenia ordered 12 CAESAR 155mm self-propelled howitzers and further IRIS-T SLM medium-range self-propelled SAM systems. It is negotiating the procurement of 106 AMV XP IFVs. Fixed-wing and rotary-wing transport capabilities are modestly improving through new acquisitions and

upgrades, including two C-27J *Spartan* medium transport aircraft. Slovenia acts as the framework nation for the NATO Mountain Warfare Centre of Excellence, and in June hosted the *Adriatic Strike* 2025 exercise. Italy and Hungary provide air-policing capability under NATO arrangements. The country contributes to EU, NATO and UN operations, including NATO's Forward Land Forces battle-groups in Latvia and Slovakia. Slovenia's defence industry relies heavily on exports for its revenue and includes companies that are focused on personal equipment, small arms and ammunition, CBRN protection and detection, remote-control weapon stations, simulation and training, and UAS.

ACTIVE 6,200 (Army 6,200)

RESERVE 950 (Army 950)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,200

FORCES BY ROLE

Regt are bn sized

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit (1 spec ops coy, 1 CSS coy)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech inf bde (1 mech inf regt, 1 mtn inf regt, 1 cbt spt bn (1 ISR coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy, 1 CBRN coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 SAM bty))

1 (72nd) mech inf bde (2 mech inf regt, 1 cbt spt bn (1 ISR coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy, 1 CBRN coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 SAM bty))

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EW coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (1 log regt, 1 maint regt (1 tk coy), 1 med regt)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mountain

2 inf regt (territorial – 1 allocated to each inf bde)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 14 M-84 (trg role) (29 more in store)

APC 102+:

APC (W) 95: 65 *Pandur* 6×6 (*Valuk*); 30 Patria 8×8 (*Svarun*)

PPV 7 *Cougar* 6×6 JERRV

AUV 75 JLTV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV VT-55A

VLB MT-55A

NBC VEHICLES 10 *Cobra* CBRN

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike* MR/LR

ARTILLERY 70

TOWED • 155mm 18 TN-90

MOR 52+: **82mm** M-69; **120mm** 52 MN-9/M-74

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

Army Maritime Element 130

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PCC 1 *Triglav* III (RUS *Svetlyak*) with 1 AK630 CIWS

PBF 1 *Super Dvora* MkII

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW *Comet*-MCM

Air Element 600

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*; *Falcon* 2000EX; L-410 *Turbolet*; PC-6B *Turbo Porter*

TRAINING

1 unit with Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); PC-9M*; Z-143L; Z-242L

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS532AL *Cougar*; Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 maint sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable

TPT 6: **Medium** 2 C-27J Spartan; **Light** 3: 1 L-410 *Turbolet*; 2 PC-6B *Turbo Porter* **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 2000EX

TRG 19: 9 PC-9M*; 2 Z-143L; 8 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8: 5 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 1 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TPT 8: **Medium** 4 AS532AL *Cougar*; **Light** 4 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 21

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 6

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 114; 1 mot inf coy; 1 MP unit; 1 hel unit; **UN** • UNMIK 1

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 43; 1 AT pl

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 3

SLOVAKIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 111; 1 recce coy

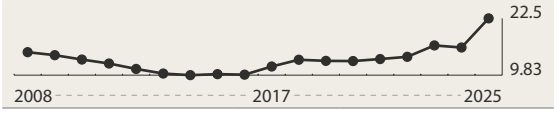
Spain ESP

Euro EUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EUR	1.59trn	1.67trn	1.75trn
	USD	1.73trn	1.89trn	2.04trn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	2.9	2.0
Def exp [a]	EUR	22.7bn	33.1bn	
	USD	24.6bn	35.7bn	
Def bdgt [b]	EUR	17.8bn	25.6bn	
	USD	19.3bn	28.9bn	

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions. 2024 and 2025 budget not passed - 2023 budget carried over. 2025 figure includes extra-budgetary funds for defence announced April 2025.

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 47,336,448

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.5%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	25.1%	9.2%
Female	6.2%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	25.2%	12.1%

Capabilities

The country's 2021 National Security Strategy emphasised strengthening capacity against hybrid threats. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the government unveiled plans to increase defence spending, though spending levels remained low. Under pressure from NATO allies, Spain has committed to allocate over 2% of GDP to defence for 2025 through the EUR10.47bn Industrial and Technological Plan for Security and Defence. This plan reinforces the goal of strengthening the national defence industry, as set out in the 2020 National Defence Directive. Spain supports NATO, EU and UN operations abroad, and hosts one of NATO's two Combined Air Operations Centres. The government does not intend to increase defence spending to 5% of GDP, specifying that the country can fulfil its commitments to NATO regardless. The armed forces are well trained and routinely participate in domestic and multinational exercises. The country's equipment and logistics-support capability appears to sufficiently meet its national commitments and contributions to NATO operations and exercises. Madrid has significant equipment modernisation plans, having launched 31 new programmes in 2025. Spain participates in the Future Combat Air System project with France and Germany. A space command was initiated in 2023. Spain has broad defence-industrial capabilities, with major firms including state-owned shipbuilder Navantia, Airbus, Indra and General Dynamics European Land Systems – Santa Barbara Sistemas.

ACTIVE 122,000 (Army 70,200 Navy 20,200 Air 20,200 Joint 11,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 81,700

RESERVE 13,100 (Army 8,150 Navy 2,000 Air 2,550 Other 400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,650

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 3

COMMUNICATIONS 2: 1 *Spainsat*; 1 *Xtar-Eur*

ISR 1 *Paz*

Army 70,200

The Land Forces High Readiness HQ Spain provides one NATO Rapid Deployment Corps HQ (NRDC-ESP)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 corps HQ (CGTAD/NRDC-ESP) (1 int regt, 1 MP bn)

2 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 comd (3 spec ops bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd cav regt (2 armd recce bn)

Mechanised

2 (10th & 11th) mech bde (1 armd regt (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn), 1 mech inf regt (1 armd inf bn, 1 mech inf bn), 1 lt inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AT coy, 1 AD coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (12th) mech bde (1 armd regt (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn), 1 mech inf regt (1 armd inf bn, 1 mech inf bn), 1 SP arty bn, 1 AT coy, 1 AD coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (1st) mech bde (1 armd regt (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn), 1 armd inf regt (1 armd inf bn), 1 mot inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AT coy, 1 AD coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

2 (2nd/La Legion & 7th) lt mech bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 mech inf regt (2 mech inf bn), 1 lt inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AT coy, 1 AD coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Mountain

1 mtn comd (1 mtn inf regt (1 mtn inf bn, 1 mtn inf coy); 1 mtn inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (6th) bde (1 recce bn, 2 para bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AT coy, 1 AD coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Other

1 (Canary Islands) comd (1 lt inf bde (2 mech inf regt (1 mech inf bn), 1 lt inf regt (1 lt inf bn), 1 fd arty regt,1 AT coy, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn); 1 EW regt; 1 spt hel bn; 1 AD regt)

1 (Balearic Islands) comd (1 inf regt (1 lt inf bn))

2 (Ceuta and Melilla) comd (1 recce regt, 1 mech inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 arty regt (1 fd arty bn, 1 ADA bn), 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty comd (2 arty regt; 1 coastal arty regt)

1 engr comd (2 engr regt, 1 bridging regt)

1 EW/sigs bde (2 EW regt, 3 sigs regt)
1 NBC regt
1 info ops regt (1 CIMIC bn; 1 Psyops bn)
1 int regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (5 log regt; 1 tpt regt; 1 med regt (1 log bn, 2 med bn, 1 fd hospital bn))

HELICOPTER

1 hel comd (1 atk hel bn, 2 spt hel bn, 1 tpt hel bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log unit (1 spt coy, 1 supply coy))

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD comd (3 SAM regt, 1 sigs unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 274: 55 *Leopard* 2A4 (25 more in store), 219 *Leopard* 2E
ASLT 84 B1 *Centauro*
RECCE 187 VEC-M1
IFV 225: 204 *Pizarro*; 21 *Pizarro* (CP)
APC 915
APC (T) 484: 61 Bv-206S; 423 M113 (incl variants)
APC (W) 321: 314 BMR-600/BMR-600M1; 7 VCR 8x8 *Dragon* (in test)
PPV 110 RG-31
AUV 258 IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 62: 26 CZ-10/25E; 36 *Pizarro* CEV (*Castor*)
ARV 50: 16 *Leopard* REC; 4 BMR REC; 4 *Centauro* REC; 14 *Maxxpro* MRV; 12 M113
VLB 15 M60 AVLB
MW 6 *Husky* 2G

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-LR; TOW

ARTILLERY 1,553

SP 155mm 96 M109A5
TOWED 268: **105mm** 204: 56 L118 Light Gun; 148 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 64 SBT 155/52 SIAC
MOR 1,189: **81mm** 777; **SP 81mm** 10+: 10 VAMTAC with *Cardom* 81mm; some VAMTAC with EIMOS; **120mm** 402

COASTAL DEFENCE • ARTY 155mm 19 SBT 155/52 APU SBT V07

HELICOPTERS

ATK 18 *Tiger* HAD-E
TPT 86: **Heavy** 17: 13 CH-47D *Chinook* (HT-17D); 4 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 49: 16 AS332B *Super Puma* (HU-21); 12 AS532UL *Cougar*; 6 AS532AL *Cougar*; 15 NH90 TTH; **Light** 20: 4 Bell 212 (HU.18); 16 H135 (HE.26/HU.26)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 12: **Medium** 6: 2 *Searcher* MkII-J (PASI); 4 *Searcher* MkIII (PASI); **Light** ε6 Orbiter-3

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 54
Long-range 18 M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
Medium-range 28 MIM-23B I-*Hawk* Phase III
Short-range 8 NASAMS;
Point-defence *Mistral*

GUNS • TOWED 35mm 67: 19 GDF-005; 48 GDF-007

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Spike*-ER

Navy 20,200 (incl Naval Aviation and Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 2:

1 *Isaac Peral* (S-80 Plus) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/DM2A4 HWT
1 *Galerna* with 4 single 533mm TT with F17 mod 2 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 5 *Alvaro de Bazan* with *Aegis* Baseline 5 C2, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84F *Harpoon* Block 1D AShM, 6 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60B *Seahawk* ASW hel)
FRIGATES • FFGH 6 *Santa Maria* with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84F *Harpoon* Block 1D AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 1 *Sentinel* 25 RFG CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-60B *Seahawk* ASW hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22

PSOH 6 *Meteoro* (*Buques de Accion Maritima*) with 1 76mm gun
PSO 3 *Alboran* with 1 hel landing platform
PCO 4 *Serviola* with 1 76mm gun
PCC 3 *Anaga* with 1 76mm gun
PB 4: 1 *Isla Pinto* (Rodman 66); 1 *Isla de Leon* (Rodman 101); 2 *Toralla*
PBR 2: 1 *Cabo Fradera*; 1 P-101

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6

MHO 6 *Segura*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 3:
LHD 1 *Juan Carlos* I (capacity 18 hel or 10 AV-8B FGA ac; 4 LCM-1E; 42 APC; 46 MBT; 900 troops)
LPD 2 *Galicia* (capacity 6 Bell 212 hel; 4 LCM or 2 LCM & 8 AAV; 130 APC or 33 MBT; 540 troops)

LANDING CRAFT • LCM 12 LCM 1E

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 32

AGI 1 *Alerta*
AGOR 1 *Hesperides* with 1 hel landing platform
AGS 2 *Malaspina*
AKR 2: 1 *El Camino Espanol*; 1 *Ysabel*
AORH 2: 1 *Patino* (capacity 3 Bell 212 hel); 1 *Cantabria* (capacity 3 Bell 212 hel)
ARS 2 *Carnota*
ASR 1 *Neptuno*
ATF 2: 1 *Mar Caribe*; 1 *La Grana*
AX 1 *Intermares*

AXL 8: 2 *Maestre de Marineria*; 6 *Guardiamarina*
AXS 11

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
USV • DATA *Mariner*; *Otter*
UUV
DATA *Sparus* II
MW *Pluto* Plus
UTL Saab *Seaeye*

Naval Aviation 850

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with AV-8B *Harrier* II Plus
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
2 sqn with SH-60B/F *Seahawk*
TRANSPORT
1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 550 *Citation* II; Cessna 650 *Citation* VII
TRAINING
1 flt with TAV-8B *Harrier*
1 hel flt with H135
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 flt with SH-60F *Seahawk*
1 sqn with NH90 MSPT (forming)
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Scan Eagle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 11 combat capable
FGA 11: 10 AV-8B *Harrier* II Plus; 1 TAV-8B *Harrier* (on lease from USMC)
TPT • Light 3: 2 Cessna 550 *Citation* II; 1 Cessna 650 *Citation* VII
HELICOPTERS
ASW 18: 12 SH-60B *Seahawk*; 6 SH-60F *Seahawk*
TPT 6: **Medium** 2 NH90 MSPT; **Light** 4 H135
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 12+ *Scan Eagle*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; **ARH** AIM-120 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; AGM-114K/R *Hellfire* II
AShM AGM-119 *Penguin*

Marines 5,350

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bn
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bde (1 recce unit, 1 mech inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)
Other
1 sy bde (5 mne garrison gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 34: 32 *Piranha* IIIC; 1 *Piranha* IIIC (amb); 1 *Piranha* IIIC EW (EW)
AAV 18: 16 AAV-7A1/AAVP-7A1; 2 AAVC-7A1 (CP)
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 4 *Piranha* IIIC
ARV 3: 1 AAVR-7A1; 1 M88; 1 *Piranha* IIIC
ARTILLERY 30
SP 155mm 6 M109A2
TOWED 105mm 24 Model 56 pack howitzer
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-LR; TOW-2
AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

Air & Space Force 20,200

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
2 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
5 sqn with F/A-18A/B MLU *Hornet* (EF-18A/B MLU)
ISR
1 sqn with Beech C90 *King Air*
1 sqn with Cessna 550 *Citation* V
SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AS332B/B1 *Super Puma*; CN235 VIGMA
1 sqn with AS332B *Super Puma*; CN235 VIGMA; H215 (AS332C1) *Super Puma*
1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*; CN235 VIGMA; S-76C
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with A400M
1 sqn with A330/A330 MRTT
TRANSPORT
1 VIP sqn with A310; *Falcon* 900
1 sqn with A400M
1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*
2 sqn with C295
1 sqn with CN235
TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*
1 OCU sqn with F/A-18A/B (EF-18A/B MLU) *Hornet*
1 sqn with Beech F33C *Bonanza*
1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*
1 sqn with PC-21
2 (LIFT) sqn with F-5B *Freedom Fighter*
1 hel sqn with H120 *Colibri*
1 hel sqn with H135
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS332M1 *Super Puma*; AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)
ISR UAV
1 sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 171 combat capable
FTR 19 F-5B *Freedom Fighter*
FGA 152: 69 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 20 F/A-18A *Hornet* (EF-18A); 51 EF-18A MLU; 12 EF-18B MLU
MP 8 CN235 VIGMA

TKR/TPT 1 A330 MRTT

TPT 73: **Heavy** 13 A400M; **Light** 51: 3 Beech C90 *King Air*; 15 Beech F33C *Bonanza*; 10 C-212 *Aviocar* (incl 9 trg); 12 C295; 8 CN235; 3 Cessna 560 *Citation* V (ISR); **PAX** 9: 2 A310; 2 A330 (to be converted to MRTT); 5 *Falcon* 900 (VIP)

TRG 24 PC-21

HELICOPTERS

TPT 44: **Medium** 21: 5 AS332B/B1 *Super Puma*; 4 AS332M1 *Super Puma*; 4 H215 (AS332C1) *Super Puma*; 2 AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP); 6 NH90 TTH; **Light** 23: 14 H120 *Colibri*; 1 H135; 8 S-76C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 4 MQ-9A *Reaper* (unarmed)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/JULI *Sidewinder*; **IIR** IRIS-T; **SARH** AIM-7P *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM; *Meteor*

ARM AGM-88B HARM

ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*

AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*

LACM Taurus KEPD 350

BOMBS

Laser-guided: BPG-2000; GBU-10/-12/-16 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III

Laser & INS/GPS-guided EGBU-16 *Paveway* II

Emergencies Military Unit (UME) 3,500

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Other

5 Emergency Intervention bn

1 Emergency Support and Intervention regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 sigs bn

HELICOPTER

1 hel bn (opcon Army)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 81,700

Guardia Civil 81,700

17 regions, 54 Rural Comds

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

8 (rural) gp

MANOEUVRE

Other

15 (traffic) sy gp

1 (Special) sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 71

PSO 2: 1 *Duque de Ahumada* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Rio Segura* with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 1 *Rio Tajo*

PBF 36: 5 *Aister* HS60; 12 *Alusafe* 2100; 5 *Gondan* 21; 14 Rodman 55

PB 32: 5 *Rio Arlanza* (SAR); 1 *Rio Segre*; 1 Rodman 58; 13 Rodman 66; 12 Rodman 101

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3: 2 CN235-300; 1 Beech 350i *King Air*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 20: 4 AS653N3 *Dauphin*; 16 Bo-105ATH

TPT • Light 21: 8 BK-117; 13 H135

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 8

DJIBOUTI: EU • *Operation Atalanta* 60; 1 CN235 VIGMA

GULF OF ADEN & INDIAN OCEAN: EU • *Operation Atalanta* 220; 1 FFGH

GULF OF GUINEA: Navy 50; 1 PSOH

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 170; 1 trg unit; 1 hel unit with 3 CH-47F *Chinook*; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 120; 1 inf coy

LATVIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 600; 1 armd inf coy(+); 1 arty bty; 1 cbt engr coy; **NATO** • IAMD 100; 1 SAM bty with NASAMS

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 662; 1 mech bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 log coy

LITHUANIA: NATO • Baltic Air Policing 200; 8 Eurofighter *Typhoon*

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: NATO • SNMG 2: 150; 1 AORH; **NATO** • SNMCMG 2: 40; 1 MHO

MOZAMBIQUE: EU • EUMAM Mozambique 2

ROMANIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 200; 1 mne coy

SENEGAL: 65; 2 C295M

SLOVAKIA: NATO • Forward Land Forces 850; 1 para BG

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 20

TURKIYE: NATO • *Operation Active Fence* 150; 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

FOREIGN FORCES

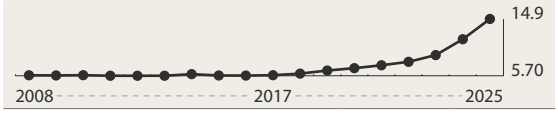
United States US European Command: 3,700; 4 DDGHM; 1 DDGM; 1 air base at Morón; 1 naval base at Rota

Sweden SWE

Swedish Krona SEK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SEK	6.38trn	6.54trn	6.77trn
	USD	604bn	662bn	712bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.8	0.8	1.9
Def exp [a]	SEK	148bn	164bn	
	USD	14.0bn	15.2bn	
Def bdgt	SEK	129bn	168bn	225bn
	USD	12.2bn	17.1bn	23.7bn

[a] NATO figure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,643,745

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.8%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	22.9%	9.8%
Female	8.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	22.1%	11.1%

Capabilities

Sweden's armed forces are configured for territorial defence, with particular concern over Russian military activity in the Baltic area. Sweden joined NATO in March 2024 and integration into Alliance military structures is proceeding. In October 2024, Stockholm published a long-term defence bill, with priorities including integration into NATO's integrated air and missile defence and expanding its own capabilities in this area; deployment of a battalion to NATO's Forward Land Forces in Latvia on a rotational basis; and contributing to NATO's Standing Naval Forces. Defence spending is increasing. Stockholm has also announced measures to enhance societal resilience. Demands for greater interoperability have increased since joining NATO and long-term plans for expanding command and logistics structures have been proposed. The Defence Cooperation Agreement with the US came into force in 2024. In 2023, Sweden more closely integrated its air force with neighbours Denmark, Finland and Norway. Sweden is transforming its two mechanised brigades, while two new additional brigades will be created along with a divisional staff with support elements. These four brigades, including the battlegroup on Gotland, are planned to be operational by 2030. The country is buying additional artillery systems and armoured fighting vehicles and modernising its MBT fleet. Readiness challenges in the air force triggered discussion about extending the service life of the JAS-39C *Gripen* combat aircraft beyond their intended 2026 retirement date. The country's export-oriented defence industry is privately owned and capable of meeting most of the armed forces' equipment needs, including for advanced combat aircraft, conventional submarines and EW equipment.

ACTIVE 14,850 (Army 6,850 Navy 2,350 Air 2,700 Other 2,950) Voluntary Auxiliary Organisations 22,300

Conscript liability 9–15 months, depending on branch (selective conscription; 7,300 in total, gender neutral)

RESERVE 21,500 (Home Guard 21,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,850

The army has been transformed to provide brigade-sized task forces depending on the operational requirement

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
- 1 div HQ
- 4 bde HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
- 1 recce bn

Armoured
- 5 armd bn
- 1 armd BG

Mechanised
- 1 mech bn

Light
- 1 mot inf bn
- 1 lt inf bn

Air Manoeuvre
- 1 AB bn

Other
- 1 sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 2 arty bn
- 2 engr bn
- 2 MP coy
- 1 CBRN coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
- 1 tpt coy

AIR DEFENCE
- 2 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** 110 *Leopard* 2A5 (Strv 122)
- **IFV** 365: 323 CV9040 (Strf 9040; incl CP); 42 Epbv 90 (OP)
- **APC** 1,077
  - **APC (T)** 305 BvS-10 MkII
  - **APC (W)** 412+: some *Bastion* APC; 34 XA-180 *Sisu* (Patgb 180); 20 XA-202 *Sisu* (Patgb 202); 211 XA-203 *Sisu* (Patgb 203); 34 XA-300 (Patgb 300); 113 Patria AMV (XA-360/Patgb 360)
  - **PPV** 360 RG-32M
- **AUV** Sisu GTP

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **AEV** 6 Pionierpanzer-3 *Kodiak* (Ingbv 120)
- **ARV** 39: 14 Bgbv 120B; 25 Bgbv 90
- **VLB** 15: 6 Brobv 120; ε9 M35 (Amfibiebro 400)
- **MW** 33+: *Aardvark* Mk2; 33 Area Clearing System

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **MSL** • **MANPATS** NLAW; RBS-55

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 303

SP 155mm 48 *Archer*

MOR 255: **81mm** 108 M/86; **120mm** 80 M/41D **SP 120mm** 67 CV90 *Mjolner* (Gkpbv 90)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 20+

Long-range 12 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Medium-range MIM-23B *Hawk* (RBS-97)

Short-range 8+: 8 IRIS-T SLS (RBS-98); RBS-23 BAMSE

Point-defence RBS-70

GUNS • SP 40mm 30 Lvkv 90

Navy 1,250; 1,100 Amphibious (total 2,350)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINE • SSK 4:

3 *Gotland* mod (fitted with AIP) with 2 single 400mm TT with Torped 431 LWT/Torped 451 LWT, 4 single 533mm TT with Torped 613 HWT/Torped 62 HWT

1 *Södermanland* (fitted with AIP) with 3 single 400mm TT with Torped 431 LWT/Torped 451 LWT, 6 single 533mm TT with Torped 613 HWT/Torped 62 HWT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 162

CORVETTES • FSG 5 *Visby* with 2 quad lnchr with RBS15 Mk2 AShM, 4 single 400mm ASTT with Torped 47 LWT, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCGT 4:

2 *Göteborg* with 4 twin lnchr with RBS15 Mk2 AShM, 4 single 400mm ASTT with Torped 431 LWT, 1 57mm gun

2 *Stockholm* with 4 twin lnchr with RBS15 Mk2 AShM, 4 single 400mm ASTT with Torped 431 LWT, 1 57mm gun

PBF 145: 100+ Combat Boat 90H (capacity 18 troops); 27 Combat Boat HS (capacity 18 troops); ε18 Combat Boat 90HSM (capacity 18 troops)

PB 8: 3 *Tapper* (Type 82); 5 *Tapper* mod (Type 88)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7

MCC 5 *Koster* (SWE *Landsort* mod)

MCD 2 *Spårö* (*Styrsö* mod)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 6

LCVP 3 *Trossbat*

LCAC 3 *Griffon* 8100TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 15

AG 2: 1 *Carlskrona* with 1 hel landing platform (former ML); 1 *Trosso* (spt ship for corvettes and patrol vessels but can also be used as HQ ship)

AGF 2 *Ledningsbåt* 2000

AGI 1 *Artemis*

AKL 1 *Loke*

ARS 2: 1 *Belos* III; 1 *Furusund* (former ML)

AXL 5 *Altair*

AXS 2: 1 *Falken*; 1 *Gladan*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

MW AUV62-MR; *Double Eagle* Mk II/III; *Seafox*

UTL AUV62-AT

Amphibious 1,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 amph bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 12 M/86

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 8 RBS-17 *Hellfire*

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM bn with RBS15

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM RBS15

Air Force 2,700

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK/ISR

6 sqn with JAS 39C/D *Gripen*

TRANSPORT/ISR/AEW&C

1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules* (Tp-84); KC-130H *Hercules* (Tp-84); Gulfstream IV SRA-4 (S-102B); S-100D *Argus*

TRAINING

1 unit with G 120TP (Sk-40)

AIR DEFENCE

1 (fighter control and air surv) bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 99 combat capable

FGA 99: 96 JAS 39C/D *Gripen*; 3 JAS 39E *Gripen* (in test)

ELINT 2 Gulfstream IV SRA-4 (S-102B)

AEW&C 2 S-100D *Argus*

TKR/TPT 1 KC-130H *Hercules* (Tp-84)

TPT 8: **Medium** 5 C-130H *Hercules* (Tp-84); **Light** 2 Saab 340 (OS-100A/Tp-100C); **PAX** 1 Gulfstream 550 (Tp-102D)

TRG 13 G 120TP (Sk-40)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 8 RQ-7 *Shadow* (AUV 3 *Örnen*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder* (RB-74); **IIR** IRIS-T (RB-98); **ARH** AIM-120B AMRAAM (RB-99); *Meteor*

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick* (RB-75)

AShM RB-15F

BOMBS

Laser-Guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II

INS/GPS guided GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb

Armed Forces Hel Wing

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

3 sqn with AW109 (Hkp 15A); AW109M (Hkp-15B);

NH90 TTH (Hkp-14) (SAR/ASW); UH-60M *Black Hawk* (Hkp-16)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

TPT 53: **Medium** 33: 15 UH-60M *Black Hawk* (Hkp-16); 18 NH90 TTH (Hkp-14) (incl 9 ASW); **Light** 20: 12 AW109 (Hkp-15A); 8 AW109M (Hkp-15B)

Special Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt gp

Other 2,950

Includes staff, logisitics and intelligence personnel

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EW bn

1 psyops unit

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 log bn

1 maint bn

4 med coy

1 tpt coy

Home Guard 22,300

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

40 Home Guard bn

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 1

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 2

IRAQ: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 1

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: NNSC • 5

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 3

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 9

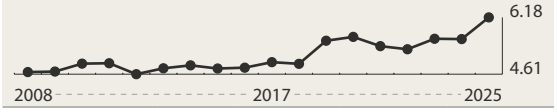
UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* 50 (UKR trg)

Switzerland CHE

Swiss Franc CHF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CHF	826bn	835bn	850bn
	USD	938bn	1.00trn	1.07trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.4	0.9	1.3
Def bdgt [a]	CHF	5.68bn	6.29bn	6.11bn
	USD	6.45bn	7.55bn	7.72bn

[a] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 8,925,741

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.9%	24.6%	9.6%
Female	7.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	24.3%	11.1%

Capabilities

The country's conscript-based armed forces are postured for territorial defence and limited participation in international peace-support operations. Permanent neutrality is a core feature of foreign and security policy, though Switzerland joined NATO's Partnership for Peace programme in 1996 and on occasion contributes to NATO- and EU-led operations alongside its engagement in UN or OSCE missions. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Switzerland is adjusting and reworking its foreign and defence strategies. In 2023, Switzerland created a state secretariat for security, reflecting the deteriorating security environment, with the mission to coordinate national security policy since 2024. The Swiss government intends to increase its contribution to European security while remaining neutral. In 2024, the country joined the European Sky Shield Initiative. Under the Armaments Program 2024, Switzerland will invest in C2, reconnaissance and sensor systems, artillery, ATGMs and short- and long-range air-defence systems. The country is also procuring F-35As. Switzerland's defence industry has capabilities in the armoured vehicles, air defence and training aircraft sectors.

ACTIVE 22,500 (Armed Forces 22,500)

Conscript liability 260–600 compulsory service days depending on rank. 18 or 23 weeks' training (depending on branch) generally at age 20, followed by 6 refresher trg courses (3 weeks each). Alternative service available

RESERVE 149,250

Civil Defence 73,000 (51,000 Reserve)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 3,100 active; 19,400 conscript (22,500 total)

Operations Command 75,700 on mobilisation

4 Territorial Regions. With the exception of military police all units are non-active

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
4 regional comd

SPECIAL FORCES
2 SF bn

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
2 (1st & 11th) bde (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs bn)
Mechanised
1 (4th) bde (2 recce bn, 2 SP arty bn, 1 ptn br bn)
Light
10 inf bn
7 mtn inf bn
1 mtn inf unit

COMBAT SUPPORT
4 engr bn
4 MP bn
1 NBC bn
1 int unit

COMBAT SUPPORT
4 engr rescue bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 134 *Leopard* 2 (Pz-87 *Leo*)
RECCE 45 Eagle 6×6
IFV 186: 154 CV9030CH; 32 CV9030 (CP)
APC 1,113
APC (T) 309 M113A2 (incl variants)
APC (W) 804 *Piranha* I/II/IIIC
AUV 292: 173 *Eagle* II; 119 *Eagle* III (CP)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 12 *Kodiak*
ARV 25 *Büffel*
VLB 12 *Leopard* 2 with *Leguan*
MW 46: 26 Area Clearing System; 20 M113A2

NBC VEHICLES 12 *Piranha* IIIC CBRN

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS NLAW

ARTILLERY 485
SP 155mm 133 M109 KAWEST
MOR • 81mm 352 Mw-72

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PB 14 *Watercat* 1250

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Air Force 18,650 on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
2 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
3 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; PC-6 *Turbo Porter*; PC-12
1 VIP Flt with Cessna 560XL *Citation*; CL-604 *Challenger*; *Falcon* 900EX; *Global* 7500

TRAINING
1 sqn with PC-7CH *Turbo Trainer*; PC-21
1 OCU Sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
6 sqn with AS332M *Super Puma*; AS532UL *Cougar*; H135M

ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Hermes* 900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 48 combat capable
FTR 18: 14 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II
FGA 30: 25 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 5 F/A-18D *Hornet*
TPT 21: **Light** 17: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 560XL *Citation*; 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 14 PC-6 *Turbo Porter*; **PAX** 4: 2 CL-604 *Challenger*; 1 *Falcon* 900EX; 1 *Global* 7500
TRG 34: 27 PC-7CH *Turbo Trainer*; 7 PC-21

HELICOPTERS
MRH 20 H135M
TPT • Medium 24: 15 AS332M *Super Puma*; 9 AS532UL *Cougar*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Heavy 2 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120B/C-7 AMRAAM

Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD)

GBAD assets can be used to form AD clusters to be deployed independently as task forces within Swiss territory

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 56+: 56 *Rapier*; FIM-92 *Stinger*
GUNS 35mm 27 GDF-003/-005 with *Skyguard*

Armed Forces Logistic Organisation 15,100 on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bde (6 log bn; 1 tpt bn; 6 med bn)

Cyber Command and Command Support Brigade 15,600 on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt bde

Training Command 24,200 on mobilisation

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
5 trg unit

Civil Defence 73,000 (51,000 Reserve)

(not part of armed forces)

DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (*Operation Althea*) 20

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 3

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: NNSC • 5

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 211 (military volunteers); 1 engr pl; 1 tpt unit; 1 hel flt with AS332M *Super Puma*

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 14

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

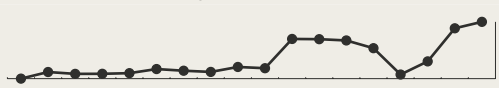
Turkiye TUR

New Turkish Lira TRY		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TRY	44.6trn	62.2trn	79.9trn
	USD	1.36trn	1.57trn	1.58trn
Real GDP growth	%	3.3	3.5	3.7
Def exp [a]	TRY	928bn	1.36trn	
	USD	28.3bn	32.6bn	
Def bdgt [b]	TRY	603bn	853bn	1.05trn
	USD	18.4bn	21.5bn	20.8bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes funding for Secretariat of Defence Industries (SSB); Defence Industry Support Fund; TUBITAK Defense Industries R&D Institute (SAGE); and military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	84,625,585

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	23.3%	4.5%
Female	10.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	23.0%	5.5%

Capabilities

Turkiye fields large, well-equipped armed forces primarily structured for national defence, with six-month minimum military service for men. The Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) have conducted operations in Syria, Iraq and Libya since 2016, 2019 and 2020, respectively. In 2025, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) announced that it would disarm, potentially ending a four-decade conflict. As part of a shift to expeditionary operations, Ankara has established more army commando brigades and an Amphibious Forces Command in the navy, which are among the best trained and equipped in the TSK. A longstanding NATO member, Turkiye took command of the KFOR peacekeeping mission in 2025. The country maintains close relationships with Azerbaijan, Libya (including direct military support), Qatar and Syria, and has bases in Qatar, Somalia and Syria. Following an attempted coup in 2016, Ankara made organisational changes in the MoD and armed forces to centralise presidential control. The TSK trains regularly with NATO allies and increasingly with other countries, such as Azerbaijan and Pakistan. Turkiye has sustained multiple foreign operations. Growing investment in the navy is partly to extend Ankara's global reach. For homeland defence, Ankara is developing a layered air- and missile-defence system, dubbed 'Steel Dome'. Ankara's 2019 acquisition of Russia's S-400 air-defence system resulted in the US terminating Turkiye's participation in the F-35 programme, significantly hampering the air force's modernisation. Over the past two decades, Turkiye has prioritised investment in indigenous systems to reduce its vulnerability to sanctions from other countries, though it still remains reliant on foreign partners for key subsystems. Many of Turkiye's largest defence companies are either entirely or majority-owned by the Turkish Armed Forces Foundation. The country also has important privately-owned enterprises in land systems, shipbuilding and UAV production. Turkish defence exports have grown substantially.

ACTIVE 355,200 (Army 260,200 Navy 45,000 Air 50,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 161,400

Conscript liability 12 months (5.5 months for university graduates; 21 days for graduates with exemption) (reducing to 6 months)

RESERVE 378,700 (Army 258,700 Navy 55,000 Air 65,000)

Reserve service to age 41 for all services

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 7

COMMUNICATIONS 5: 2 Turksat-4; 2 Turksat-5; 1 Turksat-6A

ISR 2 *Gokturk*

Army ε260,200 (incl conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 army HQ

9 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

15 cdo bde

1 cdo regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

8 armd bde

Mechanised

2 (28th & 29th) mech div

14 mech inf bde

Light

1 (52nd) mot inf div (2 cdo bde)

1 (3rd) inf div (1 mtn cdo bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 sy bde, 1 arty regt)

1 (23rd) inf div (1 cdo bde, 1 armd bde, 1 sy bde)

1 mot inf bde

Other

2 (border) sy bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty bde
1 trg arty bde
6 arty regt
2 engr regt

HELICOPTER
4 hel regt
4 hel bn

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 bde (3 bn with *Bayraktar Akinci*; *Bayraktar* TB2)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 2,381: 3 *Altay*; 227 *Leopard* 1A3; 170 *Leopard* 1A4; 236 *Leopard* 2A4 (being upgraded); 80 *Leopard* 2A4 T1; 100 M60A1; 650 M60A3 TTS; 165 M60TM *Firat*; 750 M48A5 T2 *Patton*
RECCE 90 *Pars Scout* (incl 30 CP)
IFV 633: ε500 ACV AIFV; 133 ACV ZMA-15
APC 6,420
APC (T) 3,635: ε770 ACV AAPC; 52 GZPT-T1; 2,813 M113/M113A1/M113A2
APC (W) 25 *Pars Alpha* (incl variants)
PPV 2,760: 360 *Edjer Yalcin* 4×4; ε2,000 *Kirpi*/*Kirpi*-II; ε400 *Vuran*
AUV 1,450: ε250 *Akrep*; 800+ *Cobra*; ε400 *Cobra* II

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 12+: AZMIM; 12 M48 AEV; M113A2T2
ARV 150: 12 BPz-2; 105 M48T5; 33 M88A1
VLB 88: 36 *Leguan*; 52 Mobile Floating Assault Bridge
MW 14+: 4 *Husky* 2G; 10 *Meti; Tamkar*; *Bozena*

NBC VEHICLES 5 *Pars Scout* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 709: 365 ACV TOW; 208 *Kaplan* STA; *Kaplan* ZTA-UC/P; 136 *Pars* STA 4×4
MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Eryx*; FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; OMTAS; *Sungur*
RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 2,877
SP 1,062: **155mm** 807: ε150 M44T1; 365 M52T (mod); ε280 T-155 *Firtina*; 11 T-155 *Firtina* II; 1 T-155 TTA *Panter*; **175mm** 36 M107; **203mm** 219 M110A2
TOWED 789+: **105mm** 196: up to 121 *Boran*; 75+ M101A1; **155mm** 557: 517 M114A1/M114A2; 40 *Panter*; **203mm** 36+ M115
MRL 98+: **122mm** ε36 T-122; **227mm** 12 M270 MLRS; **302mm** 50+ TR-300 *Kasirga* (WS-1)
MOR 928+
SP 350+: **81mm** some; **107mm** ε150 M106; **120mm** ε200
TOWED 578+: **81mm** some; **120mm** 578 HY12

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional *Bora*; MGM-140A ATACMS (launched from M270 MLRS); J-600T *Yildrim* (B-611/CH-SS-9 mod 1); *Taifun* Block 1 (reported)

AIRCRAFT
ISR 5 Beech 350 *King Air*
TPT • Light 8: 5 Beech 200 *King Air*; 3 Cessna 421
TRG 49: 45 Cessna T182; 4 T-42A *Cochise*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 91: 18 AH-1P *Cobra*; 12 AH-1S *Cobra*; 4 TAH-1P *Cobra*; 9 T129A; 48 T129B
MRH 28 Hughes 300C
TPT 216: **Heavy** 6 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 71: 28 AS532UL *Cougar*; 40 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 3 T-70 *Black Hawk* **Light** 139: 12 Bell 204B (AB-204B); ε43 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 64 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 20 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 73: **Heavy** 3 *Bayraktar Akinci*; **Medium** 70+: ε70 *Bayraktar* TB2; some *Bayraktar* TB3

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Mizrak*-U (UMTAS)

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L/-T

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range 12+: *Hisar*-A+; ε12 *Hisar*-O+
Point-defence 148+: 70 *Atilgan* PMADS octuple *Stinger* lnchr, 78 *Zipkin* PMADS quad *Stinger* lnchr; FIM-92 *Stinger, Sungur*
GUNS 1,404
SP 35mm 42 *Korkut*
TOWED 1,362: **20mm** 439 GAI-D01/Rh-202; **35mm** 120 GDF-001/-003; **40mm** 803 L/60/L/70

Navy ε45,000 (incl conscripts)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 13
4 *Atilay* (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT
4 *Gur* (GER Type-209/1400) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Akya* HWT/Mk 24 *Tigerfish* mod 2 HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT
4 *Preveze* (GER Type-209/1400) (MLU ongoing) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Akya* HWT/Mk 24 *Tigerfish* mod 2 HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT
1 *Reis* (GER Type-214) (fitted with AIP) with 8 single 533mm TT with *Akya* HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/Mk 48 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 17
FFGHM 17:
3 *Barbaros* (GER MEKO 200 mod) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 3 *Sea Zenith* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)
1 *Barbaros* (GER MEKO 200 mod) with 2 quad lnchr with *Atmaca* AShM, 1 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with

RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 *Gokdeniz* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)

4 *Gabya* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk*/AB-212 ASW hel)

4 *Gabya* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk*/ AB-212 ASW hel)

1 *Istif* (MILGEM) with 4 quad lnchr with *Atmaca* AShM, 1 16-cell MIDLAS VLS with *Hisar*-D SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT/*Orka* LWT, 1 *Gokdeniz* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

4 *Yavuz* (GER MEKO 200TN) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 GMLS with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 3 *Sea Zenith* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 49

CORVETTES 9:

FSGHM 4 *Ada* with 2 quad lnchr with *Atmaca* AShM/ RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 Mk 49 21-cell lnchr with RIM-116 SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

FSG 5 *Burak* (ex-FRA *d'Estienne d'Orves*) with 2 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 4 single 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Creusot-Loire Mk 54 A/S mor, 1 100mm gun (1 vessel with 1 76mm gun instead)

PCFG 17:

2 *Dogan* (GER Lurssen-57) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 76mm gun (1 in trg role)

9 *Kilic* (GER Lurssen-62) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 76mm gun

4 *Rüzgar* (GER Lurssen-57) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 76mm gun

2 *Yildiz* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCC 16 *Tuzla*

PBF 7: 2 *Kaan* 20 (MRTP 20); 3 MRTP 22; 2 MRTP 24/U

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11

MHO 11: 5 *Engin* (ex-FRA *Circe*); 6 *Aydin*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 1 *Anadolu* (ESP *Juan Carlos* I mod) with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 21 hel; 4 LCM or 2 LCAC; up to 80 vehicles; 900 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 5:

2 *Bayraktar* with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 hel landing platform (capacity 20 MBT; 250 troops)

1 *Osmangazi* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 4 LCVP; 17 tanks; 980 troops; 1 hel landing platform)

2 *Sarucabey* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 11 tanks; 600 troops; 1 hel landing platform)

LANDING CRAFT 39

LCT 21: 2 C-120/130; 11 C-140; 8 C-151

LCM 10: 4 LCM-1E; 6 LCM 8

LCVP 8 Anadolu 16m

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 37

ABU 2: 1 AG5; 1 AG6

AG 2 *Dalgic*

AGI 1 *Ufuk* (MILGEM) (capacity 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

AGS 2: 1 *Cesme* (ex-US *Silas Bent*); 1 *Cubuklu*

AO 4: 2 *Burak*; 2 *Yuzbasi Gungor Durmus* with 1 hel landing platform

AOR 2 *Akar* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 hel landing platform

AORH 1 *Derya* (DIMDEG) with 2 *Gokdeniz* CIWS (capacity 2 med hels)

AP 4: 1 *Iskenderun*; 3 *Mugla*

ASR 3: 1 *Alemdar* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Isin* II

ATF 5: 1 *Akbas*; 1 *Darica*; 1 *Inebolu*; 2 *Kizilirmak*

AWT 3 *Sogut*

AXL 8

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MARSEC 14: **Medium** 6: 1 *Marlin*; 2 *Mir*; 1 *Salvo*; 1 *Sancar*; 1 ULAQ; **Small** 8 *Albatros* S

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW PAP

Marines 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bde (3 mne bn; 1 arty bn)

2 mne bde (forming)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV Vuran

AAV 25 MAV ZAHA

AUV *Cobra* II

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 ZAHA ARV

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 sqn with Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW); S-70B *Seahawk*

1 sqn with ATR-72-600; CN235M-100; TB-20 *Trinidad*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-1W *Cobra*

CISR UAV

1 sqn with *Aksungur*; *Anka*-S; *Bayraktar* TB2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable
ASW 6 ATR-72-600 (P-72)
MP 6 CN235M-100 (P-235)
TPT • Light 7: 3 ATR-72-600 (C-72); 4 TB-20 *Trinidad* (TRG)

HELICOPTERS
ATK 9 AH-1W *Cobra*
ASW 31: 7 Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW); 24 S-70B *Seahawk* (SH-70)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 32: **Heavy** 13: 5 *Aksungur*; 8 *Anka*-S; **Medium** 19 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114M *Hellfire* II; *Cirit*; *Temren*
AShM AGM-119A *Penguin* Mk3

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

Air Force ε50,000

2 tac air forces (divided between east and west)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-4E *Phantom* 2020
8 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

ISR
1 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
1 unit with *King Air* 350

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn (forming) with B-737 AEW&C

EW
1 unit with CN235M EW

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AS532AL/UL *Cougar*; T-70 *Black Hawk*

TANKER
1 sqn with KC-135R *Stratotanker*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with A400M
1 sqn with C-130B/E *Hercules*
3 sqn with CN235M
1 (VIP) sqn with Cessna 550 *Citation* II (UC-35); Cessna 650 *Citation* VII; CN235M; Gulfstream 550
10 (liaison) flt with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); CN235M

TRAINING
1 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn (display team) with NF-5A-2000/NF-5B-2000 *Freedom Fighter*
1 sqn with MFI-395 *Super Mushshak*
1 sqn with KT-IT
1 sqn with T-38A/M *Talon*
1 sqn with T-41D *Mescalero*

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Anka*-S; *Bayraktar Akinci*
2 sqn with *Anka*-S

AIR DEFENCE
4 bn with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)
2 sqn with *Rapier*
1 bty with *Siper* Block-1
8 (firing) unit with MIM-23 *Hawk*

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 293 combat capable
FTR 14: 8 NF-5A-2000 *Freedom Fighter* (display team); 6 NF-5B-2000 *Freedom Fighter* (display team)
FGA 279: 19 F-4E *Phantom* 2020; 27 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* Block 30; 162 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* Block 50; 14 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* Block 50+; 8 F-16D Block 30 *Fighting Falcon*; 33 F-16D *Fighting Falcon* Block 50; 16 F-16D *Fighting Falcon* Block 50+
ISR 7: 5 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 C-160D *Transall*; 1 CN235M (Open Skies)
EW 1 C-160D *Transall*
SIGINT 3 CN235M
AEW&C 4 B-737 AEW&C
TKR 7 KC-135R *Stratotanker*
TPT 79: **Heavy** 10 A400M; **Medium** 19: 6 C-130B *Hercules*; 13 C-130E *Hercules*; **Light** 49: 2 Cessna 550 *Citation* II (UC-35 - VIP); 2 Cessna 650 *Citation* VII; 45 CN235M; **PAX** 1 Gulfstream 550
TRG 137: 39 KT-IT; 3 MFI-395 *Super Mushshak*; 70 T-38A/M *Talon*; 25 T-41D *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS
TPT 38: **Medium** 24: 6 AS532AL *Cougar* (CSAR); 14 AS532UL *Cougar* (SAR); 4 T-70 *Black Hawk*; **Light** 14 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 31: 19 *Anka*-S; 12 *Bayraktar Akinci*
ISR • Light BAHA
OWA *Harpy*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9S *Sidewinder*; *Bozgdogan*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120A/B AMRAAM; *Gokdogan*
ARM AGM-88A HARM
ASM AGM-65A/G *Maverick; Popeye* I
LACM • Conventional AGM-84K SLAM-ER

BOMBS
Electro-optical guided GBU-8B HOBOS (GBU-15)
Laser-guided LGK-82/-84; MAM-C/-L; *Paveway* I/II
INS/GPS guided AGM-154A JSOW; AGM-154C JSOW; GBU-31 JDAM; HGK-82/-83/-84; KGK-82/-83/-84; *Teber*; *Tolun*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 58+
Long-range 34+: 32 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 2+ *Siper* Block-1
Medium-range ε24 MIM-23 *Hawk*
Point-defence *Rapier*

Special Forces Command

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

4 spec ops bde

1 spec ops regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 12 *Pars* IV 6×6

HELICOPTERS

TPT 14: **Heavy** 5 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 9: 8 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 1 T-70 *Black Hawk*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 161,400

Gendarmerie 152,100

Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Defence in war

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bde

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (border) paramilitary div

2 paramilitary bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 62+: *Akrep*; 57 *Ates*; 5 *Pars Scout*

APC 760+

APC (W) 535 BTR-60/-80

PPV 200+: *Ejder Yalcin* 4×4; *Kirpi*; 200 *Kirpi* II; *Vuran*

AUV *Cobra*; *Cobra* II; Otokar *Ural*

ARTILLERY • MOR • SP 120mm *Vuran* with *Alkar*

AIRCRAFT

ISR Some O-1E *Bird Dog*

TPT • Light 2 Do-28D

HELICOPTERS

ATK 14 T129B

MRH 19 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 36: **Medium** 12 S-70A *Black Hawk*; **Light** 24: 8 Bell 204B (AB-204B); 6 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 8 Bell 206A (AB-206A) *Jet Ranger*; 1 Bell 212 (AB-212); 1 T625 *Gokbey*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 42: **Heavy** 6+: 6 *Anka*-S; some *Bayraktar Akinci*

Medium ε36 *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

Coast Guard 9,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 301

PSOH 4 *Dost*

PBF 255: 188 *Ares* 35; 10 *Ares* 42; 18 *Kaan* 15; 17 *Kaan* 19; 9 *Kaan* 29; 13 *Kaan* 33

PB 42: 15 Damen SAR 1906; 5 *Saar* 33; 4 *Saar* 35; 18 Type-80

AIRCRAFT • MP 3 CN235 MPA

HELICOPTERS • MRH 14 Bell 412EP (AB-412EP) (SAR)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 6

CISR • Medium 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

DEPLOYMENT

AZERBAIJAN: Army 170; 1 EOD unit

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR • *Operation Althea* 159; 1 inf coy

CYPRUS (NORTHERN): ε33,800; 1 army corps HQ; 1 SF regt; 1 armd bde; 2 mech inf div; 1 mech inf regt; 1 arty regt; 1 avn comd; 287 M48A5T2; 145 ACV AIFV; 70 ACV AAPC (incl variants); 418 M113 (incl variants); 36 M101A1; 36 M114A2; 12 M115; 30 M44T; 144 M52T1; 4 T-155; 18 T-122; 171 81mm mor; 70 M30; 135 HY-12; *Milan*; 66 ACV TOW; 219 M40A1; FIM-92 *Stinger*; 44 Rh 202; 78 GAI-D01; 16 GDF-003; 3 Cessna 185 (U-17); 2 AS532UL *Cougar*; 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

HUNGARY: NATO • Forward Land Forces 100; 1 mech inf coy

IRAQ: Army: 4,000; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 34

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 730; 1 inf bn; **UN** • UNMIK 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 91; 1 FSG

LIBYA: ε500; ACV-AAPC; *Kirpi*; 1 arty unit with T-155 *Firtina*; 1 AD unit with *Hisar*-O; *Korkut*; GDF-003; 1 CISR UAV unit with *Bayraktar* TB2

QATAR: Army: 300 (trg team); 1 mech inf coy; 1 arty unit; 12+ ACV AIFV/AAPC; 2 T-155 *Firtina*

SOMALIA: Army: 800; **UN** • UNTMIS 1

SYRIA: ε3,000; some cdo units; 3 armd BG; 1 SAM unit; 1 gendarmerie unit

FOREIGN FORCES

Spain *Active Fence*: 150; 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

United States US European Command: 1,700; 1 spt facility at Izmir; 1 spt facility at Ankara; 1 air base at Incirlik • **US Strategic Command**: 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Kürecik

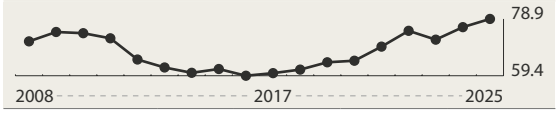
United Kingdom UK

British Pound GBP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GBP	2.85trn	2.99trn	3.10trn
	USD	3.64trn	3.96trn	4.23trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.1	1.3	1.3
Def exp [a]	GBP	65.8bn	70.2bn	
	USD	84.2bn	90.5bn	
Def bdgt [b]	GBP	ε66.3bn	ε71.2bn	ε74.5bn
	USD	ε84.8bn	ε94.3bn	ε102bn

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes total departmental expenditure limits; costs of military operations; Armed Forces Pension Service; military aid to Ukraine; and external income earned by the MoD

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 68,751,311

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.5%	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	23.0%	9.0%
Female	8.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.3%	22.5%	10.6%

Capabilities

The UK armed forces provide nuclear and conventional deterrence, with a broad range of deployable forces. But the June 2025 Strategic Defence Review recognised significant shortfalls in war readiness, calling for far-reaching reform of the defence establishment and the creation of an innovative, technology-enabled 'high-low' force mix. The subsequent National Security Strategy called for a new strategic framework covering all aspects of national security and international policy. The government committed to the new NATO target of spending 5% of GDP on national security by 2035, but funding constraints in the short term will add to force structure pressures. Most conventional forces are assigned to NATO and 'optimised' to fight in the Euro-Atlantic area. The UK military has a demonstrated ability to project modest power globally, such as the 2025 carrier strike group deployment to the Indo-Pacific. But reduced force numbers and readiness issues have meant challenges in maintaining commitments. Continued UK materiel support to Ukraine has exposed weaknesses in logistic stockpiles, resulting in significant new investment in munitions production. Nuclear capabilities are receiving renewed attention, including the planned revival of an air-delivered element initially as part of the NATO DCA commitment with F-35A aircraft. Nuclear programmes absorb an increasingly significant proportion of defence equipment funding, but the Royal Navy is struggling to maintain its continuous submarine deterrent patrols until a new generation of boats is delivered. The UK's defence industry is globally competitive in some areas, particularly aerospace and increasingly naval, but does not meet the full range of capability requirements, particularly for land equipment.

ACTIVE 141,350 (Army 78,500 Navy 32,150 Air 30,700)

RESERVE 69,550 (Regular Reserve 35,700 (Army 22,700, Navy 6,250, Air 6,750); Volunteer Reserve 31,950 (Army 25,700, Navy 3,200, Air 3,000); Sponsored Reserve 1,950)

Includes both trained and those currently under training within the Regular Forces, excluding university cadet units

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces 1,000

Royal Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC

SSBN 4 *Vanguard* with 16 UGM-133A *Trident* II D-5/D-5LE nuclear SLBM, 4 533mm TT with *Spearfish* HWT (recent deployment practice of no more than 8 missiles/40 warheads per boat; each missile could carry up to 12 MIRV; some *Trident* D-5 capable of being configured for sub-strategic role)

MSL • SLBM • Nuclear 48 UGM-133A *Trident* II D-5

Royal Air Force

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RADAR • STRATEGIC 1 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) at Fylingdales Moor

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 7

COMMUNICATIONS 6: 2 *Skynet*-4; 4 *Skynet*-5

ISR 1 *Tyche*

Army 74,250; 4,250 Gurkhas (total 78,500)

Regt normally bn size. Many cbt spt and CSS regt and bn have reservist sub-units

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 (ARRC) corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 ranger bde (4 ranger bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) armd inf div (1 (12th) armd inf bde (2 tk regt, 2 armd inf bn); 1 (20th) armd inf bde (1 armd recce regt, 1 tk regt, 2 armd inf bn); 1 (1st) arty bde (2 armd recce regt, 1 recce regt, 2 SP arty regt, 2 MRL regt, 1 STA regt); 1 cbt engr gp (3 cbt engr regt); 1 sigs gp (1 int bn, 3 sigs regt); 1 log bde (4 log regt, 4 maint regt, 2 med regt))

Light

1 (1st) inf div (1 (4th) inf bde (1 recce regt, 6 inf bn); 1 (7th) lt mech inf bde (1 recce regt, 4 lt mech inf bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt); 1 (16th) air aslt bde (1 recce pl, 2 para bn, 1 air aslt bn, 1 inf bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 sigs coy, 1 log regt, 1 med regt); 1

engr bde (1 CBRN regt, 3 EOD regt, 1 (MWD) EOD search regt, 1 engr regt, 1 (air spt) engr regt); 1 int bn; 1 sigs regt; 1 log bde (2 log regt; 2 maint bn, 1 med regt))
1 (11th) inf bde (4 inf bn, 1 info ops gp)
3 inf bn

Other
1 inf bn (trials gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 (geographic) engr regt
1 cyber/EW gp (1 cyber regt, 2 EW regt)
1 int gp (1 int bn)
1 (77th) info ops bde (2 info ops gp, 1 spt gp, 1 engr spt/log gp)
1 MP bde (2 MP regt)
1 sigs bde (4 sigs regt)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bde (3 log regt; 1 maint regt)
1 maint bn
1 med bde (1 med regt, 1 fd hospital)
1 (ARRC) spt bn

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD gp (2 SAM regt)

Reserves

Army Reserve 25,900 reservists

The Army Reserve (AR) generates individuals, sub-units and some full units. The majority of units are subordinate to regular-formation headquarters and paired with one or more regular units

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 recce regt

Armoured
1 armd regt

Light
1 inf bde (2 recce regt, 8 inf bn)
7 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre
1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty regt
1 STA regt
1 MRL regt
3 engr regt
1 EOD regt
3 int bn
4 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
11 log regt
3 maint regt
5 med regt
9 fd hospital

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 213 *Challenger* 2

RECCE 147 *Ajax* (incl APC, CP, AEV & ARV variants)

IFV 388 FV510 *Warrior* (incl CP and OP variants)

APC 727

APC (T) 409 FV430 *Bulldog* (incl variants)

APC (W) 21 *Boxer* (in test)

PPV 297 *Mastiff* (6×6)

AUV 1,439: 390 *Foxhound*; (CP); 197 *Jackal*; 110 *Jackal* 2; 130 *Jackal* 2A; 70 *Jackal* 3; 378 *Panther* CLV; 164 *Ridgback*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 88: 56 *Terrier*; 32 *Trojan*

ARV 218: 72 *Challenger* ARRV; 105 FV512 *Warrior*; 41 FV513 *Warrior*

MW 64 *Aardvark*

VLB 61: 28 M3; 33 *Titan*

NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP *Exactor*-2 (*Spike* NLOS)

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; NLAW

ARTILLERY 531

SP 155mm 14 *Archer*

TOWED 105mm 114 L118 Light Gun

MRL 227mm 45: 43 M270B1 MLRS; 2 M270A2 MLRS

MOR 81mm 360 L16A1

AMPHIBIOUS • LCM 3 Ramped Craft Logistic

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 50+

Short-range ε12 CAMM (*Land Ceptor*)

Point-defence 53 FV4333 *Stormer* with *Starstreak*; *Starstreak* (LML)

Joint Aviation Command

Tri-service joint organisation including Royal Navy, Army and RAF units

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 bde (1 atk hel regt (3 sqn (incl 1 trg) with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*); 1 atk hel regt (2 sqn with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*); 1 regt (3 sqn (incl 1 trg) with AW159 *Wildcat* AH1); 1 (spec ops) sqn with AS365N3; 1 maint regt)

TRAINING
1 hel trg regt (1 sqn with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*; 1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*)

UNIHABITED AERIAL SYSTEMS
1 ISR UAV gp (2 ISR UAV regt)

Army Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

HELICOPTER
1 hel regt (4 sqn personnel only)

Royal Navy

FORCES BY ROLE

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 lt sqn with AW159 *Wildcat* AH1

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AW101 *Merlin* HC4/4A

Royal Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

3 sqn with CH-47D/F/SD *Chinook* HC6A/6/5

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with CH-47D/SD/F *Chinook* HC3/4/4A/6

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ATK 49 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

MRH 39: 5 AS365N3; 34 AW159 *Wildcat* AH1; 1 H145 *Jupiter* HC2

TPT 87: **Heavy** 54: 32 CH-47D *Chinook* HC6A; 14 CH-47F *Chinook* HC6; 8 CH-47SD *Chinook* HC5; **Medium** 24 AW101 *Merlin* HC4/4A; **Light** 9 AS350B *Ecureuil*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 12 *Watchkeeper* (33 more in store)

Royal Navy 32,150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 9

STRATEGIC • SSBN 4 *Vanguard*, opcon Strategic Forces with 16 UGM-133A *Trident* II D-5/D-5LE nuclear SLBM, 4 single 533mm TT with *Spearfish* HWT (recent deployment practice of no more than 8 missiles/40 warheads per boat; each missile could carry up to 12 MIRV; some *Trident* D-5 capable of being configured for sub-strategic role)

TACTICAL • SSN 5 *Astute* with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-109E *Tomahawk* Block IV/V LACM/*Spearfish* HWT (1 more non-operational)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 15

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 2:

CV 2 *Queen Elizabeth* with up to 3 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 40 ac/hel, incl 24+ F-35B *Lightning* II, 14+ *Merlin* HM2/*Wildcat* HMA2/CH-47 *Chinook* hel)

DESTROYERS 5:

DDGHM 2 *Daring* (Type-45) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84D *Harpoon* Block 1C AShM, 6 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 (*Sea Viper*) SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 114mm gun (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*/AW101 *Merlin* hel) (1 more non-operational)

DDHM 3:

2 *Daring* (Type-45) with 6 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 (*Sea Viper*) SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 114mm gun (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*/AW101 *Merlin* hel)

1 *Daring* (Type-45) with 6 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 (*Sea Viper*) SAM, 1 24-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 114mm gun (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*/AW101 *Merlin* hel)

FRIGATES • FFGHM 7:

4 *Duke* (Type-23) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84D *Harpoon* Block 1C AShM, 1 32-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with *Sting Ray* LWT, 1 114mm gun (capacity either 2 AW159 *Wildcat* or 1 AW101 *Merlin* hel)

3 *Duke* (Type-23) with 2 quad lnchr with NSM AShM, 1 32-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with *Sting Ray* LWT, 1 114mm gun (capacity either 2 AW159 *Wildcat* or 1 AW101 *Merlin* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26

PSO 8: 3 *River* Batch 1; 5 *River* Batch 2 with 1 hel landing platform

PBF 2 *Cutlass*

PBI 16 *Archer*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8

MCCS 1 *Stirling Castle*

MCO 6 *Hunt* (incl 4 *Hunt* mod)

MHC 1 *Sandown*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4

AGB 1 *Protector* with 1 hel landing platform

AGE 1 XV *Patrick Blackett* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 4008)

AGS 2: 1 *Scott* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Magpie*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MW 9: **Medium** 1 *Hebe* (*Hussar* mod); **Small** 8: 3 *Apollo*; 5 *Hussar*

UUV • UTL Extra-large 1 *Excalibur*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Gavia*; *Iver*-4 580; REMUS 100/600; *Slocum* G3 Glider

MW *Seafox* C/I

UTL AUV62-AT

Royal Fleet Auxiliary

Support and miscellaneous vessels are mostly crewed and maintained by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA), a civilian fleet owned by the UK MoD, which has approximately 1,900 personnel with type comd under Fleet Commander.

AMPHIBIOUS • PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 2:

LSD 2 *Bay* (capacity 4 LCU; 2 LCVP; 24 *Challenger* 2 MBT; 350 troops) (1 more non-operational)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8

AORH 3 *Tide* (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*/AW101 *Merlin* hel); (1 more non-operational); (1 *Fort Victoria* with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS non-operational)

AGE 1 *Proteus*

AG (1 *Argus* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS non-operational (primary casualty-receiving ship with secondary aviation trg ship role))

AKR 4 *Point* (not RFA manned)

Naval Aviation (Fleet Air Arm)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II (forming)

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
3 sqn with AW101 ASW *Merlin* HM2
2 sqn with AW159 *Wildcat* HMA2

TRAINING
1 sqn with Beech 350ER *King Air*
1 sqn with G-115

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 4 Beech 350ER *King Air* (*Avenger*)
TRG 5 G-115

HELICOPTERS
ASW 58: 28 AW159 *Wildcat* HMA2; 30 AW101 ASW *Merlin* HM2

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 2 *Camcopter* S-100

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Martlet*

Royal Marines 6,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 (3rd Cdo) mne bde (2 mne bn; 2 sy bn; 1 amph gp; 1 amph aslt sqn; 1 (army) arty regt; 1 (army) engr regt; 1 ISR gp (1 EW sqn; 1 cbt spt sqn; 1 sigs sqn; 1 log sqn), 1 log regt)
2 amph sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC (T) 73 BvS-10 Mk2 *Viking* (incl 19 cabs with 81mm mor)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

ARTILLERY 39
TOWED 105mm 12 L118 Light Gun
MOR 81mm 27 L16A1

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2 *Island*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 26
LCU 10 LCU Mk10 (capacity 4 *Viking* APC or 120 troops)
LCVP 16 LCVP Mk5B (capacity 35 troops)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Starstreak*

Royal Air Force 30,700

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
2 sqn with *Typhoon* FGR4/T3

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II
4 sqn with *Typhoon* FGR4/T3 (incl one joint QTR-UK sqn)
1 sqn with *Typhoon* FGR4/T3 (aggressor)

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
2 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon* (MRA Mk1)

ISR
1 sqn with *Shadow* R1

ELINT
1 sqn with RC-135W *Rivet Joint*

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with H145 *Jupiter* HC2 (forming)

TANKER/TRANSPORT
2 sqn with A330 MRTT *Voyager* KC2/3

TRANSPORT
2 sqn with A400M *Atlas*
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster*
1 (VIP) sqn with *Falcon* 900LX (*Envoy* IV CC Mk1)

TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with A400M *Atlas*; C-17A *Globemaster*
1 OCU sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II
1 OCU sqn with *Typhoon* FGR4/T3
1 OCU sqn with RC-135W *Rivet Joint*
1 sqn with EMB-500 *Phenom* 100
2 sqn with *Hawk* T2
1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II
2 sqn with G-115E *Tutor*

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* (*Protector* RG Mk1)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 193 combat capable
FGA 151: 40 F-35B *Lightning* II; 105 *Typhoon* FGR4; 6 *Typhoon* T3
ASW 9 P-8A *Poseidon* (MRA Mk1)
ISR 8 *Shadow* R1
ELINT 3 RC-135W *Rivet Joint*
AEW&C 3 E-3D *Sentry*
TKR/TPT 10: 3 A330 MRTT *Voyager* KC2 (incl 1 VIP); 7 A330 MRTT Voyager KC3
TPT 32: **Heavy** 30: 22 A400M *Atlas*; 8 C-17A *Globemaster*; **PAX** 2 *Falcon* 900LX (*Envoy* IV CC Mk1)
TRG 147: 5 EMB-500 *Phenom* 100; 86 G-115E *Tutor*; 28 *Hawk* T2*; 14 *Hawk* T1* (Red Arrows) (ε53 more in store); 14 T-6C *Texan* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 10 MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* (*Protector* RG Mk1)
EW *Storm Shroud*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L/L(I) *Sidewinder*; **IIR** ASRAAM; **ARH** AIM-120C-5 AMRAAM; *Meteor*
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; *Brimstone* 1; *Brimstone* 2
LACM Conventional *Storm Shadow*

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III
Laser & INS/GPS-guided Enhanced *Paveway* II/III; *Paveway* IV

Royal Air Force Regiment

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

6 sy sqn

No. 1 Flying Training School (Tri-Service Helicopter Training)

FORCES BY ROLE

TRAINING

1 hel sqn with H135 (*Juno* HT1); H145 (*Jupiter*)

3 hel sqn with H135 (*Juno* HT1)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 H145 (*Jupiter*)

TPT • Light 31: 2 AW109E; 29 H135 (*Juno* HT1)

Volunteer Reserve Air Forces

(Royal Auxiliary Air Force/RAF Reserve)

MANOEUVRE

Other

5 sy sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 int sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med sqn

1 (air movements) sqn

1 (HQ augmentation) sqn

1 (C-130 Reserve Aircrew) flt

UK Special Forces

Includes Royal Navy, Army and RAF units

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (SAS) SF regt

1 (SBS) SF regt

1 (Special Reconnaissance) SF regt

1 SF BG (based on 1 para bn)

AVIATION

1 wg (includes assets drawn from 3 Army hel sqn, 1 RAF tpt sqn and 1 RAF hel sqn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 sigs regt

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 (SAS) SF regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 24 *Bushmaster* IMV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; NLAW

DEPLOYMENT

ASCENSION ISLAND: 20

ATLANTIC (NORTH)/CARIBBEAN: 40; 1 PSO

BAHRAIN: *Operation Kipion* 300; 1 MCO; 1 MHC; 1 naval facility

BELIZE: BATSUB 12

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY: 40; 1 navy/marine det

BRUNEI: 1,200; 1 (Gurkha) lt inf bn; 1 jungle trg centre; 1 hel sqn with 3 SA330 *Puma* HC2

CANADA: BATUS 70

CYPRUS: 2,260; 2 inf bn; 1 SAR sqn with 2 CH-47 *Chinook*; 1 radar (on det); *Operation Shader* 450: 1 FGA sqn with 10 *Typhoon* FGR4; 1 A330 MRTT *Voyager*; 2 A400M *Atlas*; 2 MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* (*Protector* RG Mk1); **UN** • UNFICYP (*Operation Tosca*) 253; 2 inf coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: **UN** • MONUSCO 3

EGYPT: **MFO** 1

ESTONIA: **NATO** • Forward Land Forces (*Operation Cabrit*) 700; 1 armd BG; 1 SP arty bty; 1 MRL bty; 1 cbt engr coy; 1 SAM bty

FALKLAND ISLANDS: 1,200: 1 inf coy(+); 1 sigs unit; 1 AD det with CAMM (*Land Ceptor*); 1 PSO; 1 ftr flt with 4 *Typhoon* FGR4; 1 tkr/tpt flt with 1 A330 MRTT *Voyager*; 1 A400M; 1 hel flt with 2 *Chinook*

GERMANY: 185

GIBRALTAR: 420: 1 inf bn(-) (Royal Gibraltar Regt); 2 PBF

IRAQ: *Operation Shader* 150; 1 inf coy; **NATO** • NATO Mission Iraq 24

KENYA: BATUK 350; 1 trg unit

KOSOVO: **NATO** • KFOR 48

LEBANON: **UN** • UNIFIL 2

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: 1,500; 1 CV; 1 DDGHM; 1 FFGHM

NEPAL: 60 (Gurkha trg org)

NIGERIA: 80 (trg team)

NORTH SEA: **NATO** • SNMG 1: 200; 1 DDGHM

OMAN: 90

PACIFIC OCEAN: 60; 2 PSO

POLAND: **NATO** • Forward Land Forces 140; 1 recce sqn

SAUDI ARABIA: *Operation Crossways* 100; 1 SAM bty with FV4333 *Stormer* with *Starstreak*

SOMALIA: 65 (trg team); **UN** • UNTMIS (*Operation Praiser*) 2; **UN** • UNSOS (*Operation Catan*) 7

SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS (*Operation Vogul*) 4

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: 100

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia *Operation Kudu* (*Interflex*) 70 (UKR trg)
Canada Air Task Force Prestwick (ATF-P) 55; 3 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (CC-130J); *Operation Unifier* 170 (UKR trg)
Denmark *Operation Interflex* 120 (UKR trg)

Estonia *Operation Interflex* 30 (UKR trg)
Finland *Operation Interflex* 20 (UKR trg)
Kosovo *Operation Interflex* 25 (UKR trg)
Lithuania *Operation Interflex* 15 (UKR trg)
Netherlands *Operation Interflex* 90 (UKR trg)
New Zealand *Operation Tieke* (*Interflex*) 71 (UKR trg)
Norway *Operation Interflex* 150 (UKR trg)
Romania *Operation Interflex* 30 (UKR trg)
Sweden *Operation Interflex* 50 (UKR trg)

United States US European Command: 10,000; 1 FGA wg at RAF Lakenheath (2 FGA sqn with 27 F-15E *Strike Eagle*, 2 FGA sqn with 27 F-35A *Lightning* II); 1 ISR sqn at RAF Mildenhall with 2 RC-135; 1 tkr wg at RAF Mildenhall with 15 KC-135R/T *Stratotanker*; 1 spec ops gp at RAF Mildenhall (1 sqn with 8 CV-22B *Osprey*; 1 sqn with 8 MC-130J *Commando* II) • **US Strategic Command**: 1 AN/FPS-132 Upgraded Early Warning Radar and 1 *Spacetrack* radar at Fylingdales Moor

Progress and Shortfalls in Europe's Defence // An Assessment

Launched at the 2025 IISS Prague Defence Summit, the IISS Strategic Dossier *Progress and Shortfalls in Europe's Defence: An Assessment* examines European NATO countries' efforts to build a more sovereign defence capability as they face Russia's military threat and uncertainty over the United States' commitment to defending European allies.

Against this background, this IISS Strategic Dossier examines important capability areas that European allies need to address in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and overdependence on the US, and evaluates the prospects of European allies achieving NATO's new investment pledge agreed at The Hague Summit in June 2025.

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- Five 'Capability Vignettes' exploring Russia's military threat to Europe; the resilience and size of Europe's armed forces; military mobility in Europe; non-NATO suppliers to Europe; and the continued focus on defence supply chains and critical raw materials.

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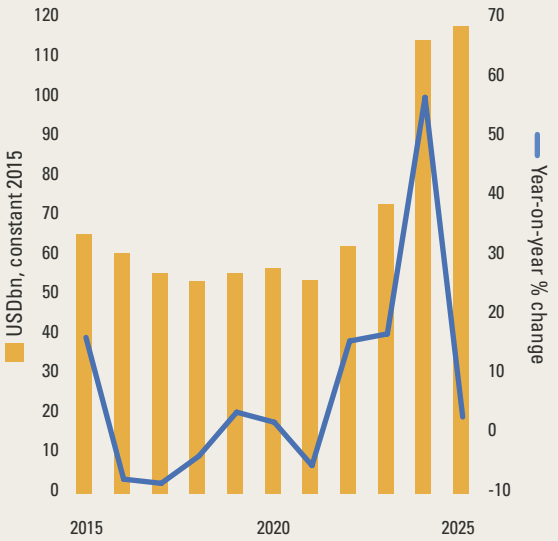
Chapter Four

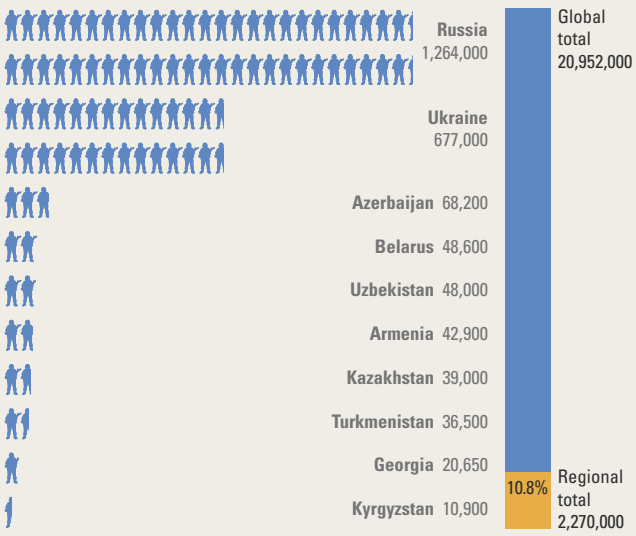
Russia and Eurasia

- Russia continued its war against Ukraine, achieving limited gains at a high cost, averaging over 1,000 casualties per day for several months. Russia has expanded recruitment through legal and administrative changes, and in April 2025 called up 160,000 conscripts, the highest number since 2011.
- The war further drove tactical and technological evolution, notably in the design and use of uninhabited systems. This was epitomised by Ukraine's *Operation Spiderweb*, which involved strikes on aircraft at five air bases across Russia using small explosive-laden quadcopters launched from modified trucks that had been covertly pre-positioned near the targets.
- Russia ramped up its deep-strike effort, targeting Ukrainian uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV) production, energy infrastructure and population centres. In countering this deep-strike threat, Ukraine achieved some successes using new interceptor UAVs that proved effective against Russian one-way-attack UAVs. But it still depends on a costly layered air-defence network against more difficult threats, such as ballistic missiles. Stockpile depth remains a concern.
- In 2025, Russia's official defence budget reached a new high of RUB13.50 trillion (USD161.17 billion), with the war against Ukraine pushing Russia's defence burden to 6.3% of GDP. Using a NATO definition of military expenditure, Russia's spending reached an estimated RUB15.60trn (USD186.25bn), or 7.3% of GDP, although obfuscation efforts mean much of the war's true cost remains hidden.
- Defence budgets have grown rapidly since 2022, with the the core Russian defence budget in 2025 being more than triple pre-war levels, in US dollar terms. However, growth moderated in 2025, with the real-terms uplift of 10.7% being much lower than the 65.7% increase in the year before.

Russia: real-terms total military expenditure, 2015–25 (USDbn, constant 2015)



Active military personnel – top 10
(25,000 per unit)



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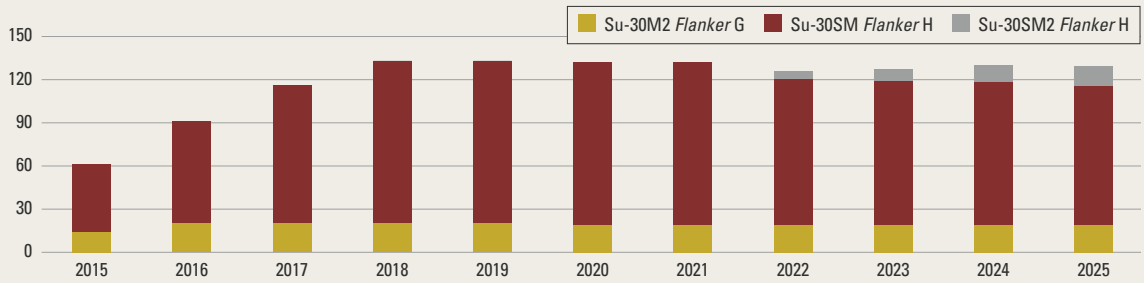
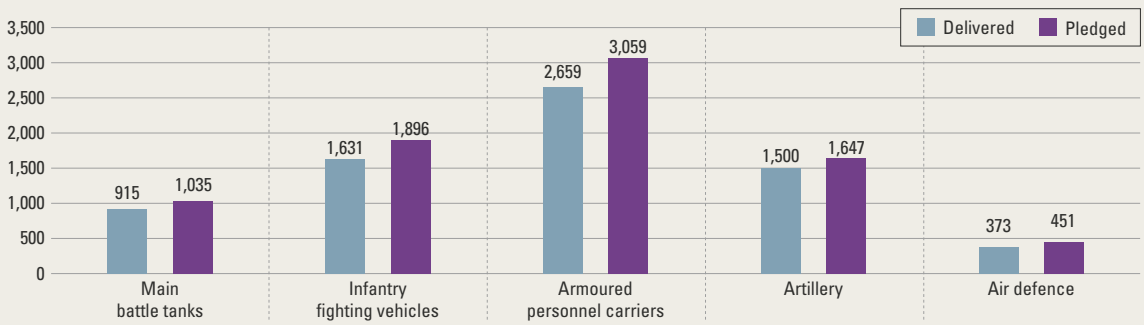
Arms procurement and defence-industrial developments 175 ▶
Armed forces data 176 ▶

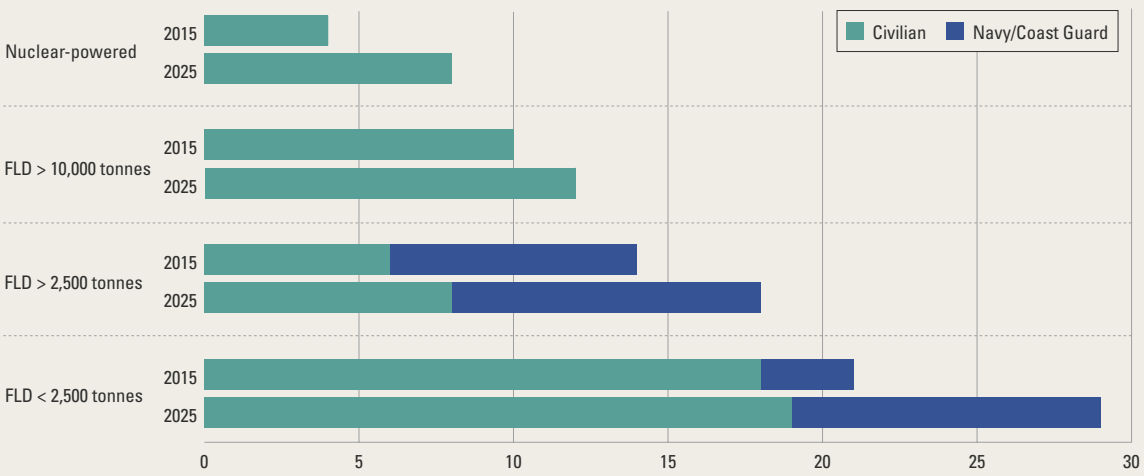
Russia: Su-30M2/SM/SM2 *Flanker* G/*Flanker* H inventory, 2015–25



Selected equipment pledged and delivered to Ukraine since 2022



Russia: icebreaker fleet, 2015 and 2025



Note: Includes icebreaking patrol vessels.

Russia and Eurasia

At the end of another year of its war in Ukraine, Russia occupied less than a further 1% of Ukrainian territory. These marginal gains have come at a high cost, and for several months Russian forces averaged over 1,000 casualties per day.

The war continued to drive rapid and continuous evolution in technologies – notably in the design and use of uninhabited systems and artificial intelligence – as well as in tactics and defence-production cycles. Ukraine has led in some aspects of defence innovation and, in June 2024, established a separate military branch for uninhabited systems. *Operation Spiderweb*, conducted on 1 June 2025, epitomised Ukraine's ingenuity. This attack on five air bases targeted Russian Long Range Aviation aircraft, and saw small quadcopters fitted with explosives launched from modified trucks that had been pre-positioned near the bases. Among the aircraft destroyed or damaged in the attacks were Tu-95MS *Bear* and Tu-22M3 *Backfire* bombers, and A-50 *Mainstay* airborne early warning and control aircraft.

Russia has quickly adopted many of the Ukrainian innovations. In November, the Unmanned Systems Forces were officially stood up. Units of this new force began forming earlier in the year and in addition to deploying across domains, it has been tasked with developing new systems and tactics. Among the areas where Russia has taken a lead is in the use of fibre-optic-guided uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs).

The demands of attritional war on materiel and manpower are also shaping and straining the economies and societies of both combatants. Russia's war effort and sanctions have pushed its civilian economy into stagnation. Defence production continues to grow, but at a declining rate. Military spending, now 40% of the federal budget, is generating growing financial distortions. To contain inflation, the Russian Central Bank has imposed the world's highest real interest rates. Despite higher taxes, Russia faces a growing budget deficit that must be financed through much higher domestic borrowing costs. Ukrainian attacks on Russia's oil infrastructure and sanctions by the United States on its two largest oil companies have exacerbated these problems by cutting into its 'petrodollar' revenue.

Ukraine faces more acute domestic constraints due to the occupation of its territory, relentless attacks on its cities and energy infrastructure, and a smaller resource base. Ukraine's defence spending reached over 20% of GDP and a major corruption scandal in November 2025, which led to the resignation of presidential chief of staff Andrii Yermak, has fuelled concerns over political cohesion.

Russia is still reluctant to call up its citizens. Apart from a single 'partial mobilisation' in September 2022, the state has exhorted and paid but not compelled its citizens to fight. Russia has nonetheless expanded recruitment through legal and administrative changes, and in April 2025 called up 160,000 conscripts – the highest number since 2011 – and amended laws to deploy active-reserve personnel. This reflects a strategy of calibrated escalation: allocating a rising share of national resources to the war while avoiding domestic destabilisation. Russian manpower also continues to be bolstered by North Korean troops.

Conversely, Ukraine's principal constraint remains manpower, despite loss ratios being markedly in Ukraine's favour. Kyiv cannot match Russia's persistently high recruitment rates and is hampered by many personnel being absent without leave. This has left sections of the forward line of troops (FLOT) thinly manned, exposing them to Russian small-unit infiltration and localised breakthroughs.

Ukraine also faces the growing threat of Russia's mid-range strike arsenal. As the immediate 'kill zone' has become saturated with small UAVs and both sides adjust tactics accordingly, Russia has increased its focus on the target-rich zone 50–200 kilometres from the FLOT and is scaling up its use of UAVs and glide bombs optimised for this range band. Given the challenging situation at the front, Ukraine has increased efforts to impose costs on Russia through a UAV-centred deep-strike campaign. In 2025, it expanded attacks on Russian petrochemical facilities, inflicting economic

damage on the country. Ukraine has also invested in developing long-range cruise missiles to broaden its offensive options.

Russia, however, has ramped up its own deep-strike effort. After targeting Ukrainian UAV production earlier in 2025, Russia focused again on the Ukrainian energy infrastructure and attacks on population centres. In countering this deep-strike threat, Ukraine achieved some successes by introducing interceptor UAVs that demonstrated a high level of effectiveness against Russian *Geran*-type one-way-attack UAVs. However, Ukraine continues to rely on a layered air-defence infrastructure that requires expensive missiles to intercept more challenging threats like ballistic missiles, and inventory depth remains a concern. In the Black Sea, Ukraine continued to limit the Russian navy's freedom to manoeuvre despite having no effective navy of its own, using uninhabited surface vessels and other systems to target Russian vessels.

Irrespective of domestic strains, as of early December, neither side appeared willing to shift their positions to a degree that could end the war. Russia signalled no willingness to compromise its goal of military and political domination of Ukraine, with President Vladimir Putin repeatedly insisting that the Ukrainian authorities were illegitimate and could not be negotiated with. Ukraine, meanwhile, refused to abandon its sovereignty over territory occupied by Russia or its demand for a security guarantee from the West to deter future Russian aggression.

Given both sides' reliance on external support for materiel, decisions taken in foreign capitals will play an important role in shaping the war's trajectory. This is perhaps most evident in Ukraine–US relations. The second Trump administration has pursued a policy of prioritising reduced US involvement and ending the war as soon as possible. Accordingly, the US conditioned equipment deliveries to Ukraine on Kyiv's willingness to engage in negotiations, with additional supplies limited to weapons sales or donations previously authorised under the Biden administration. In late November, Washington presented a 28-point peace plan to Kyiv that was reportedly drafted with Russian input. US diplomats have subsequently met with Russian and Ukrainian representatives to discuss and refine aspects of the plan. However, little progress had been made at the time of writing.

The Caucasus and Central Asia

In August 2025, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinian and Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev met at the White House, where, during a ceremony hosted by President Donald Trump, they initialled – but did not sign – the US-brokered 'Agreement on Establishment of Peace and Inter-State Relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia'.

The document, which is separate to the bilateral Armenia–Azerbaijan peace agreement that has been under negotiation for several years, states 'the need to continue further actions to achieve the signing and ultimate ratification of the agreement'. The new agreement provides a framework for a path to a settlement, with the text including mutual recognition of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, and renunciation of present and future territorial claims.

A full peace agreement and rapprochement appeared to remain some way off at the end of 2025 and faced significant hurdles, not least Azerbaijan's demand that Armenia amend its constitution to remove reference to the goal of 'reunification of the Armenian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and mountainous region of Karabakh'. Furthermore, cross-border fire and other small-scale security incidents occurred throughout 2025, highlighting the tension between the two countries.

Equally significant for the region were agreements that Aliyev and Pashinian signed with Trump to jointly pursue trade and economic opportunities, including a proposed 43 km transit corridor that would run through Armenian territory and connect Azerbaijan to its Nakhchivan exclave. The corridor is set to be named the Trump Route for International Peace and Prosperity and will facilitate trade through the region, bypassing Russia on its way to Europe. Following the meeting, the US also lifted restrictions on military cooperation with Azerbaijan.

The symbolism of the location of the ceremony and that the two sides were signing a US-brokered agreement underscored Russia's declining influence in the Caucasus, as well as the wider geopolitical realignment taking place there, which is seeing countries foster greater ties with regional and extra-regional actors.

In January 2025, Armenia continued to broaden its sources of defence materiel and ordered *Trajan* 155mm towed artillery from Larsen & Toubro

and KNDS France. In April, Armenia's armed forces conducted a joint exercise with their Iranian counterparts; the two-day event took place along their 44 km border and represented the first time the two countries had deployed forces on each other's territory. In August, Armenian personnel took part in *Eagle Partner* 2025, a peacekeeping-focused joint exercise that was held in Armenia with elements from US Army Europe and Africa and the Kansas National Guard. Armenia also signalled its intention to build relations with Turkiye.

European concerns over democratic backsliding in Georgia and claims that Russian entities were using the country to avoid sanctions have cooled relations with NATO and the European Union, and the latter sought to impose further restrictions on Georgia – an effort ultimately vetoed by Slovakia and Hungary.

While the US–Georgia *Noble Partner* exercise continued to be suspended, the Georgian military and US Army Europe and Africa co-led the *Agile Spirit* 2025 exercise, which was held in August across Georgia and Turkiye and included units from eight other countries. The exercise featured brigade-level command post operations, live-fire events, medical evacuation drills, port operations and a joint forcible airborne entry. In October, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkiye held bilateral and trilateral defence meetings focused on the use of UAVs, military information and communication technology, cyber defence and military-technical collaboration, among other topics.

Azerbaijan has continued to foster military ties with a range of countries. Its special forces (SF) conducted joint drills with Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces in May at the *Araz* 2025 exercises and hosted SF elements from the United Arab Emirates for the *Indestructible Partnership* 2025 exercise in August.

At Azerbaijan's Victory Day parade in November, Aliyev was joined by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, and Pakistan's Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif. The three countries have developed close military-industry ties in recent years and have also conducted joint exercises. Azerbaijan's armed forces revealed a range of new equipment, both imports and domestically developed systems. Among the platforms paraded and on display were the Rafael *Ice Breaker* cruise missile, Elbit Systems PULS multiple rocket launchers mounted on Tatra trucks, and CASIC HQ-9BE air-defence systems. The event included a fly-by of four single-seat and one twin-seat CAC/PAC JF-17 *Thunder* aircraft.

Central Asian armed forces undertook a range of joint exercises in 2025, including under the banner of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). In October, three CSTO exercises were held concurrently in Tajikistan: *Indestructible Brotherhood* 2025, a peacekeeping-focused event; *Barrier* 2025, focused on nuclear, biological and chemical protection and medical support; and *Commonwealth-Anti-Terror* 2025. Joining the Tajik forces were personnel from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Also in October, Uzbekistan hosted *Unity* 2025 (*Birlik* 2025), which included units from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, while Turkmenistan attended in a monitoring capacity. The exercise serials were intended to improve interoperability, and included counter-terrorism drills, tactical coordination and combat readiness training, as well as urban warfare, reconnaissance and joint air-ground operations.

Moldova and Belarus

Moldova's Military Strategy 2025–35 was approved in October, one month after the pro-European Party of Action and Solidarity achieved a majority in parliamentary elections. The strategy commits Moldova to spend 1% of GDP on defence by 2035. NATO and the EU continue to help Moldova build its defence capabilities, and in April 2025, the European Commission adopted a EUR60 million (USD67.8m) package under the European Peace Facility. Of the total, EUR20m (USD22.6m) was earmarked for short-range surface-to-air missile systems, with the remaining EUR40m allocated to funding high-mobility tactical vehicles and air-defence related command-and-control systems.

Belarus remained a steadfast supporter of Russia in its war in Ukraine, hosting Russian forces, providing training facilities and acting as a staging ground for troops and materiel. The country's defence-industrial base continued to supply Russia with equipment, ammunition and defence-related components.

Belarus also participated in the Russia-led *Zapad* 2025 exercise. Speaking at an international conference in Minsk in late October, Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka said that Russia had stored nuclear weapons in Belarus and claimed that *Oreshnik* intermediate-range ballistic missiles had also been deployed to the country.

The rise of one-way attack UAVs

Over the course of Russia's war against Ukraine, one-way attack uninhabited aerial vehicles (OWA-UAVs) have undergone a transformation. Initially regarded as a fringe capability, these systems have now entered the mainstream, with many countries seeking to integrate them into their armed forces and also develop means of countering them.

OWA-UAVs are relatively simple and affordable; they carry a warhead and are intended to directly strike the target. Guidance is usually provided by satellite navigation, enabling pre-selected static targets to be engaged in an automated manner. This distinguishes OWA-UAVs from loitering munitions, which typically are reliant on a radio-frequency datalink transmitting information from onboard sensors to an operator. Unlike loitering munitions, most OWA-UAVs cannot be employed against moving targets or be re-tasked to engage new targets. Their range, however, is considerably greater. Whereas most loitering munitions are constrained by a communications range of only a few dozen kilometres, OWA-UAVs are limited only by fuel or battery capacity, with some piston-engine designs able to reach up to 2,000 kilometres.

The first large scale use of OWA-UAVs occurred in the Middle East, with Iran and allied non-state actors. Some attacks, like the 2019 strikes against Saudi Aramco facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, featured the use of *Shahed*-131s, demonstrating that these simple and inexpensive systems could achieve notable effect. At the same time, however, they continued to be perceived as a 'poor man's cruise missile' and as an asymmetric capability that Iran and its proxies employed alongside missiles to compensate for their lack of conventional airpower.

This perception began to shift following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With neither side able to achieve air superiority, along with limitations on Russia's ability to use its airpower for deep strikes, both Ukraine and Russia turned to OWA-UAVs. Ukraine initially modified commercially available surveying UAVs but soon began adopting a wide range of domestic and foreign designs. Russia turned to Iran, acquiring *Shahed*-131 and *Shahed*-136 systems and arranging the transfer of technology for the local production of the latter under the designation *Geran*-2.

Three years into the war, both sides remained committed to the OWA-UAV concept and have made such systems a key element of their respective deep-strike campaigns. Ukraine has employed them against military production facilities and industrial bottlenecks, as well as in a targeting Russian petrochemical facilities. Russia has established at least two production lines for the *Geran*-2, enabling an output of up to 2,700 units per month and the launch of single attack waves involving hundreds of UAVs.

The war has not only driven mass production of OWA systems but also stimulated innovations in underlying technologies and in tactics, techniques and procedures. Ukraine has become adept at complex mission planning and integrating intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, enabling its relatively low-survivability OWA-UAVs to exploit gaps in Russian sensor and air-defence coverage and reach their targets. Russia is continuously refining *Geran*-2 operations by varying flight altitudes and speeds, conducting combined strikes with ballistic and cruise missiles, and fielding highly affordable decoys used en masse alongside *Geran*-2s.

On a technical level, the war has spurred both Russian and Ukrainian innovation. These include improved jamming-resistant global navigation satellite system antennas, low-bandwidth datalinks using civilian mobile-phone networks, mesh networks to enable communication between platforms and jamming-resistant visual navigation systems. In the longer term, automation, artificial intelligence and new forms of beyond-line-of-sight communications are likely to further enhance the effectiveness of OWA-UAVs. To improve survivability, both Russia and Ukraine, as well as a range of other countries, have introduced faster jet-engine-powered OWA-UAVs that increasingly blur their distinction with cruise missiles.

Beyond Ukraine, many militaries, including NATO members, are showing interest in acquiring OWA-UAVs as a means of achieving affordable mass and in employing them alongside more capable weapons. Companies in the United States have replicated Iranian designs such as the *Shahed*-136, and those in the United States and Europe are actively exploring low-cost cruise-missile concepts. The relatively low financial and technological barriers to developing OWA-UAVs have also enabled new players to enter the market.

Apart from their offensive value, these systems also create defensive challenges. Many legacy air-defence systems can counter OWA-UAVs but are not available in sufficient numbers to provide acceptable protection. In many cases, their interceptor missiles were designed for more capable threats, making them too costly and too slow to produce for sustained defence against OWA-UAVs. Inside and outside Ukraine, companies are testing a range of potential approaches, including automated gun turrets, interceptor UAVs and low-cost surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles. Ukraine has had success against *Geran*-2s with several novel counter-UAV measures, including acoustic-detection networks, mobile firing teams using machine guns mounted on pickup trucks and, more recently, interceptor UAVs.

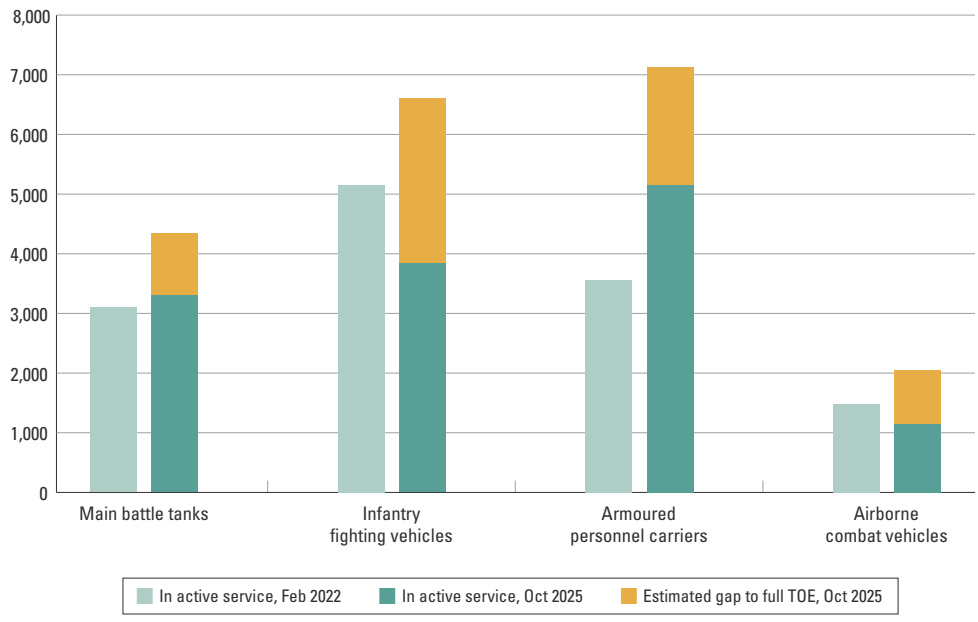
Figure 17 Russia: force-structure expansion and estimated equipment shortfalls, 2022–25

Since 2022, the Russian military has undergone a substantial structural expansion. This reflects Moscow's intent to reconstitute a force fit for large-scale warfighting. Many of the newly designated divisions remain closer to reinforced brigades in size and composition. Most formations mobilised in 2022 are not fully mechanised and rarely armoured, relying on light vehicles, towed artillery and infantry-heavy compositions. Nevertheless, they appear to have sufficient artillery and personnel to function either as line combat elements or dedicated reserves supporting more mechanised units. The level of under-equipping across these forces is uneven but does not prevent formations from continuing gradual but costly offensives. Given current industrial output, most structural shortfalls could be closed by 2030 within the existing order of battle, yielding a force that is broader and tactically adaptable, yet constrained in quality and in its ability to sustain attritional warfare on the scale of the war in Ukraine. Russia's overall effectiveness will depend on to what extent its military can translate its wartime innovations in uninhabited aerial vehicles, electronic warfare and decentralised command into a coherent, modernised way of fighting.

Russian force-structure expansion: manoeuvre units, Feb 2022 and Oct 2025

	Pre-full-scale invasion	As of October 2025
Tank battalions	92	140
Armoured infantry battalions	166	213
Mechanised infantry battalions	39	78
Airborne and air assault battalions	39	54
Naval infantry battalions	18	18
Mobilised battalions	n.a.	234

Estimated equipment holdings and gaps to Table of Organisation and Equipment (TOE)* requirements, 2022–25



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Notes: Data estimate as of early October 2025. Mobilised battalions are almost entirely non-mechanised, consisting of a combination of motorised and infantry-based units for combat or troop reserve. *TOE specifies required equipment numbers and staffing levels for each type of unit as per doctrine. The indicated gap reflects the difference between estimated accumulated holdings and the standard nominal Russian requirements needed for manoeuvre units to reach full strength. Includes equipment deployed, in reserve, used for training, in maintenance and undergoing repairs.
Source: IISS analysis

Russian Ground Forces

Russia's ground forces have experienced significant battlefield losses in Ukraine but have been able to adapt and regenerate. Through sustained recruitment, the institutionalisation of uninhabited systems and external support, Russia has maintained enough manpower and capability to pursue offensive operations in Ukraine.

Despite the major losses Russia has incurred in Ukraine, recruitment has exceeded prior targets, with approximately 32,000–35,000 personnel being recruited on average per month in 2025, putting the country on track to surpass the 2025 target of about 343,000 new personnel. From the initial 200,000 troops that Russia had in early February 2022, somewhere between 600,000 and 700,000 were deployed in or near Ukraine as of early September 2025. Overall, Russia has been able to achieve moderate personnel growth, though this margin is small and likely can only be maintained if lucrative incentives continue. Reports suggest that the quality of new recruits is low, but Moscow has deemed the standard sufficient to pursue its immediate war goals. Russia, therefore, may have sufficient personnel to sustain its offensive posture, rotate units, create operational reserves, and possibly open and expand new fronts. Moscow may also have the resources to shift towards a defensive posture to consolidate occupied territory.

Despite Russia's net surplus of personnel, its reorganisation of brigades into divisions has slowed, likely due to equipment constraints. In 2025, Russia began transitioning naval infantry brigades into divisions, while the Pechenga-based 200th Motor Rifle Brigade was reorganised into the 71st Motor Rifle Division.

UAVs continue to shape the structure and operations of the Russian ground forces. In June, Russia formally created the Unmanned Systems Forces as a distinct branch and has begun to institutionalise lessons learned for supporting ground assaults and long-range strikes, though it is yet to be fully formed. According to Ukraine, Russia aims to have up to 210,000 personnel serving as part of the Unmanned Systems Forces within a total of 277 unmanned units of various sizes by 2030. A significant development in furthering UAV integration has been the creation of the Rubicon Centre in August 2024 as a hub for expertise, innovation and field-testing of UAVs of various sizes. It has also formed combat units for every operational grouping since late 2024 which, with support from Russian Aerospace Forces' (VKS) glide bombs, have been instrumental in interdicting and degrading Ukrainian offensives, rotations and resupply. Combined with infiltration groups to exploit front-line gaps, Russian forces have been able to gradually form pockets at multiple sectors, most notably at Pokrovsk. Although this has been slow-paced, these could potentially make future Russian offensives more effective and sustainable, and showcases a major improvement of reconnaissance-strike capabilities as well as ground-forces tactics.

Despite heavy equipment losses and previous inefficiencies in force employment, Russian ground forces have adapted to enable them to continue their offensive posture, retaining their ability to place pressure on Ukrainian units. From early 2025 to mid-2025, Russian forces were able to reconstitute at a higher rate than was previously the case due to force-employment adaptations that allowed the build-up of sufficient combat power for renewed offensives going into 2026. Equipment gaps still exist, most notably with armoured fighting vehicles, leading to stopgap measures such as the use of motorcycles to keep units motorised. Overall, the Russian defence industry has been resilient and able to ramp up production, albeit not without problems. While production levels are not enough to outpace previous loss rates, they are adequate if pauses for refitting are possible. Russia continues to refurbish Soviet legacy stocks albeit at a diminished rate, with fewer units remaining and many likely to be in deteriorated condition.

North Korea remains an important supplier of arms to Russia, continuing to provide artillery munitions, and in late 2024 delivering M-1989 *Koksan* 170mm self-propelled artillery systems and M-1991 240mm multiple-rocket launchers. This has helped support Russia's reconstitution efforts and reduced pressure on its defence industry. In terms of direct involvement, North Korea has sustained its deployment of light-infantry and artillery units to assist Russian forces around Kursk and possibly in other areas. Ukrainian reports suggest that North Korea may send armoured vehicles, including tanks, to Russia in the near future, highlighting Pyongyang's potential willingness to further support Russia's war effort.

Table 4 Ukraine: defence-industrial cooperation with European companies since 2022

Since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, ties between the Ukrainian defence industry and its European counterparts have deepened across maintenance, production and technology transfer. In 2022, European companies needed to quickly refurbish equipment from their stocks or those of their countries' armed forces in order to deliver resources to Ukraine. As stockpiles of transferable equipment have depleted, European companies have turned to other arrangements to maintain their systems in Ukrainian service, establishing a presence in the country. The United Kingdom's BAE Systems established a local entity in 2023, followed by Franco-German land-systems manufacturer KNDS in late 2024, Portuguese uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV) manufacturer Tekever in early 2025 and Danish radar company Terma in September 2025. Others, such as Turkiye's Baykar and Poland's WB Group, had established a footprint in Ukraine as early as 2019.

An alternative approach has involved forming a joint venture with a Ukrainian company, typically one part of the state-owned conglomerate Ukrainian Defense Industry (UDI). Germany's Rheinmetall adopted this model in mid-2023. Beyond the maintenance of their equipment in Ukrainian service, European

Selected European defence-company agreements* with Ukrainian companies since 2022

Date		Country	Company	Type
Oct	2022	Czech Republic	Inter-Governmental Defence Cooperation Agency (AMOS)	Land, Munitions
Apr	2023	Poland	MESKO	Land
			ZM Bumar-Labedy	Land
May		Germany	Rheinmetall	Land
		Croatia	DOK-ING	Land, Uninhabited systems
Jun		Slovakia	KONSTRUKTA-Defence	Land
Aug		UK	BAE Systems	Land
Dec		Estonia	Milrem Robotics	Land, Uninhabited systems
Jan		Lithuania	NT Service	Defence electronics
			RSI Europe	Defence electronics
			DMEXS	Other
			Brolis Semiconductors	Defence electronics
		Latvia	Latvian Federation of Security and Defence Industries	Land, Maritime, Uninhabited systems
		Estonia	Estonian Defence and Aerospace Industry Association	Defence electronics, Uninhabited systems
Feb	2024	Germany	Dynamit Nobel	Small arms and ammunition
			Rheinmetall	Munitions
			MBDA Deutschland	Munitions
		Czech Republic	Ceská zbrojovka (CZ)	Small arms and ammunition
		Bulgaria	Terem	Uninhabited systems
Jun		France	Thales**	Uninhabited systems
			Thales***	Defence electronics
			GICAT	Uninhabited systems
			Hexadrone	Uninhabited systems
			Arquus	Land
			Exail	Defence electronics
Jul		Czech Republic	Sellier & Bellot	Small arms and ammunition
Aug		Norway, Finland	Nammo	Munitions, Small arms and ammunition
Oct		France, Germany	KNDS	Land
		Czech Republic	Excalibur Army	Munitions

Air · Defence electronics · Land · Maritime · Munitions · Small arms and ammunition · Uninhabited systems · Other

*Includes memoranda of understanding, letters of intent, agreements to cooperate, joint ventures, production under licence, and establishment of subsidiaries. **Agreement with FRDM Group. ***Agreement with UDI. †Rocket-fuel production.

Russian Navy

The main deterrent and combat capability of the Russian Navy continues to reside in its nuclear-powered submarine force. This is also reflected in the continuing investment in this arm of Moscow's naval power. In December 2024, the service commissioned the fourth *Yasen*-M (Project 08851) nuclear-powered guided-missile submarine (SSGN), and in July 2025, a fifth *Borey*-A (Project 955A) nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN). The service also commissioned in June 2025 what is thought to be the last of six *Varshavyanka* (Project 06363 (*Improved Kilo*)) submarines for the Pacific Fleet. While posing a significant anti-submarine warfare challenge, the

companies have ambitions to establish production inside the country for the long term. Whether the war continues at its current intensity or a ceasefire is established, an independent Ukraine will likely maintain a high level of defence spending in the future, making it a lucrative market.

A third type of cooperation has also emerged since at least late 2024, involving agreements for European companies to produce Ukrainian technology for sale in both their domestic and foreign markets. Considering Ukraine's development of effective UAV capabilities, most of this activity has related to this technological area. For example, Finland's Summa Defence established the Summa Drones joint venture with four Ukrainian companies in late 2024, with production beginning in early 2025. Moreover, Ukraine's Skyeton concluded a joint-venture agreement in mid-2025 with the UK's Prevail Partners to produce the former's *Raybird* in the UK. Manufacturing these systems outside Ukraine creates extra production capacity to support Kyiv's war effort, while also supporting the longer-term economic viability of the country's defence-industrial base. For European firms, partnering with Ukrainian companies and their battle-tested designs now may prove more advantageous than competing against them in the future.

Oct	Lithuania	government-to-government (G2G)	
	Slovakia	Way Industries	
Nov	Belgium	Thales Belgium	
	Finland	Summa Defence	
Jan 2025	Germany	KNDS Deutschland	
Feb	Poland	PGZ	
	Czech Republic	VOP CZ	
	Denmark	Weibel Scientific	
	France	Thales International	
	Germany	ARX Robotics	
Mar	Sweden	Saab	
	Finland	Summa Defence	
Apr	Portugal	Tekever	
May	Germany	Rheinmetall	
	Spain	EM&E Group	
		Tecnova SL	
	Belgium	KNDS Belgium	
Jun	Norway	Kongsberg	
	France Germany Spain	Airbus	
Jul	UK	Prevail Partners	
	Italy	Federation of Italian Companies for Aviation, Defence and Security (AIAD)	
		Iveco Defence Vehicles	
Aug	Lithuania	G2G	n.k.
Sep	Denmark	Danish subsidiary of Ukrainian company Fire Point	†
	UK	G2G	
		Pearson Engineering	
	Denmark	Terma	
	UK	Eagle Eye Innovations; Digital Concepts Engineering	

Production of Ukrainian equipment outside Ukraine

©IISS

Source: IISS analysis

number of the newest nuclear-powered platforms remains low by historic standards, as is the production rate of new boats. This raises questions over whether Moscow will be able to maintain the size of its nuclear-powered submarine force as other platforms age and become more difficult to maintain. Nevertheless, the new vessels are potent platforms for, respectively, long-range conventional and nuclear strike missions.

In November 2025, Russia finally conducted the 'launch' roll-out of the submarine *Khabarovsk* at the Sevmash shipyard. The vessel, designed principally to host the *Poseidon*/*Status*-6 (*Kanyon*) nuclear-powered and potentially nuclear-armed

extra-large uninhabited underwater vehicle, is years late in construction. It will likely be some time before it enters service, and even longer for the expected follow-on submarines. Nevertheless, the event was a notable milestone in Russia's effort to create a significant new arm to its strategic nuclear forces. The precise state of development of *Poseidon* itself remains uncertain, but President Vladimir Putin announced a major step in its test programme in October – a successful submarine launch of the weapon that also tested its nuclear power unit.

Perceptions of Russian Navy capabilities and their limits continue to be dominated by the poor performance and setbacks of Russia's Black Sea Fleet, which continued to face attacks from Ukraine through its chiefly unconventional naval tactics. These have involved a combination of uninhabited systems, missiles and special forces. There have been reports of Russia beginning to field its own uninhabited naval capabilities as it has sought to counter the threat from Ukraine. Russia's hybrid activities at sea have also been of great significance, notably in the Baltic Sea and other northern waters. This has included the suspected use of 'shadow fleet' vessels, including as mother ships for UAV incursions into NATO airspace.

President Putin appears still to regard the navy as a major pillar of Russia's great-power status. In April, he pledged a major ten-year programme of warship construction, although the country's ability to sustain that may be open to doubt. The navy's Northern and Pacific fleets continued to undertake high-profile exercises, including exercise *July Storm*, as well as focusing on demonstrating the service's ability to project naval power. This activity included the latest round of joint drills with China's People's Liberation Army Navy. At the same time, the navy has struggled to maintain its presence in the Mediterranean Sea, given the uncertainty over the status of its foothold at the port of Tartus in Syria.

Recent Russian naval deployments have tended increasingly to involve a mixture of more modern (but relatively small) surface units as well as legacy (but sometimes modernised) Soviet-era platforms that have, up to now, been the mainstay of its blue-water operations. However, even more so than in the case of submarines, the arrival of new units has tended to be slow or limited to small missile-armed corvettes or patrol ships. Three of the latter were inducted into service in August 2025 – one *Karakurt* (Project 22800 (*Uragan*)) and one *Buyan*-M (Project 21631 (*Sviyazhsk*)) corvette and a Project 22160 (*Bykov*) patrol ship.

In September 2025, the navy also commissioned the first of two armed Project 23550 icebreaker patrol ships, the *Ivan Pananin*, a significant capability step as Moscow continued to boost its capacity for ice-capable operations.

Another notable development was the emergence in August 2025 of the *Orlan* (project 11442 (*Kirov I*)) very-large nuclear-powered cruiser *Admiral Nakhimov* on sea trials, which had spent many years in refit and under modernisation. The vessel had not been to sea since 1997, and it is unclear when the ship will become operational again. The *Admiral Nakhimov* is set to take the place of its long-serving sister ship *Pyotr Velikiy* as Northern Fleet flagship. The latter is expected to be decommissioned and possibly scrapped rather than undergo modernisation, given the time and resources that would require. Moreover, its recent combat experience has increased doubts about the future operational value of even modernised major legacy units such as these.

Speculation continued around the fate of Russia's sole aircraft carrier, the *Admiral Kuznetsov*, which has been undergoing its own lengthy and somewhat accident-prone refit. Rumours gained ground that the vessel will not return to sea and may be scrapped. Even if work on the ship continues, reviving a genuine operational carrier capability would take years given the need also to regenerate its air wing.

Russian Aerospace Forces

The Russian Aerospace Forces (VKS) continued to focus on the war in Ukraine throughout 2025. The service's extended involvement in a campaign that has lasted years, rather than the days planned, has strained air and ground crews and contributed to wear and tear on combat aircraft. Production rates for key operational types have, for the most part, kept pace with aircraft losses, although the situation remains unclear for attack helicopters.

The war has exposed capability gaps, a lack of inventory depth, and training and operational weaknesses within the air force, measured by its own standards and against its own operational doctrine. It has failed to achieve air superiority against a numerically inferior opponent, thus greatly limiting its ability to operate within Ukrainian airspace. Its air-base protection has proven inadequate on numerous occasions, most notably with the loss of

at least eight Tupolev Tu-95MS *Bear* H mod bomber aircraft as a result of Ukraine's *Operation Spiderweb*.

Research and development programmes have slowed due to the prioritisation of immediate combat needs. Intended to be the air force's premier next-generation combat aircraft, the Sukhoi Su-57 *Felon* has been introduced at a pace far behind the original schedule. Production of the Su-35 *Flanker* M, a variant of the *Flanker* meant originally only for export, continued for the air force. Aircraft manufacture covered for combat losses in Ukraine, as well as likely re-equipping units that might have initially been expecting the Su-57. The VKS has tested the Su-57 in Ukrainian operations but only on a handful of occasions.

Russia has employed tactical aviation predominantly in small strike packages, with the Sukhoi Su-34 *Fullback* used as the main ground-attack aircraft. Loss rates of this type have been considerably reduced by the introduction of glide-bomb kits, enabling the aircraft to be operated within Russian-controlled airspace. Glide bombs, based on Russian propaganda footage and reported production numbers, are the primary weapon the Su-34 delivers in attacks on Ukraine.

More advanced tactical weapons have been operationally tested by the VKS, most notably the Raduga Kh-69 air-launched land-attack cruise missile. This 400–500 kilometre-range cruise missile was designed to fit within the main weapon bay of the Su-57, but it also potentially represents an eventual successor to the Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*) family of air-to-surface weapons. In the air-to-air arena, the Vympel R-77M (RS-AA-12C *Adder*) medium-range missile also appeared to be fielded in Ukrainian operations. Imagery of the long-in-development weapon fitted to an operational Su-35 surfaced in 2025.

The VKS also continues, albeit gradually, to work on recapitalising its long-range bomber fleets. Upgraded and new-build versions of the Tupolev Tu-160 *Blackjack*, as of late 2025, may have been supplied to the air force, potentially one of the former and two of the latter. Under a 2018 contract, ten new-build Tu-160s are meant to be delivered to the air force by 2027. The air force's PAK DA programme for a next-generation low-observable bomber also continues to be delayed. The first flight of the Tupolev design was originally scheduled for 2023, but this is now expected to occur toward the end of the decade.

In response to substantial attack-helicopter losses in Ukraine, the air force initially looked to provide greater survivability with the introduction of the Kh-39 LMUR electro-optically guided missile. This offered a greater range than helicopter weapons already in service. The air force is also now exploring longer-term ambitions with the PAK AA project for a future combat helicopter. The Kamov Ka-52 *Hokum* and the Mil Mi-28 *Havoc* both originated from Soviet requirements in the late 1970s.

Russia's aerospace industry has largely been able to meet the VKS's needs for its participation in the war in Ukraine. Industry's challenge, as is apparent with the production of the Su-57, continues to be in the development and series manufacture of the next generation of designs.

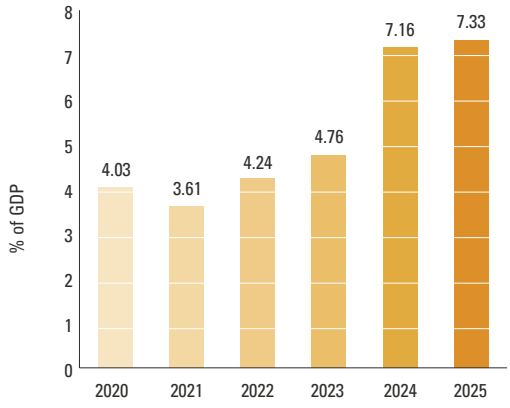
RUSSIA: DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Macroeconomics

In 2025, Russia's economy continued to withstand the pressures brought by its war in Ukraine, as prolonged military spending and increased arms production drove inflation and distorted economic growth. Aiding this was the central bank's successful navigation of competing pressures to ensure funding for the war effort. After steadily raising the interest rate to 21% in October 2024 to cool the overheating economy, the central bank was then able to reduce it in stages to 18% by July 2025 and 16.5% by October. According to the bank, annual inflation fell to about 8% by October, down from 9.26% at the end of 2024, with a 2026 forecast of 4%, year-on-year. The Ministry of Economic Development subsequently revised its economic forecast in September, estimating GDP growth of 1.3% for 2026, up from its previous estimate of just 1%.

Despite these modest improvements, however, significant pressures remain. With high labour costs contributing to high inflation, unemployment levels are forecast to remain at near-record lows, rising only slightly to 2.5% for 2026 from a low of 2.2% in 2025. Exacerbated by a poor harvest, food prices also rose throughout the year, prompting lawmakers to discuss price controls. In addition, many regions experienced fuel shortages, with still-high interest rates leading to higher debt repayments across the economy. These include civilian sectors, such as construction, but also

▲ Figure 18 **Russia: defence expenditure** as % of GDP



Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

critical industries, such as metal production and the defence industry. Sergei Chemezov, the chief of the state defence conglomerate Rostec, blamed high rates and liquidity shortages for freezing projects and cutbacks in innovation.

Compounding monetary issues, falling oil prices and reduced revenues have complicated the budget drafting process, with the Ministry of Finance amending the 2025 budget twice. This saw reduced revenues, slightly increased spending and a larger deficit, which reached 1.9% of GDP by the end of October. Though still very low by international standards, it is high for a government long committed to maintaining a balanced budget.

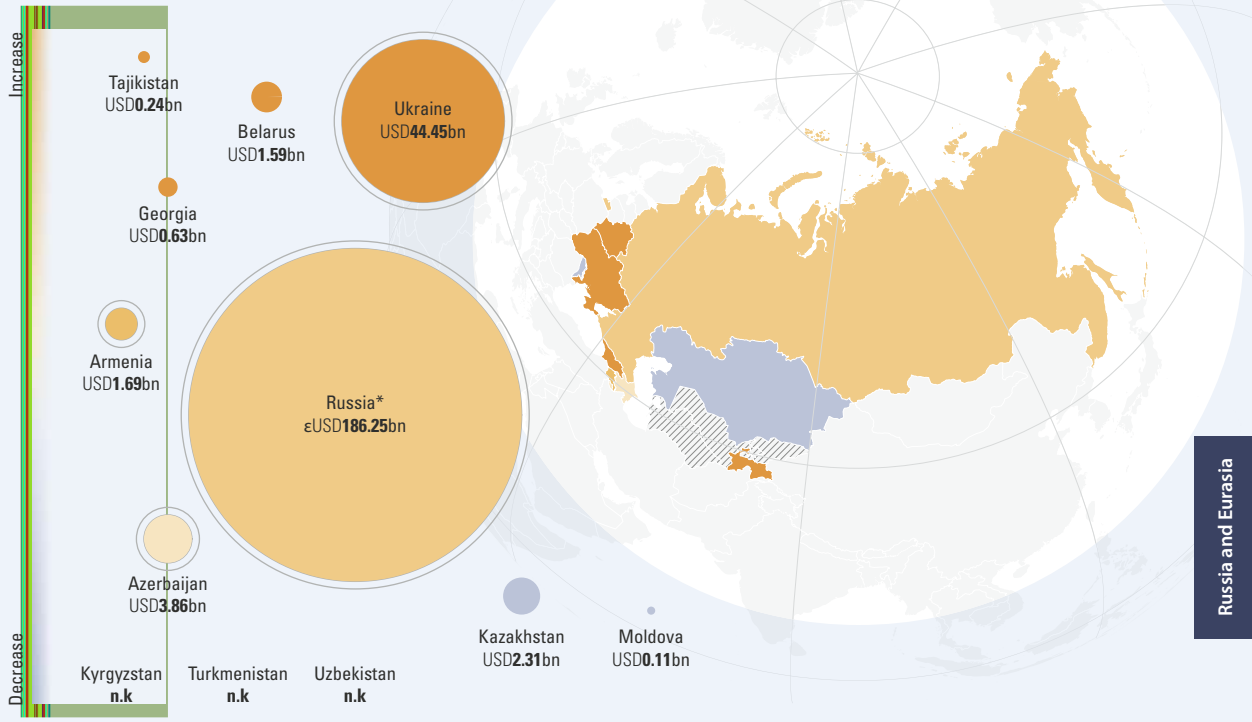
Defence spending

Estimating Russian defence spending became more difficult after February 2022, with Moscow censoring information related to defence spending and other war costs, classifying detailed budget reports and referring only to top-level revenues and total spending. However, available sources still enable broad estimates of Russia's military spending. Accordingly, *The Military Balance* estimates that from 2022 to 2025, total spending as a share of GDP increased from 4.24% to 7.33%. The 2025 budget was twice amended, but with only modest increases in military spending compared to previous years. The FY26 budget of RUB12.9 trillion (USD140.4 billion) includes a modest decline in military spending and in its share of GDP, though mid-year increases are possible. Under the NATO definition of military expenditure, Russia's spending increased to an estimated RUB15.1trn (USD164.3bn), a decline of over 9.8% in real terms from the FY25 amended budget. This also reduces Russia's defence spending to 6.55% of GDP in 2026 however in-year revisions are common.

This reduction in spending does not necessarily imply fiscal unsustainability; rather it reflects wider efforts within the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to reform its financial management. As such, by reducing waste and increasing cost effectiveness, the MoD has been able to use its financial resources more effectively, thereby permitting a reduction in spending while maintaining output levels. In addition, throughout 2025, costly equipment such as armoured vehicles has played a more limited role in the war. Instead, simpler, much cheaper transport equipment such as motorbikes, quadbikes and buggies, almost all suspected of being imported from China, have seen greater use. This, along with the use of many relatively inexpensive uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs), also helps to explain the reduced military spending in the 2026 budget without a corresponding decline in military capability.

Yet, Russia's official 'defence spending' figures are likely to undercount the true spend on its war in Ukraine, with the government increasingly hiding associated costs in other budget chapters. For example, the federal budget's 'national defence' chapter includes the basic pay of service personnel and civilians employed by the MoD. However, the enlarged volume of increasingly large one-off payments to newly mobilised troops, and those signing up to contracts, are classed as 'social payments' and are thus covered by the 'social policy' budget chapter. So too are compensation payments to the families of those killed and seriously wounded in the war.

In addition to federal funding, the regions, republics and other 'subjects of the federation' make their own contributions to the war effort. These include payments to those embarking on military service and compensation to families, and also bonuses for combat-related achievements, such as serving at the front for an extended period. Although the rates of payment offered by different administrative areas are known, the total amount of money paid out from local budgets is not. Neither are the contributions to the cost of personal equipment and other support paid for by large companies; therefore, estimates here are unlikely to cover all direct spending on the war.



Map illustrating 2025 planned defence-spending levels (in USDbn at market exchange rates), as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025. Actual spending changes prior to 2024, and projected spending levels post-2025, are not reflected. Excludes US Foreign Military Financing.

*Total defence expenditure (in line with NATO definition)

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▲ Map 3 **Russia and Eurasia: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

Defence industry

Russia's defence industry continued to support Moscow's war effort in 2025, consolidating progress made by previous reorganisations. Initial expectations of a quick campaign in Ukraine left Russia's military-industrial complex unprepared for a protracted conflict, leading to reports of poor-quality equipment and underprepared units. Numerous stopgap measures, such as sourcing lethal equipment from Iran and North Korea, as well as components from China, helped ensure the increased supply. Additionally, Russia's defence industry was able to refurbish stockpiles of legacy equipment, while also hiring more staff and increasing shift patterns. Rostec, which claims to supply 80% of the arms and munitions used in the war, is reported to have increased its personnel by more than 100,000 since early 2022.

However, the protracted conflict also prompted wider organisational reforms, including the creation of the Military-Industrial Commission (MIC), which monitors orders and logistics, the consolidation of various state enterprises and the formation of Tecmash – a specialised holding company for Rostec. New appointees were also introduced as President Vladimir Putin sought to drive change within the sector. As a result, Russia has successfully managed to boost priority areas, such as ammunition production, and sustained its war effort, though loss-making areas such as shipbuilding and space launches received little support.

In June, Putin convened a meeting to discuss the basic parameters of the new state armament programme 2027–36, during which he focused on the need for a comprehensive air-defence system, space forces and UAVs of all types, with a full account of lessons learned during the war. For the

Table 5 **Russia: military expenditure, 2018–26,** trillion roubles (current prices)

Year	'National Defence'		Total military expenditure[1]		
	RUB (trn)	% of GDP	RUB (trn)	% of GDP	% change real terms
2026	12.930	5.59	15.130	6.55	-9.8
2025[AB]	13.500	6.34	ε15.600	7.33	+3.0
2024	11.600	5.77	ε14.400	7.16	+56.9
2023	6.407	3.63	ε8.400	4.76	+17.0
2022	5.110	3.26	6.648	4.24	+15.8
2021	3.573	2.65	4.859	3.61	-5.2
2020	3.169	2.94	4.335	4.03	+2.1
2019	2.997	2.73	4.209	3.84	+3.8
2018	2.827	2.72	3.928	3.78	-3.6

AB = Amended Budget.
[1]According to NATO definition.
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP and deflator data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025

first time, an armament programme will have a section on artificial intelligence. At the same time, the state programme 'Development of the defence industry complex' was prolonged to 2036 to match the terminal year of the new State Programme of Armament. A month earlier, the Plan of Defence was extended by two years to 2027.

Industry oversight

Russia's defence industry saw few changes in leadership in 2025, suggesting a general satisfaction with previous reforms. Following Putin's 2024 re-election, the economist Andrei Belousov was appointed the minister of defence, while finance specialist Leonid Gornin became one of two first deputies. After overseeing considerable financial reforms, both remained in position in 2025.

Industry Minister Denis Manturov is also actively involved with military production with the MIC. Usually outside of public view, the MIC plays a strong coordinating role across government. Indeed, the commission is linked to the Department of the Military-Industrial Complex of the Presidential Apparatus by Aleksandr Dyumin, who heads the department and is also deputy chair of the MIC. Putin formally remains MIC chair, but rarely personally chairs meetings. The Coordination Council for monitoring orders and logistics for supplying the war, created in late 2022 and chaired by Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin, now rarely meets, suggesting that the MIC has fully superseded its role.

The defence industry also had limited organisational changes, the most significant being the ongoing reorganisation of the state corporation Roscosmos. This saw new leadership in an attempt to revive the rather dormant Russian space programme. Since February 2025, its general director has been Dmitrii Bakanov, previously a deputy minister of transport, replacing Yuri Borisov, a former deputy minister of defence. Many leading personnel have been replaced since Bakanov's appointment.

Arms exports

Since Russia launched its full-scale invasion in 2022 and the resultant imposition of sanctions, Russian arms-export contracts and the volume of sales have been classified. Rosoboronexport reduced its participation in international defence events but has been more active again since 2024, especially in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Its promotion activities have emphasised that its equipment is battle-proven. At the end of 2023, Rosoboronexport Director General Aleksandr Mikheev claimed that it had a USD55bn portfolio of export orders – the same figure he gave in October 2024. But by the end of the year, this was revised upwards to USD57bn and by early February 2025, to over USD60bn. In August 2025, the director of the Moscow Centre for the Analysis of the World's Arms Trade, Igor Korotchenko, said that although information on Russia's export contracts was classified, he could say that Russia was still comfortably the world's second-largest exporter.

With enlarged production capacities, manufacturers have become more active in pursuing export orders, promoted by state subsidies to support research and development, the modernisation of systems and the development of after-sales service provision for customers. The delivery of two *Talwar*-class (Project 11356) frigates to India attracted considerable publicity. Initially slated for delivery to the Russian navy, the vessels could not be completed because the engines were to be built in Ukraine. In June 2025, it was also announced that India will finally receive the last two regiments-worth of S-400 air-defence systems in 2026 and 2027 under a 2018 contract, with the first three delivered earlier. In addition to established markets, Russia remained active in promoting exports to Indonesia and completed the building of an ammunition factory in Venezuela.

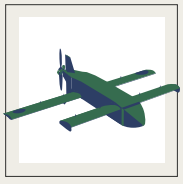
Figure 19 **Russia and Eurasia: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

RUSSIAN DEFENCE INDUSTRY'S FINANCIAL STRUGGLES SPREAD TO BANKING SECTOR

Although Russia's defence industry continues to produce equipment for its war effort in relatively large volumes, the financial health of many of these companies is deteriorating as debts mount and some exports remain unviable due to sanctions, high interest rates and capacity limits. There is, therefore, a risk that companies most closely related to the war effort could soon go bankrupt. Some of these problems are long-standing. For decades, Russian defence companies have been forced to fulfil domestic contracts on very low profit margins, often taking a loss on an order. This was intended to reduce the risk of corruption, but mostly resulted in an industry that was partly reliant on foreign, particularly Western, complex subsystems and machine tools and which struggled to develop 'next-generation' Russian systems. Past solutions, such as nationalising a company into Rostec – the Russian state-owned defence conglomerate – with an accompanying cash injection, as with Kurganmashzavod in 2019, are no longer possible, particularly as so much of the sector is now within the conglomerate. Furthermore, an amendment to the Law on the State Defence Order was enacted three days after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine began; this has forced private banks to offer loans to defence contractors on favourable terms set by the government. While this has enabled the government to keep the true spend on its war effort off the federal budget, it has caused inflation to surge, further worsening the non-defence economy, and harmed the financial health of both the banks themselves and the state as guarantor. At the same time, further sanctions on Russia, the near cessation of energy exports to Europe and the freezing of Russian assets located abroad have reduced the number of options open to Moscow to deal with the issue. As these problems build up, Moscow may feel pressure to either roll back on its off-budget loan policy or reduce its financial commitment to its war effort.

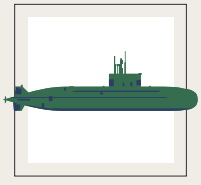
UKRAINIAN UAV MANUFACTURING HITS ITS STRIDE

Due to insufficient supplies of artillery ammunition, Ukraine has turned to modifying relatively small, cheap uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) to supplement its fires capabilities. This began in 2022 with the assembly of entirely Chinese systems that are adapted to carry a warhead, and has developed rapidly with Kyiv not just producing its own designs but also concluding agreements with Western companies to produce them for Ukrainian and wider use. In 2025, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy claimed that total production output for the year would be over four million systems, double that of the previous year. A combination of tax breaks for system and component imports, private and government financing and quick procurement and adaptation, including by individual units, has created numerous innovative companies. In addition, European supporters of Ukraine, such as Denmark, have begun financing UAV production by Ukrainian companies directly rather than through their own companies. However, as a 2025 Snake Island Institute report makes clear, Ukrainian systems continue to rely on Chinese sub-components, such as lithium batteries and flight controllers. Although many of these components are now under export restrictions, supposedly for all customers, supply to Russia is prioritised due to Chinese support for Moscow's war effort and Russia's greater buying power. While Ukraine is attempting to replace these systems with Western or domestic alternatives, they are typically more expensive than those mass-produced in China. Although Ukraine's production output is impressive, it needs to produce even more to meet operational demands on the battlefield. Whether Kyiv can achieve this with its unreliable supply chains remains to be seen.



RUSSIAN NAVAL SHIPBUILDING SLOWDOWN

Since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the annual output of Moscow's naval shipbuilding industry has declined. In the last four years, Russian shipyards launched over 181,000 tonnes of naval vessels compared to over 202,000 in the four years prior: a 10% reduction. When comparing the number of vessels, the drop is even sharper: from at least 69 vessels to 34, marking a 50% reduction. This decline is uneven across types, however. The production of submarines has remained stable, with at least one nuclear-powered submarine (12 in total) launched in eight of the last ten years. Diesel-electric-submarine production has also remained steady, with eight launched during the same period. Ongoing problems with the next-generation *Lada*-class (Project 677 (*Petersburg*)) boats have meant that only two have been launched in the last decade. Production of surface vessels has continued to drop, with only ten frigates or corvettes launched between 2022 and 2025 compared to 16 between 2017 and 2021. Scant orders, corruption, sanctions, poor profitability in the defence sector generally and ageing infrastructure are long-standing causes of the sector's declining output. It is likely that funding within the defence budget has been prioritised towards Moscow's war effort in Ukraine and away from the 'blue water' navy ambitions of the 2010s. Due to its strategic importance, though, it is highly likely that funding for nuclear-submarine production at Sevmash has been protected.

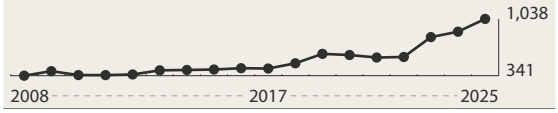


Armenia ARM

Armenian Dram AMD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	AMD	10.2trn	11.0trn	11.8trn
	USD	26.0bn	27.9bn	29.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.9	4.8	4.9
Def bdgt [a]	AMD	550bn	665bn	563bn
	USD	1.40bn	1.69bn	1.38bn

[a] Excludes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,963,837

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.1%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	24.3%	6.8%
Female	8.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	25.2%	9.4%

Capabilities

The focus of the country's armed forces is on maintaining territorial integrity. In August 2025, Armenia signed a US-mediated peace agreement with Azerbaijan related to its conflict over territory in the latter's Karabakh region, although the deal lacks implementation instruments and credible guarantors amongst other shortcomings. The goal of moving the armed forces from a conscript to a contract-based force remains an ambition, though with no clear timetable. The Ministry of Defence introduced the *Motherland Defender* initiative in 2022 with a financial incentive to encourage enlistment on a contract basis. An updated National Security Strategy is being developed. Relations with Russia have been strained by the loss of Karabakh, Moscow's lack of intervention and steps Yerevan has taken to improve relations with the West. Armenia effectively froze its CSTO membership in February 2024 – repeatedly signalling its possible withdrawal from the bloc – and further refrained from joining the *Rubezh* 2025 exercise in September 2025. Armenia held the third iteration of a joint peacekeeping exercise with the US, dubbed *Eagle Partner*, in August 2025, to the displeasure of Moscow. A new NATO Individually Tailored Partnership Programme (ITPP) is being developed. Yerevan has also distanced itself from Russia's war in Ukraine.

ACTIVE 42,900 (Army 40,000 Air/AD Aviation Forces (Joint) 1,100 other Air Defence Forces 1,800) Paramilitary 4,300

Conscript liability 24 months

RESERVE

Some mobilisation reported, possibly 210,000 with military service within 15 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε40,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (Special) corps (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn(-), 5 MR regt, 1 sigs bn, 1 maint bn)
1 (2nd) corps (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 2 MR regt, 1 lt inf regt, 1 arty bn)
1 (3rd) corps (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 5 MR regt, 1 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 maint bn)
1 (5th) corps (2 MR regt)

Other

1 indep MR trg bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde
1 MRL bde
1 AT regt
1 AD bde
2 AD regt
2 (radiotech) AD regt
1 engr regt

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Available estimates should be treated with caution following losses suffered in the fighting since late 2020 in Nagorno-Karabakh

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 109: 3 T-54; 5 T-55; ε100 T-72A/B; 1 T-90A
RECCE 12 BRM-1K (CP)
IFV 140: 100 BMP-1; 25 BMP-1K (CP); 15 BMP-2
APC 171
APC (T) 20 MT-LB
APC (W) 151: 21+ *Bastion* APC; 108 BTR-60 (incl variants); 18 BTR-70; 4 BTR-80
AUV *Tigr*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV MT-LB
ARV BREhM-D; BREM-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP 22+: 9 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 13 9P149 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); 9K129 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

ARTILLERY 231

SP 37: **122mm** 9 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 28 2S3 *Akatsiya*
TOWED 128: **122mm** 60 D-30; **152mm** 62: 26 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 2 D-1; 34 D-20; **155mm** 6 ATAGS (reported)
MRL 54: **122mm** up to 50 BM-21 *Grad*; **214mm** some *Pinaka* (reported); **273mm** 2 WM-80; **300mm** 2 9A52 *Smerch*
MOR 120mm 12 M120

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 14: 7+ 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud* B); 3+ 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); 4 9K720 *Iskander*-E

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *Krunk*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range 2K11 *Krug* (RS-SA-4 *Ganef*); S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); 9K37M *Buk*-M1 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); *Akash*

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 9K331MKM *Tor*-M2KM

Point-defence 9K33M2 *Osa*-AK (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); 9K35M *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K333 *Verba* (RS-SA-29 *Gizmo*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

Air and Air Defence Aviation Forces 1,100

1 Air & AD Joint Command

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable

FGA 4 Su-30SM *Flanker* H

ATK 13: up to 12 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 1 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*

TPT 4: **Heavy** 3 Il-76 *Candid;* **PAX** 1 A319CJ

TRG 13: 4 L-39 *Albatros*; up to 9 Yak-52

HELICOPTERS

ATK 7 Mi-24P *Hind*

ISR 4: 2 Mi-24K *Hind*; 2 Mi-24R *Hind* (cbt spt)

MRH 14: 10 Mi-8MT (cbt spt); 4 Mi-8MTV-5 *Hip*

C2 2 Mi-9 *Hip* G (cbt spt)

TPT • Light 7 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Long-range S-300PT (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*); S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,300

Police

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

4 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 5 BRM-1K (CP)

IFV 45: 44 BMP-1; 1 BMP-1K (CP)

APC • APC (W) 24 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-152

ABCV 5 BMD-1

Border Troops

Ministry of National Security

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 3 BRM-1K (CP)

IFV 35 BMP-1

APC • APC (W) 23: 5 BTR-60; 18 BTR-70

ABCV 5 BMD-1

DEPLOYMENT

KOSOVO: NATO • KFOR 57

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 33

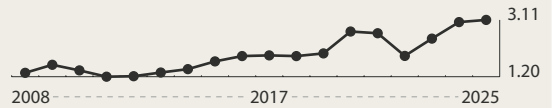
FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 3,000: 1 mil base with (1 MR bde; 74 T-72; 80 BMP-1; 80 BMP-2; 12 2S1; 12 BM-21); 1 ftr sqn with 10 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 1 hel sqn with 8 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*; 4 Mi-8MT *Hip*; 2 SAM bty with S-300V (RS-SA-12 *Gladiator/Giant*); 1 SAM bty with *Buk*-M1-2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*)

Azerbaijan AZE

Azerbaijani New Manat AZN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	AZN	126bn	130bn	136bn
	USD	74.3bn	76.4bn	80.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.1	3.0	2.5
Def bdgt	AZN	6.42bn	6.56bn	8.71bn
	USD	3.78bn	3.86bn	5.13bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,694,370

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.6%	4.0%	3.2%	3.4%	23.8%	4.0%
Female	10.1%	3.5%	2.8%	3.1%	24.9%	5.6%

Capabilities

The armed forces' main focus is territorial defence. In August 2025, Azerbaijan signed a US-mediated peace agreement with Armenia regarding their conflict over territory in the Karabakh region. However, the deal lacks implementation instruments and credible guarantors amongst other shortcomings. While Russia has been the traditional defence partner for Azerbaijan, more recently, it has bought weapons from Israel and forged a strategic relationship with Turkiye. In June 2021, Baku and Ankara signed the 'Shusha Declaration', which included cooperation if either nation is threatened by a third state. Pakistan has emerged as a defence-industrial partner and a deal to purchase JF-17 combat aircraft was agreed in 2024, five of which participated in a military parade in November 2025. Azerbaijan maintains a defence relationship with NATO. Readiness varies between units. Azerbaijan has taken part in multilateral exercises and its forces have also trained bilaterally

and multilaterally with Georgia, Turkiye and Pakistan, and began joint exercises with Iran in 2024. The armed forces have little expeditionary capability. Defence modernisation and procurement have been intended to replace the ageing inventory of mainly Soviet-era equipment. Recent orders include air-defence and artillery systems and wheeled and tracked armoured vehicles, predominantly of Russian origin. Azerbaijan has expanded on bilateral defence cooperation deals signed with Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 2023. The Ministry of Defence Industry manages and oversees the production of small arms and light weapons. While the country is reliant on external suppliers for major defence equipment, some local defence companies have started to export.

ACTIVE 68,200 (Army 57,800 Navy 1,750 Air 8,650) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

Conscript liability 18 months (12 for graduates)

RESERVE 300,000

Some mobilisation reported; 300,000 with military service within 15 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 57,800

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
5 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
9 cdo bde

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
4 MR bde
Light
14 MR bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
6 arty bde
1 MRL bde
1 engr bde
1 sigs bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bde

SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILE
1 SRBM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 547: 8 T-55; 446 T-72A/AV/B/SIM2; 93 T-90S
RECCE 7 BRM-1K
IFV 333: 60 BMP-1; 113 BMP-2; 46 BMP-3; 7 BTR-80A; 107 BTR-82A
APC 506
APC (T) 336 MT-LB
APC (W) 142: 10 BTR-60; 132 BTR-70
PPV 28: 14 *Marauder*; 14 *Matador*
AUV 139: 35 *Cobra*; 104 *SandCat*
ABCV 20 BMD-1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 10+: 1 IMR-2; 9 IMR-3M; MT-LB
ARV BREM-L *Brelianka*
MW 4+: *Bozena*; GW-3 (minelayer); 3 UR-67; 1 UR-77
VLB 22: 1 MTU-20; 21 MTU-90M

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 53+: 18 9P157-2 *Khrizantema*-S (RS-AT-15 *Springer*); *Cobra* with *Skif*; 26 *SandCat* with *Spike*-ER; 9 *SandCat* with *Spike*-LR
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported); *Spike*-LR
GUNS • TOWED 85mm some D-44

ARTILLERY 1,345
SP 154: **122mm** 69 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 68: 14 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 18 2S19 *Msta*-S; 36 *Dana*-M1M; **155mm** 5+: 5 ATMOS 2000; some *Dita*; some *Nora* B-52NG; **203mm** 12 2S7 *Pion*
TOWED 674: **122mm** 475 D-30; **130mm** 30 M-46; **152mm** 169: 49 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 120 D-20
GUN/MOR 120mm 17 2S31 *Vena*
MRL 282: **107mm** 68 T-107; **122mm** 108: 50 BM-21 *Grad*; 22 BM-21V; 18 RM-70 *Vampir*; 18 T-122; **128mm** 10 RAK-12; **220mm** 17 TOS-1A; **300mm** 36: 30 9A52 *Smerch*; 6 *Polonez*; **302mm** 18 T-300 *Kasirga*; **306mm** 16 IMI *Lynx*; **370mm** 9+ PULS
MOR 218: **120mm** 200: 5 *Cardom*; 14 M-1938 (PM-38); 181 2S12; **SP 120mm** 18 *SandCat* with *Spear*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional 7: 3 9K79-1 *Tochka-U* (RS-SS-21B *Scarab*); 4 LORA; *Predator Hawk* (launched from PULS MRL)
GLCM • Conventional *Icebreaker*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Orbiter*-3
OWA *Sky Striker* Block 4 (launched from PULS MRL)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range 9K33-1T *Osa*-1T (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
Point-defence 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K32 *Strela* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS
SP 23mm ZSU-23-4
TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

Navy 1,750

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
CORVETTES • FS 1 *Kusar* (ex-FSU *Petya* II) with 2 RBU

6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns

PSO 1 *Luga* (*Wodnik* 2) (FSU Project 888; additional trg role)

PCC 4: 3 *Petrushka* (FSU UK-3; additional trg role); 1 *Shelon* (ex-FSU Project 1388M)

PB 3: 1 *Araz* (ex-TUR AB 25); 1 *Bryza* (ex-FSU Project 722); 1 *Poluchat* (ex-FSU Project 368)

PBF 4 *Stenka*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MHC 4: 2 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*)); 2 *Yakhont* (FSU *Sonya*)

AMPHIBIOUS 5

LSM 2: 1 Project 770 (FSU *Polnochny* A) (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops); 1 Project 771 (*Polnochny* B) (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)

LCM 3: 2 T-4 (FSU); 1 *Vydra*† (FSU) (capacity either 3 MBT or 200 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

ATF 2 *Neftegaz* (Project B-92) (ex-Coast Guard)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MARSEC 2: **Medium** 1 Salvo; **Small** 1 Kayra

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force and Air Defence 8,650

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-29 *Fulcrum* A; MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with Su-25 *Frogfoot*; Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-27J Spartan; Il-76TD *Candid*

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 regt with Bell 407; Bell 412; Ka-32 *Helix* C; MD-530; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17-1V *Hip*; Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 52 combat capable

FTR 14: 11 MiG-29 *Fulcrum* A; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B

ATK 38: 33 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 5 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

TPT 3: **Heavy** 2 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Medium** 1 C-27J *Spartan*

TRG 34: 24 L-39 *Albatros*; 10 *Super Mushshak*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 47: 23 Mi-24 *Hind*; 24 Mi-35M *Hind*

MRH 38: 1 Bell 407; 3 Bell 412; 1 MD-530; 33 Mi-17-1V *Hip*

TPT • Medium 11: 3 Ka-32 *Helix* C; 8 Mi-8 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 7+: **Heavy** 1+ *Bayraktar Akinci*; **Medium** 6+ *Bayraktar* TB2

ISR 7+: **Heavy** 3+ *Heron*; **Medium** 4+ *Aerostar*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 34

Long-range 4+: HQ-9BE (CH-SA-21); S-200 *Vega* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 4+ S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

Medium-range 30+: *Barak*-LRAD; *Barak*-MRAD; 3+ *Buk*-MB; 3+ *Buk* MB2K; S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); ε24 S-125-2TM *Pechora*-2TM; 9K37M *Buk*-M1 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*)

ASM *Barrier*-V

BOMBS

Laser-guided MAM-L

INS/GPS-guided KGK-82; KGK-83

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε15,000

State Border Service ε5,000

Ministry of Internal Affairs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 168 BMP-1/BMP-2

APC • APC (W) 19 BTR-60/-70/-80

PPV *Titan-S*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 73mm SPG-9

ARTILLERY

MOR 120mm 2B11

AIR DEFENCE

GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 40 An-2 *Colt* (modified for use as decoys)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 7+: 4+ *Hermes* 450; 3+ *Hermes* 900

OWA *Harop*; *Skystriker* (two variants)

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard was established in 2005 as part of the State Border Service

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCG 6 *Sa'ar* 62 with 1 8-cell *Typhoon* MLS-NLOS lnchr with *Spike* NLOS SSM, 1 hel landing platform

PBF 9: 1 Project 205 (FSU Osa II); 6 *Shaldag* V; 2 Silver Ships 48ft

PB 5: 3 Baltic 150; 1 *Point* (US); 1 *Grif* (FSU *Zhuk*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

ATF 3 *Neftegaz* (Project B-92) (also used for patrol duties)

Internal Troops 10,000+

Ministry of Internal Affairs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 7 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80

DEPLOYMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

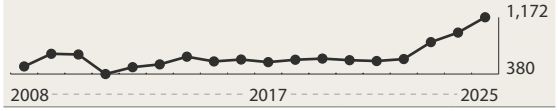
FOREIGN FORCES

Turkiye 170; 1 EOD unit

Belarus BLR

Belarusian Ruble BYN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BYN	247bn	265bn	280bn
	USD	76.2bn	85.7bn	90.6bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	2.1	1.4
Def bdgt	BYN	3.82bn	4.91bn	
	USD	1.18bn	1.59bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 9,460,972

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	24.5%	6.2%
Female	7.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	26.2%	12.1%

Capabilities

The armed forces' main task is maintaining territorial integrity, though the army has also been used for internal security tasks. In April 2024, the country's parliament approved a revised national security concept and an updated military doctrine succeeded its 2016 predecessor. The military doctrine was updated to take account of the use of nuclear weapons. Moscow and Minsk have previously discussed locating Russian nuclear warheads in Belarus, with work apparently undertaken on possible storage sites. Moscow said in April 2023 that Belarusian troops were being trained in the use of the 9M723 (RS-SS-26 *Stone*) SRBM, including the use of 'special warheads', in this context referring to tactical nuclear payloads. Warheads located in Belarus would almost certainly remain under Russian control. Belarus is a member of the CSTO and became an SCO member in 2024. Russia remains the country's principal defence partner and has used Belarussian territory to launch attacks on Ukraine. Joint training continued with Russian forces during 2024, including a tactical nuclear weapons exercise. Russian forces also continue to train in Belarus prior to deployment in Ukraine. Minsk's forces remain conscript-based and train regularly with other CSTO partners. The country has no requirement to independently deploy and sustain the armed forces. Russia is Minsk's main defence-equipment supplier. The local defence industry manufactures vehicles, guided weapons and electronic warfare systems, among other equipment.

ACTIVE 48,600 (Army 13,100 Air 10,700 Special Operations Forces 6,300 Joint 18,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 110,000

Conscript liability 18 months; 12 months for graduates (alternative service option)

RESERVE 289,500

(Joint 289,500 with mil service within last 5 years)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,100

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

2 comd HQ (West & North West)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

4 mech bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bde

1 engr bde

1 engr regt

2 EW bn

2 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 log regt

1 tpt bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 497: 477 T-72B; 20 T-72B3 mod

RECCE 132 BRM-1

IFV 976: 906 BMP-2; 70 BTR-82A

APC • APC (T) 58 MT-LB

AUV *Tigr*; *Volat* V1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV BAT-2; IMR-2; MT-LB

ARV 2+: 2 BREM-K; BREM-1

VLB 24: 20 MTU-20; 4 MT-55A

MW UR-77

NBC VEHICLES BRDM-2RKhB; *Cayman* NRBC *Chimera*; RKhM-4; RKhM-K

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 160: 75 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 85 9P149 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

ARTILLERY 571

SP 321: **122mm** 125 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 196: 125 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 71 2S5 *Giatsint*-S

TOWED 152mm 72 2A65 *Msta*-B

MRL 164: **122mm** 128 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 36 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 120mm 14 2S12

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence 2K22 *Tunguska* (RS-SA-19 *Grison*)

GUNS • SP 23mm ZU-23-2 (tch)

Air Force and Air Defence Forces 10,700

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with MiG-29/S/UB *Fulcrum* A/C/B

1 sqn with Su-30SM *Flanker* H; Su-30SM2 *Flanker* H

GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with L-39 *Albatros**; Su-25K/UBK *Frogfoot* A/B; Yak-130 *Mitten**

TRANSPORT

1 base with An-26 *Curl*; Il-76 *Candid*; Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRAINING

Some sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

Some sqn with Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-24K *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

Some (cbt spt) sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-8MTV-5 *Hip*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 67 combat capable

FTR 18 MiG-29/UB/S *Fulcrum* A/B/C (16 more in store); (21 Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker* B/C in store)

FGA 8: 4 Su-30SM *Flanker* H; 4 Su-30SM2 *Flanker* H

ATK 21 Su-25K/UBK *Frogfoot* A/B

TPT 5: **Heavy** 2 Il-76 *Candid* (+9 civ Il-76 available for mil use); **Light** 3: 2 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRG 20: 9 L-39 *Albatros**; 11 Yak-130 *Mitten**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 15: 7 Mi-24 *Hind*; 8 Mi-35M *Hind*

ISR 5 Mi-24K *Hind*

TPT • Medium 20: 8 Mi-8 *Hip*; 12 Mi-8MTV-5 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

OWA *Geran*-2 (Shahed 136)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*) **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10 *Alamo* A); R-27ER (RS-AA-10C *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

ARM Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*) (likely WFU)

BOMBS • TV-guided KAB-500KR

Air Defence

AD data from Uzal Baranovichi EW radar

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

1 bde with S-300PT (RS-SA-10A *Grumble*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 9K331MK *Tor*-M2K

4 regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

1 bde with 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

1 regt with 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

2 regt with 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Long-range 124: 60 S-300PT (RS-SA-10 Grumble); 48 S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*); 16 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

Medium-range 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*)

Short-range 25: 21 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 4 9K331MK *Tor*-M2K

Point-defence 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)

Special Operations Command 6,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

2 mech bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 13+ *Cayman* BRDM

IFV 30+ BTR-82A

APC • APC (W) 217: ε64 BTR-70M1; 153 BTR-80

AUV 12 CS/VN3B mod

ARTILLERY 114

TOWED 122mm 24 D-30

GUN/MOR • TOWED 120mm 18 2B23 NONA-M1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

Joint 18,500 (Centrally controlled units and MoD staff)

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM bde with 9K720 *Iskander*-M (RS-SS-26 *Stone*)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 MRL bde

2 engr bde

1 EW regt

1 NBC bde

3 sigs bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 tpt bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (T) 20 MT-LB

AUV *Volat* V1

NBC VEHICLES BRDM-2RKhB; RKhM-4; RKhM-K

ARTILLERY 118

SP 152mm 36 2S5 *Giatsint*-S

TOWED 152mm 36 2A65 *Msta*-B

MRL 300mm 46: 36 9A52 *Smerch*; 6 *Polonez*; 4 *Polonez*-M

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Dual-capable 8 9K720 *Iskander*-M (RS-SS-26 *Stone*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 110,000

State Border Troops 12,000
Ministry of Interior

Militia 87,000
Ministry of Interior

Internal Troops 11,000

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 2,000; 2 SAM bn with S-400; 1 radar station at Baranovichi (*Volga* system; leased); 1 naval comms site

Georgia GEO

Georgian Lari GEL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GEL	91.9bn	103bn	113bn
	USD	33.8bn	37.4bn	40.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	9.4	7.2	5.3
Def bdgt	GEL	1.37bn	1.73bn	1.80bn
	USD	504m	627m	641m
FMA (US)	USD	25m	25m	0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 4,877,662

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.5%	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%	21.8%	6.7%
Female	9.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.7%	24.1%	10.3%

Capabilities

Georgia's security concerns principally focus on Russian military deployments and the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which were heightened by Moscow's 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Domestic political developments in late 2024 created uncertainty over its ambition to join NATO, which remains unresolved. A level of cooperation continues, but membership prospects are increasingly in doubt. The US indefinitely postponed the military exercise *Noble Partner* with the country in July 2024 due to concerns over Georgian domestic politics. However, the two countries – together with Turkiye – participated in exercise *Agile Spirit* 2025. EU relations with Georgia have also stalled, with defence funding support blocked in July 2024. Georgia's armed forces have taken part in several NATO multinational exercises but have limited expeditionary logistics capability. A revised Defense Code came into force in 2025 aimed at closing loopholes in conscription. Revised defence procurement laws had been due to take effect in 2025. The backbone of the armed forces' military equipment remains legacy Soviet-era systems. The Major Systems Acquisitions Strategy 2019–25 outlines efforts to procure new equipment, though funding availability is key to meeting aspirations, including to boost special forces capacity, anti-armour and air-defence systems. The country has begun to develop a defence-industrial base. The State Military Scientific-Technical Center has demonstrated some maintenance, repair, overhaul capacity and design capabilities to produce light armoured vehicles.

ACTIVE 20,650 (Army 17,050 Special Forces 2,000 National Guard 1,600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,400

Conscript liability 12 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,000; 4,050 conscript (total 17,050)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (4th) mech inf bde (1 armd bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn)

Light

1 (1st) inf bde (1 mech inf bn, 3 inf bn)

1 (2nd) inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn)

1 (3rd) inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn)

Amphibious

2 mne bn (1 cadre)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (5th) arty bde (1 fd arty bn; 1 MRL bn)

1 (6th) arty bde (1 SP arty bn; 1 MRL bn)

1 engr bde

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

1 SIGINT bn

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 123: 23 T-55AM2; 100 T-72B/SIM1

RECCE 41: 1 BRM-1K; 40+ *Didgori*-2

IFV 71: 25 BMP-1; 46 BMP-2

APC 267

APC (T) 69+: 3+ *Lazika*; 66 MT-LB

APC (W) 152+: 25 BTR-70; 19 BTR-80; 40+ *Didgori*-1; 3+ *Didgori*-3; 65 *Ejder*

PPV 46: 46 BMC *Vuran*

AUV 10+: ATF *Dingo*; *Cobra*; 10 *Cougar*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV IMR-2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); FGM-148 *Javelin*

GUNS • TOWED ε40: **85mm** D-44; **100mm** T-12

ARTILLERY 240

SP 67: **122mm** 20 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 46: 32 M-77 *Dana*; 13 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 1 2S19 *Msta*-S; **203mm** 1 2S7 *Pion*

TOWED 71: **122mm** 58 D-30; **152mm** 13: 3 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 10 2A65 *Msta*-B

MRL 122mm 37: 13 BM-21 *Grad*; 6 GradLAR; 18 RM-70

MOR 120mm 65: 14 2S12 *Sani*; 33 M-75; 18 M120

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range *Spyder*-SR

Point-defence *Grom*; *Mistral*-2; 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

Aviation and Air Defence Command 1,300 (incl 300 conscript)

1 avn base, 1 hel air base

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4: 2 Su-25KM *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B (2 Su-25 *Frogfoot* in store)

TPT • Light 8: 6 An-2 *Colt*; 2 Yak-40 *Codling*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6 Mi-24 *Hind*

TPT 18: **Medium** 17 Mi-8T *Hip*; **Light** 1+ Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) (up to 8 more in store)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 1+ *Hermes* 450

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Medium-range 9K37 *Buk*-M1 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*) (1–2 bn)

Point-defence 8 9K33M2 *Osa*-AK (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*) (two bty); 6-10 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*)

Special Operations Forces Command ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF bn

1 ranger bn

National Guard 1,600 active reservists opcon Army

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (10th) inf bde (4 inf bn)

1 (20th) inf bde (4 inf bn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,400

Border Police 5,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Medium 3 Mi-8MTV-1 *Hip*

Coast Guard

HQ at Poti. The Navy was merged with the Coast Guard in 2009 under the auspices of the Georgian Border Police, within the Ministry of the Interior.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11+

PCC 2 *Ochamchira* (ex-US *Island*)

PBF 2+: some Ares 43m; 1 *Kaan* 33; 1 *Kaan* 20

PB 7+: 2 *Dauntless*; 2 *Dilos* (ex-GRC); 1 *Kutaisi* (ex-TUR AB 25); 2 *Point*; some *Zhuk* (3 ex-UKR)

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Following the August 2008 war between Russia and Georgia, the areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia declared themselves independent. Data presented here represents the de facto situation and does not imply international recognition as sovereign states.

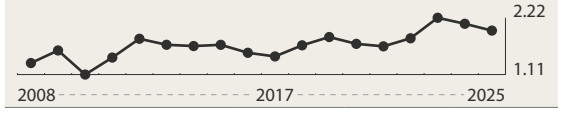
FOREIGN FORCES

Russia ε4,000; 1 mil base at Gudauta (Abkhazia) with 1 MR bde(-); 1 SAM regt with S-300PS; 1 mil base at Djava/Tskhinvali (S. Ossetia) with 1 MR bde(-)

Kazakhstan KAZ

Kazakhstani Tenge KZT		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KZT	137trn	159trn	185trn
	USD	291bn	300bn	320bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.8	5.9	4.8
Def bdgt	KZT	1.19trn	1.22trn	1.42trn
	USD	2.53bn	2.31bn	2.46bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 20,432,662

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.1%	4.0%	3.1%	3.0%	20.7%	3.6%
Female	13.2%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	22.3%	6.3%

Capabilities

Kazakhstan's 2022 military doctrine updated its 2017 predecessor by consolidating the authority of the president's office, enhancing the capabilities of the national guard to respond to domestic disorder, strengthening cyber and information capabilities across all security agencies, and creating a new military territorial directorate. Kazakhstan has a military agreement with Uzbekistan to cooperate on training and education, countering violent extremism and reducing militant movements in their region. In February 2024, parliament ratified a Treaty on Allied Relations, signed with Uzbekistan in 2022. Relations with Turkiye are growing. Russia remains a traditional defence partner. The relationship with Moscow is reinforced by CSTO and SCO membership, though Kazakhstan in late 2024 reportedly declined to join the BRICS grouping, but it is a partner country. Kazakhstan takes part in regional and CSTO exercises, including anti-terror drills. It also contributes to UN peacekeeping operations. The armed forces are reportedly considering lessons from the war in Ukraine, including a desire to improve artillery, reconnaissance and UAV capabilities. Salary increases were announced in 2023,

particularly for specialist trades, including pilots. Joint ventures with foreign firms, such as Airbus, ASELSAN and Paramount Group, make up the most advanced elements of Kazakhstan's defence industry. As part of the 2050 strategy, Kazakhstan is privatising businesses including in the defence sector. To incentivise industry, the Ministry of Defence was also considering whether to replace some annual contracts with a three-year agreement as well as setting up a joint commission with industry to support the development of the domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 39,000 (Army 20,000 Navy 3,000 Air 12,000 MoD 4,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,500

Conscript liability 12 months (due to be abolished)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

4 regional comd: Astana, East, West and Southern

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 tk bde

2 mech bde

1 aslt bde

Mechanised

1 naval inf bde

1 (peacekeeping) inf regt

Air Manoeuvre

4 air aslt bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

1 SRBM unit

3 cbt engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 350 T-72BA; (ε950 T-72A in store)

TSV 3 BMPT

RECCE 100: 40 BRDM-2; 60 BRM-1

IFV 413: 280 BMP-2; 70 BTR-80A; 63 BTR-82A; (ε800 BMP-1/2 in store)

APC 422

APC (T) 50 MT-LB; (ε200 MT-LB in store)

APC (W) 152: 2 BTR-3E; 150 BTR-80; (ε300 BTR-60/70 in store)

PPV up to ε220 *Arlan*

AUV 17+: 17 *Cobra;* Roshel *Senator*; *SandCat*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV MT-LB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 6+: HMMWV with 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 6 9P149 *Shturm* (MT-LB with RS-AT-6 *Spiral*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

GUNS 100mm 20 MT-12; (ε26 MT-12 in store)

ARTILLERY 490

SP 126: **122mm** 66: 60 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 6 *Semser*; **152mm** 60 2S3M *Akatsiya*

TOWED 194: **122mm** 100 D-30; (ε250 D-30 in store) **152mm** 94: 70 2A65 *Msta*-B; 24 D-20; (ε500 D-20 in store); (ε300 2A36 *Giatsint-B* in store)

GUN/MOR 120mm (ε35 2S9 *Nona* in store)

MRL 107: **122mm** 80 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 3 TOS-1A; (ε100 9P140 *Uragan* in store); **300mm** 24: 6 BM-30 *Smerch*; 18 IMI *Lynx* (with 50 msl)

MOR 63+: **82mm** some; **SP 120mm** 18 *Cardom*; **120mm** 45 2B11 *Sani*/M120; **SP 240mm** (ε7 2S4 *Tyulpan* in store)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 12 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*)

Navy 3,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

PCGM 3 *Kazakhstan* with 1 4-cell lnchr with 4 *Barrier*-VK SSM, 1 *Arbalet*-K lnchr with 4 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*), 1 AK630 CIWS

PCC 1 *Kazakhstan* with 1 122mm MRL

PBF 3 *Sea Dolphin*

PB 7: 3 *Archangel*; 1 *Dauntless*; 1 *Lashyn*; 1 *Turk* (AB 25); 1 Other

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1

MCC 1 *Alatau* (Project 10750E)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AGS 1 *Zhaik*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Alister* 9 (A9-E)

MW K-Ster I/C

Air Force 12,000 (incl Air Defence)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker* B/C

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-30SM *Flanker* B/H

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-25 *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT

1 unit with Tu-134 *Crusty*; Tu-154 *Careless*

1 sqn with A400M, An-12 *Cub*, An-26 *Curl,* An-30 *Clank*, An-72 *Coaler,* C295M

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

5 sqn with Mi-24V *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

Some sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); H145; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; Mi-171Sh *Hip*; Mi-26 *Halo*

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Anka*-S (forming)

AIR DEFENCE

1 bty with 9K317M2 *Buk*-M2E (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
1 bty with 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
2 bty with S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
1 bty with S-125-1T
1 bty with S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)
10 bty with S-300PS (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*)
Some regt with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 67 combat capable

FGA 53: 20 Su-27 *Flanker*; 4 Su-27UB *Flanker*; 29 Su-30SM *Flanker* H
ATK 14: 12 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*
ISR 1 An-30 *Clank*
TPT 21: **Heavy** 1 A400M; **Medium** 2 An-12 *Cub*; **Light** 17: 6 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; 8 C295; 1 C295W; **PAX** 1 Tu-154 *Careless*
TRG 19: 17 L-39 *Albatros*; 2 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

ATK 32: 20 Mi-24V *Hind* (some upgraded); 12 Mi-35M *Hind*
MRH 26: 20 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; 6 Mi-171Sh *Hip*
TPT 26: **Heavy** 4 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 10 Mi-8T *Hip*; **Light** 12: 4 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 8 H145

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 5: 3 *Anka*-S (in test); 2 *Wing Loong* (GJ-1)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Long-range 43+: 3 S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 40+ S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)
Medium-range 15: 3 9K317M2 *Buk*-M2E (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); 12 S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
Short-range 6+: some 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 3 S-125-1T; 3 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
Point-defence 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27ER (RS-AA-10C *Alamo*); R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)
ARM Kh-27 (RS-AS-12 *Kegler*); Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,500

National Guard ε20,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLE

APC

APC (W) Kamaz-43629 *Vystrel*
PPV *Ural*-VV

AUV 68: 68 *Cobra II*; *Alan* 2

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Medium 2 Y-8F-200WA

State Security Service 2,500

Border Service ε9,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 7: **Light** 6: 3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 An-74T; 1 An-74TK; 1 C295W; **PAX** 1 SSJ-100

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 15: 1 Mi-171; 14 Mi-171Sh

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25

PBF 12: 2 *Aibar* (Project 0210); 8 FC-19; 2 *Saygak*
PB 13: 7 *Almaty*; 6 *Sardar*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1
LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 9
MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 143; 1 recce coy
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

Kyrgyzstan KGZ

Kyrgyzstani Som KGS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KGS	1.52trn	1.80trn	2.03trn
	USD	17.5bn	20.2bn	21.6bn
Real GDP growth	%	9.0	8.0	5.3
Def bdgt	KGS	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	6,219,751			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.7%	4.7%	3.7%	3.7%	19.4%	2.8%
Female	13.9%	4.4%	3.6%	3.6%	21.1%	4.5%

Capabilities

Kyrgyzstan has sought in recent years to strengthen what was previously a limited military capability in response to a worsening security environment. It remains, however broadly dependent on Russian assistance for its defence requirements. Recent additions to its air-defence inventory, for example, have been provided by Moscow. Steps to resolve a long-running border dispute with Tajikistan included a land swap agreed in the first quarter of 2025. Moscow has a military presence in the country, including a squadron of ground-attack aircraft at Kant Air Base, which it has leased since 2003. Talks are ongoing over a possible second Russian base. In 2023, Russia said it would 'develop' its facilities in Kyrgyzstan, following a meeting between the countries' leaders. Russia's government has approved plans to set up a common air-defence

system, which Kyrgyzstan's parliament endorsed in 2023; this has seen the delivery of additional surface-to-air missile systems. Kyrgyzstan is a member of the CSTO and SCO. The country hosted the CSTO command staff drill *Interaction* 2024. It began a term chairing the SCO in September 2025. Kyrgyzstan conducts joint training with regional countries, including anti-terror drills, but combat readiness remains a challenge. The country has a limited capability to deploy externally, though personnel have been involved in OSCE and UN missions. Kyrgyzstan's armed forces still possess ageing land equipment and limited air capabilities, relying partly on Russian support, training and deployments. UAV capabilities have improved with the addition of Turkish-origin equipment, and defence ties between the two are growing. Kyrgyzstan is also exploring increasing defence ties with India. There is little local defence industry.

ACTIVE 10,900 (Army 8,500 Air 2,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,500

Conscript liability 18 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bde
1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
2 MR bde
1 (mtn) MR bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde
1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 150 T-72
RECCE 39: 30 BRDM-2; 9 BRDM-2M
IFV 320: 230 BMP-1; 90 BMP-2
APC • APC (W) 55: 25 BTR-70; 20 BTR-70M; 10 BTR-80

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9
GUNS 100mm 36: 18 MT-12/T-12; 18 M-1944

ARTILLERY 228
SP 122mm 18 2S1 *Gvozdika*
TOWED 123: **122mm** 107: 72 D-30; 35 M-30 (M-1938); **152mm** 16 D-1
GUN/MOR 120mm 12 2S9 NONA-S
MRL 21: **122mm** 15 BM-21; **220mm** 6 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 120mm 54: 6 2S12; 48 M-120

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range ε6 9K331M *Tor*-M2KM (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)
GUNS 48
SP 23mm 24 ZSU-23-4
TOWED 57mm 24 S-60

Air Force 2,400

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 regt with L-39 *Albatros**

TRANSPORT
1 regt with An-2 *Colt*; An-26 *Curl*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 regt with Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-8/-8MT/-17V-5 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE
1 bty with S-75M3 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
2 bty with S-125 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
1 bty with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable
TPT • Light 6: 4 An-2 *Colt*; 2 An-26 *Curl*
TRG 4 L-39 *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*
MRH 5: 2 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; 3 Mi-8MT *Hip*
TPT • Medium 8 Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range ε4 S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)
Medium-range 6 S-75M3 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
Short-range 8 S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,500

Border Guards 5,000 (KGZ conscript, RUS officers)

FORCES BY ROLE

CISR UAV
1 sqn with *Aksungur*; *Bayraktar Akinci*; *Bayraktar* TB2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
AUV 54 *Tigr*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 6: **Heavy** 3: 1 *Aksungur*; 2 *Bayraktar Akinci*; **Medium** 3 *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L/T

Internal Troops 3,500

National Guard 1,000

DEPLOYMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

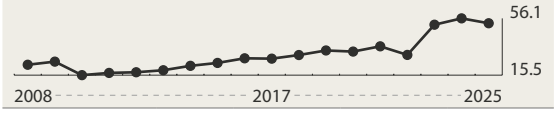
FOREIGN FORCES

Russia ε500 Military Air Forces: 13 Su-25SM *Frogfoot*; 2 Mi-8 *Hip*

Moldova MDA

Moldovan Leu MDL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MDL	324bn	351bn	378bn
	USD	18.2bn	19.6bn	21.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.1	1.7	2.2
Def bdgt	MDL	1.97bn	1.97bn	
	USD	111m	110m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 3,578,930

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	25.3%	5.9%
Female	7.3%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	27.3%	9.6%

Capabilities

The primary role of Moldova's armed forces is to maintain territorial integrity. The country is constitutionally neutral, a stance reaffirmed in its 2025–35 Military Strategy. The strategy, approved in October 2025, called for 1% of GDP to be spent on defence by 2035. Air defence, electronic warfare, and cyber security were identified as priorities. Tensions over the breakaway region of Transnistria, which Moscow supports, worsened following Russia's 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Russian 'peacekeeping' forces in Transnistria are a source of concern for Moldova. In the run-up to September 2025 elections there were concerns over Russian attempts to destabilise the country. Moldova is building relations with European states and NATO. In February 2023, NATO defence ministers approved an Enhanced Defence Capacity Building package for the country. The services exercise regularly with NATO members. Moldova has no requirement or capability to independently deploy and support its forces overseas, though personnel were again deployed to the NATO-led KFOR mission in 2023. Moldova has no defence-industrial capabilities beyond the basic maintenance of front-line equipment.

ACTIVE 5,150 (Army 3,250 Air 600 Logistic Support 1,300) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 900

Conscript liability 12 months (3 months for university graduates)

RESERVE 58,000 (Joint 58,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,300; 1,950 conscript (total 3,250)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 mot inf bde

1 lt inf bn

Other

1 gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 NBC coy

1 sigs bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 172

APC (T) 61: 9 BTR-D; 52 MT-LB (variants)

APC (W) 111: 12 BTR-80; 19 *Piranha*-IIIH; 80 TAB-71

ABCV 44 BMD-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9

GUNS 100mm 31 MT-12

ARTILLERY 223

SP 155mm ε4 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 67: **122mm** 16 M-30 (M-1938); **152mm** 51: 20 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 31 D-20

GUN/MOR • SP 120mm 9 2S9 NONA-S

MRL 220mm 11 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 132: **82mm** 75 BM-37; **120mm** 57: 50 M-1989; 7 PM-38

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence *Piorun*

GUNS • TOWED 39: **23mm** 28 ZU-23; **57mm** 11 S-60

Air Force 600 (incl 250 conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-2 *Colt*; Mi-8MTV-1/PS *Hip*; Yak-18

AIR DEFENCE

1 regt with S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 2 An-2 *Colt*; 1 Yak-18 *Max*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Medium 6: 2 Mi-8PS *Hip*; 4 Mi-8MTV-1 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Short-range 3 S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 900

Special Police Brigade 900

Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: **UN** • MINUSCA 4

KOSOVO: **NATO** • KFOR 44; **UN** • UNMIK 1

SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS 5

TRANSNISTRIA

Data presented here represents the de facto situation in the territory of Transnistria and does not imply international recognition.

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia ε1,500 (including 400 peacekeepers); 7 Mi-24 *Hind*/Mi-8 *Hip*

Russia RUS

Russian Rouble RUB		2024	2025	2026
GDP	RUB	201trn	213trn	231trn
	USD	2.17trn	2.54trn	2.51trn
Real GDP growth	%	4.3	0.6	1.0
Def exp [a]	RUB	ε14.4trn	ε15.6trn	ε15.1trn
	USD	ε156bn	ε186bn	ε164bn
Def bdgt	RUB	11.6trn	13.5trn	12.9trn
	USD	125bn	161bn	140bn

[a] Calculated to be comparable with NATO definition of defence expenditure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population 140,134,279

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.3%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	24.0%	6.3%
Female	7.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.3%	26.0%	12.0%

Capabilities

Russia fields large conventional military forces and retains the world's second-largest nuclear arsenal. However, its ground forces have suffered extensive losses in personnel and equipment since the country launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. In September 2024, Moscow revised its nuclear doctrine in response to Western support for Ukraine, reducing the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons. Its 2022 attack exposed weaknesses in leadership, planning, personnel and equipment, particularly within the ground and airborne forces. A lack of airborne ISR systems was evident in Moscow's initial poor performance. Western estimates of Russian personnel losses vary, but these may now total more than a million killed or wounded. The ground forces have lost large numbers of their most modern MBTs and AFVs. The air force and navy have also suffered losses, with Ukraine destroying or damaging several Black Sea Fleet vessels. The 2027 State Armament Programme (SAP) has been modified and the follow-on SAP 2027–2036 was being worked on in late 2025. Substantial recapitalisation of ground-forces equipment will be required. Russia is the leading member of the CSTO and SCO. Before its 2022 invasion of Ukraine, volunteers outweighed conscripts. Setbacks and losses led President Putin to introduce a partial mobilisation in September 2022. After the Wagner Group's 2023 rebellion, Wagner units came under the control of the Russian National Guard, with units reportedly fighting in Ukraine from early 2024. Similar groups deploy personnel to some African states. North Korean ground forces were deployed in the Kursk region from October 2024 to support Russia. Before the invasion, Russia's armed forces could independently deploy and sustain forces on a global scale, although only in modest size at extended distances. Ground-force losses in Ukraine, however, further limit the size and the competency of deployable units. Russia continues to modernise its nuclear and conventional weapons. Russia can design, develop and manufacture advanced nuclear and conventional weaponry. However, Western sanctions aimed at curtailing access to key components are forcing import substitution and slowed the production of some weapons.

ACTIVE 1,264,000 (Army 680,000 Navy 119,000 Air 170,000 Strategic Rocket Force 50,000 Airborne 35,000 Special Operations Forces 1,000 Railway Forces 29,000 Command and Support 180,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 569,000

Conscript liability 12 months (conscripts now can opt for contract service immediately, which entails a 24-month contract)

RESERVE 1,500,000 (all arms)

Some 1,500,000 with service within last 5 years; reserve obligation to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Deterrent Forces ε80,000 (incl personnel assigned from the Navy and Aerospace Forces)

Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 13:

5 *Delfin* (Project 667BDRM (*Delta* IV)) with 16 R-29RMU2 *Sineva*/R-29RMU2.1 *Layner* (RS-SS-N-23 *Skiff*) nuclear SLBM, 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT

3 *Borey* (Project 955 (*Dolgorukiy*)) with 16 *Bulava* (RS-SS-N-32) nuclear SLBM, 6 single 533mm TT with USET-80K *Keramika* HWT/UGST *Fizik* HWT

5 *Borey*-A (Project 955A) with 16 *Bulava* (RS-SS-N-32) nuclear SLBM, 6 single 533mm TT with USET-80K *Keramika* HWT/UGST *Fizik* HWT

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • UUV

ATK • Nuclear • Extra-Large *Poseidon* (*Status*-6) (nuclear powered) (in test)

Strategic Rocket Forces 50,000

3 Rocket Armies operating silo and mobile launchers organised in 12 divs. Regt normally with 6 to 10 silos or 9 mobile launchers, and one control centre

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

8 ICBM regt with RS-12M2 *Topol*-M (RS-SS-27 mod 1)
2 ICBM regt with RS-18 with Avangard HGV (RS-SS-19 mod 4 *Stiletto*)
6 ICBM regt with RS-20 (RS-SS-18 *Satan*)
14 ICBM regt with RS-24 *Yars* (RS-SS-27 mod 2)
8 ICBM regt with *Yars*-S

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

ICBM • Nuclear 327: 60 RS-12M2 *Topol*-M (RS-SS-27 mod 1) silo-based (single warhead); 18 RS-12M2 *Topol*-M (RS-SS-27 mod 1) road mobile (single warhead); ε12 RS-18 with *Avangard* HGV (RS-SS-19 mod 4 *Stiletto*); ε40 RS-20 (RS-SS-18 *Satan*) (mostly mod 5, 10 MIRV per msl); ε99 RS-24 *Yars* (RS-SS-27 mod 2; ε3 MIRV per msl) road mobile; ε27 RS-24 *Yars* (RS-SS-27 mod 2; ε3 MIRV per msl) silo-based; ε72 *Yars*-S (ε3 MIRV per msl) road mobile

IRBM • Dual-capable some *Oreshnik* (RS-SS-28 mod)

COUNTERSPACE • DE • Laser *Peresvet*

Long-Range Aviation Command

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER

1 sqn with Tu-160/Tu-160 mod *Blackjack*
3 sqn with Tu-95MS/MS mod *Bear* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

BBR 63: 5 Tu-160 *Blackjack* with Kh-55SM (RS-AS-15B *Kent*) nuclear LACM; 7 Tu-160 mod *Blackjack* with Kh-55SM (RS-AS-15B *Kent*)/Kh-102 (RS-AS-23B *Kodiak*) nuclear LACM; 29 Tu-95MS *Bear* H with Kh-55SM (RS-AS-15B *Kent*) nuclear LACM; 22 Tu-95MS mod *Bear* H with Kh-55SM (RS-AS-15B *Kent*)/Kh-102 (RS-AS-23B *Kodiak*) nuclear LACM; (2 Tu-160M Blackjack in test)

Space Command

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 109

COMMUNICATIONS 35: 4 *Blagovest*; 1 *Garpun*; 3 *Globus*-M (*Raduga*-1M); 6 *Meridian*; 3 *Meridian*-M; 18 *Rodnik*-S (*Strela*-3M)

POSITIONING, NAVIGATION & TIMING 24: 4 GLONASS-K1; 20 GLONASS-M

ISR 25: 6 *Bars*-M; 1 EMKA; 2 GEO-IK-2; 2 *Kosmos*-2574; 2 *Kosmos*-2577; 2 *Kondor*-FKA; 1 *Neitron*; 5 OO-MKA; 2 *Persona*; 2 *Resurs*-P

ELINT/SIGINT 11: 9 *Lotos*-S; 1 *Pion*-NKS; 1 *Tselina*-2

EARLY WARNING 3 *Tundra* (EKS)

RENDEZVOUS & PROXIMITY OPERATIONS 11: 5 *Nivelir*; 3 *Kosmos*-2581; 1 *Kosmos*-2589; 2 *Olymp*-K (*Luch*)

MISSILE DEFENCE some S-500 (entering service)

RADAR 12; Russia leases ground-based radar stations in Baranovichi (Belarus) and Balkhash (Kazakhstan). It also has radars on its own territory at Lekhtusi (St Petersburg); Armavir (Krasnodar); Olenegorsk (Murmansk); Mishelevka (Irkutsk); Kaliningrad; Pechora (Komi); Yeniseysk (Krasnoyarsk); Baranul (Altayskiy); Orsk (Orenburg); and Gorodets/Kovylkino (OTH)

Aerospace Defence Command

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD div HQ
4 SAM regt with S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
5 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Long-range 186: 90 S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); 96 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

SPAAGM 30mm 36 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

MISSILE DEFENCE 68 53T6 (RS-AB-4A *Gazelle*)

RADAR 1 BMD engagement system located at Sofrino (Moscow)

Army ε680,000 (incl ε100,000 conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

As a result of sustained heavy losses suffered during the invasion of Ukraine, almost all of the manoeuvre formations listed are currently understrength.

COMMAND

16 army HQ
7 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

8 (Spetsnaz) SF bde
1 (Spetsnaz) SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 recce bde

Armoured

1 (4th) tk div (2 tk regt, 1 MR regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (47th) tk div (1 tk regt, 2 MR regt)
1 (90th) tk div (2 tk regt, 1 MR regt, 1 arty regt)
2 tk bde
2 tk regt (mobilised)

Mechanised

1 (150th) MR div (2 tk regt, 2 MR regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
2 (127th & 144th) MR div (1 tk regt, 3 MR regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (2nd) MR div (1 tk regt, 2 MR regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (6th) MR div (1 tk regt, 3 MR regt, 1 arty regt)
2 (3rd & 70th) MR div (1 tk regt, 2 MR regt, 1 arty regt)
1 (18th) MR div (1 tk regt, 2 MR regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (67th) MR div (1 tk regt, 3 MR regt)
1 (42nd) MR div (5 MR Regt, 1 arty regt)
1 (20th) MR div (3 MR regt, 1 arty regt)
1 (27th) MR div (3 MR regt)
2 (19th & 71st) MR div (2 MR regt, 1 arty regt)
2 (68th & 72nd) MR div (2 MR regt) (forming)

2 (47th & 69th) MR div (1 MR regt) (forming)
38 MR bde
17 MR regt
1 (18th) MGA div (1 tk bn, 2 MGA regt, 1 arty regt, 2 AD bn)

Light

ε79 MR regt (mobilised)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

13 SRBM/GLCM bde with 9K720 *Iskander*-M (RS-SS-26 *Stone*/RS-SSC-7 *Southpaw*) (3+ brigades also with 9M729 (RS-SSC-8 *Screwdriver*))

COMBAT SUPPORT

15 arty bde
2 hy arty bde
1 arty regt
1 arty regt (mobilised)
1 arty bn (mobilised)
4 MRL bde
4 engr bde
7 engr regt
1 ptn br bde
5 EW bde
5 NBC bde
10 NBC regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

11 log bde

COMBAT/ISR UAV

3 regt

AIR DEFENCE

16 SAM bde
1 SAM regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ε)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 3,460: 120 T-55A; 600 T-62M/MV; 50 T-64A/BV; 1,000 T-72A/AV/B/BA; 470 T-72B3/B3M; 250 T-80BV/U; 350 T-80BVM; some T-90A/S; 620 T-90M; (2,100 T-55A/T-62M/T-62MV/T-64/T-72/T-72A/T-72B/T-80B/T-80BV/T-80U in store)

TSV 20+ BMPT

RECCE 200+: some BRDM-2/-2A; 200 BRM-1K (CP); (100 BRDM-2/-2A in store; 500 BRDM-2 (variants) in store)

IFV 3,500: 1,300 BMP-1/-1AM; 550 BMP-2/-2M; 750 BMP-3/-3M; 100 BTR-80A; 800 BTR-82A/AM; (2,000 BMP-1/-2 (incl variants) in store)

APC 5,050+

APC (T) 3,250+: some BMO-T; 50 BTR-50; 3,200 MT-LB (incl variants; (1,000 MT-LB† (incl variants) in store)

APC (W) 1,800: 900 BTR-60/-70 (incl variants); 900 BTR-80; (1,200 BTR-60/-70/-80 (incl variants) in store)

PPV *Typhoon*-K 4×4; Typhoon-K 6×6

AUV IVECO LMV; *Linza*; *Tigr*; *Tigr*-M; *Tigr*-M SpN; *Vystrel*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV BAT-2; IMR; IMR-2; IMR-3; IRM; MT-LB

ARV BMP-1; BREM-1/64/K/L; BTR-50PK(B); M1977; MTP-LB; RM-G; T-54/55; VT-72A

VLB KMM; MT-55A; MTU; MTU-20; MTU-72; PMM-2

MW BMR-3M; GMX-3; MCV-2 (reported); MTK; MTK-2; UR-77

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 9P149 with 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); 9P149M with 9K132 *Shturm*-SM (RS-AT-9 *Spiral*-2); 9P157-2 with 9K123 *Khrizantema* (RS-AT-15 *Springer*); 9P163-3 with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); 9K128-1 *Kornet*-T (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); M-2010 ATGW

MANPATS 9K111M *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-1 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet (*RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9

GUNS • TOWED 100mm 500 MT-12 (**100mm** 800 T-12/MT-12 in store)

ARTILLERY 5,007

SP 1,533: **122mm** 550 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 758: 200 2S3/2S3M *Akatsiya*; 100 2S5 *Giatsint*-S; 200 2S19/2S19M1 *Msta*-S; 200 2S19M2/2S33 *Msta*-SM; 8 2S35 *Koalitsiya*-SV (in test); 50 2S43 *Malva*; **170mm** 100 M-1989 (reported); **203mm** 125: 50 2S7M *Malka*; 75 2S7 *Pion*; (1,480 in store: **122mm** 800 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 750: 400+ 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 200 2S5 *Giatsint*-S; 50 2S19 *Msta*-S; **203mm** 30+ 2S7 *Pion*)

TOWED 670: **122mm** 250: 200 D-30; 50 M-30 (M-1938); **130mm** 100 M-46; **152mm** 320: 150 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 100 2A65 *Msta*-B; 20+ D-1 (M-1943); 50 D-20; (4,050 in store: **122mm** 2,000: 1,000+ D-30; 1,000+ M-30 (M-1938); **130mm** 300 M-46; **152mm** 1,750: 350 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 100 2A65 *Msta*-B; 500 D-1 (M-1943); 700 D-20; 100 M-1937 (ML-20))

GUN/MOR 139

SP 120mm 64+: 24 2S23 NONA-SVK; 40 2S34; some 2S40 *Phlox*

TOWED 120mm 75 2B16 NONA-K

MRL 1,140: **107mm** some PH-63; **122mm** 750: 550 BM-21 *Grad*; 200 9K51M *Tornado-G*; **220mm** 250+: 200 9P140 *Uragan*/9K512 *Uragan*-1M; 50 TOS-1A; some TOS-2; some TOS-3 (in test); **240mm** 100 M-1991 (reported); **300mm** 40: 20 9A52 *Smerch;* 20 9K515 *Tornado*-S; (1,350 in store: **122mm** 700: 500 BM-21 *Grad*; 200 9P138; **132mm** 100 BM-13; **220mm** 550 9P140 *Uragan*)

MOR 1,525: **82mm** 800+ 2B14; **120mm** 675 2S12 *Sani*; **140mm** some M-1982; **240mm** 50 2S4 *Tulpan* (1,200 in store: **120mm** 950: 500 2S12 *Sani*; 450 M-1938 (PM-38); **160mm** 150 M-160; **SP 240mm** 100 2S4 *Tulpan*)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM

Conventional *Fath*-360; *Hwasong*-11A (KN-23)

Dual-capable 212: 50 9K79-1 *Tochka*-U (RS-SS-21B *Scarab*); 162 9K720 *Iskander*-M (RS-SS-26 *Stone*)

GLCM • Dual-capable Some 9M728 (RS-SSC-7 *Southpaw*); some 9M729 (RS-SSC-8 *Screwdriver*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *Eleron* T-16; *Granat*-4; *Merlin*-VR; *Orlan*-30; *Takhion*

OWA *Geran* 1 (*Shahed* 131); *Geran* 2 (*Shahed* 136); *Geran* 3 (*Shahed* 136); (multiple systems below 20kg in weight)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 839+

Long-range S-300V (RS-SA-12A/B *Gladiator/Giant*); S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)

Medium-range 310: ε150 9K37M1-2 *Buk*-M1-2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); ε90 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); 70+ 9K317M *Buk*-M3 (RS-SA-27); (100 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*) in store)

Short-range 129: 120+ 9K331/9K331M/9K331MU *Tor*-M1/M2/M2U (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*) (9M338 msl entering service); 9 *Tor*-M2DT

Point-defence 400+: 100 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); 300 9K35M3 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K333 *Verba* (RS-SA-29 *Gizmo*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); (150 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*) in store)

SPAAGM 30mm 190+: 190 2K22M *Tunguska* (RS-SA-19 *Grison*) (50 more in store); some *Pantsir* SM-SV

GUNS

SP 23mm (100 ZSU-23-4 in store)

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Navy ε119,000 (incl conscripts)

4 major fleet organisations (Northern Fleet, Pacific Fleet, Baltic Fleet, Black Sea Fleet) and Caspian Sea Flotilla

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 53

STRATEGIC • SSBN 13:

5 *Delfin* (Project 667BDRM (*Delta* IV)) with 16 R-29RMU2 *Sineva*/R-29RMU2.1 *Layner* (RS-SS-N-23 *Skiff*) nuclear SLBM, 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT

3 *Borey* (Project 955 (*Dolgorukiy*)) with 16 *Bulava* (RS-SS-N-32) nuclear SLBM, 6 single 533mm TT with USET-80K *Keramika* HWT/UGST *Fizik* HWT

5 *Borey*-A (Project 955A) with 16 *Bulava* (RS-SS-N-32) nuclear SLBM, 6 single 533mm TT with USET-80K *Keramika* HWT/UGST *Fizik* HWT

TACTICAL 40

SSGN 12:

7 *Antey* (Project 949A (*Oscar* II)) (of which 3 in long-term refit) with 24 single SM-225A lnchr with 3M45 *Granit* (RS-SS-N-19 *Shipwreck*) dual-capable AShM, 2 single 650mm TT with T-65 HWT/RPK-7 (RS-SS-N-16 *Stallion*) ASW msl, 4 single 553mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT

1 *Yasen* (Project 885 (*Severodvinsk* I)) with 8 4-cell SM-346 VLS with 3M14K (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54K1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M54K (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54K/K1 operational status unclear); 10 single 533mm TT with USET-80K *Keramika* HWT/UGST *Fizik* HWT

4 *Yasen*-M (Project 08851 (*Severodvinsk* II)) with 8 4-cell SM-346 VLS with 3M14K (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54K1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M54K (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54K/K1 operational status unclear); up to 10 single 533mm TT with UGST *Fizik* HWT

SSN 9:

2 *Kondor* (Project 945A (*Sierra* II)) with 4 single 533mm TT with TEST-71M HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (unclear if dual-capable 3M14 (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) has replaced 3M10 *Granat* (RS-SS-N-21 *Sampson*) nuclear LACM which is possibly withdrawn; AShM capability unconfirmed), 4 single 650mm TT with 65-73 HWT

2 *Schuka* (Project 671RTMK (*Victor* III)) with 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (unclear if dual-capable 3M14 (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) has replaced 3M10 *Granat* (RS-SS-N-21 *Sampson*) nuclear LACM which is possibly withdrawn; AShM capability unconfirmed), 2 single 650mm TT with 65-73 HWT

3 *Schuka*-B (Project 971 (*Akula* I)) (5 more non-operational, return to service significantly delayed) with 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/TEST-71M HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (unclear if dual-capable 3M14 (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) has replaced 3M10 *Granat* (RS-SS-N-21 *Sampson*) nuclear LACM which is possibly withdrawn; AShM capability unconfirmed), 4 single 650mm TT with 65-73 HWT/RPK-7 (RS-SS-N-16 *Stallion*) ASW msl

2 *Schuka*-B (Project 971/09711 (*Akula* II)) with 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/TEST-71M HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (unclear if dual-capable 3M14 (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) has replaced 3M10 *Granat* (RS-SS-N-21 *Sampson*) nuclear LACM which is possibly withdrawn; AShM capability unconfirmed), 4 single 650mm TT with 65-73 HWT/RPK-7 (RS-SS-N-16 *Stallion*) ASW msl

SSK 19:

7 *Paltus* (Project 877 (*Kilo*)) (1 more non-operational, in long-term refit) with 6 single 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/TEST-71M HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT

11 *Varshavyanka* (Project 06363 (*Improved Kilo*)) (1 more non-operational) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14K *Kalibr*-PL (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54K (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54K1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/53-65K HWT/TEST-71M HWT/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (3M54K/K1 operational status unclear)

1 *Lada* (Project 677 (*Petersburg*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14K *Kalibr*-PL (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54K (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54K1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/USET-80K *Keramika* HWT (3M54K/K1 operational status unclear)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 33

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV (1 *Admiral Kuznetsov* (non-operational) with 12 single SM-233A lnchr with 3M45 *Granit* (RS-SS-N-19 *Shipwreck*) AShM, 24 8-cell 3S95 VLS with 3K95 *Kinzhal* (RS-SA-N-9 *Gauntlet*) SAM, 2 RBU 12000 *Udav* 1 A/S mor, 8 3M87 *Kortik* CIWS with 9M311 SAM (RS-CADS-N-1), 6 AK630M CIWS (capacity 18–24 Su-33 *Flanker* D/MiG-29KR/KUBR Ftr/FGA ac; 15 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel, 2 Ka-31R *Helix* AEW hel))

CRUISERS 3:

CGHMN 1 *Orlan* (Project 11442 (*Kirov* I)) (1 other non-operational; undergoing extensive refit and planned to return to service in 2026) with 20 single SM-233 lnchr with 3M45 *Granit* (RS-SS-N-19 *Shipwreck*) AShM, 6 8-cell B-203A VLS with S-300F *Fort* (RS-SA-N-6 *Grumble*) SAM, 6 8-cell B-203A VLS with S-300FM *Fort*-M (RS-SA-N-20 *Gargoyle*) SAM, 16 8-cell 3S95 VLS with 3K95 *Kinzhal* (RS-SA-N-9 *Gauntlet*) SAM, 2 quintuple 533mm TT with RPK-6M *Vodopad*-NK (RS-SS-N-16 *Stallion*) A/S msl, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 RBU 1000 *Smerch* 3 A/S mor, 6 3M87 *Kortik* CIWS with 9M311 SAM (RS-CADS-N-1), 1 twin 130mm gun (capacity 3 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

CGHM 2 *Atlant* (Project 1164 (*Slava*)) with 8 twin SM-248 lnchr with 3M70 *Vulkan* (RS-SS-N-12 mod 2 *Sandbox*) AShM, 8 8-cell VLS with S-300F *Fort* (RS-SA-N-6 *Grumble*) SAM/S-300FM *Fort* M (RS-SA-N-20 *Gargoyle*) SAM, 2 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 quintuple 533mm PTA-53-1164 ASTT with SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch 2* A/S mor, 6 AK630 CIWS, 1 twin 130mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 10:

3 *Sarych* (Project 956 (*Sovremenny* I)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M80 *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22 *Sunburn*) AShM, 2 twin 3S90 lnchr with 9M317 *Yezh* (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 twin DTA-53-956 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 1000 *Smerch* 3 A/S mor, 4 AK630 CIWS, 2 twin 130mm guns (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

6 *Fregat* (Project 1155 (*Udaloy* I)) with 2 quad lnchr with URK-5 *Rastrub*-B (RS-SS-N-14 *Silex*) AShM/ASW, 8 8-cell 3S95 VLS with 3K95 *Kinzhal* (RS-SA-N-9 *Gauntlet*) SAM, 2 quad 533mm ChTA-53-1155 ASTT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630 CIWS, 2 100mm guns (capacity 2 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

1 *Fregat* (Project 1155 (*Udaloy* I)) with 2 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 2 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 2 quad 533mm ChTA-53-1155 ASTT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 2 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

(1 *Fregat* (Project 11551 (*Udaloy* II)) (non-operational) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M80 *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22 *Sunburn*) AShM, 8 8-cell 3S95 VLS with 3K95 *Kinzhal* (RS-SA-N-9 *Gauntlet*) SAM, 2 3M87 *Kortik* CIWS with 9M311 SAM (RS-CADS-N-1), 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 twin 130mm gun (capacity 2 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel))

FRIGATES 20

FFGHM 18:

3 Project 11356 (*Grigorovich*) with 1 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM/91RT2 A/S msl (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 2 12-cell 3S90.1 VLS with 9M317 *Yezh* (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM/9M317M *Yezh* (RS-SA-N-7C) SAM, 2 twin DTA-53-11356 533mm TT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 1 RBU 6000 A/S mor, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

2 *Jastreb* (Project 11540 (*Neustrashimyy*)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 4 8-cell 3S95 VLS with 3K95 *Kinzhal* (RS-SA-N-9 *Gauntlet*), 6 single 533mm ASTT with RPK-6M *Vodopad*-NK (RS-SS-N-16 *Stallion*) A/S msl, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 3M87 *Kortik* CIWS with 9M311 SAM (RS-CADS-N-1), 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

1 Project 20380 (*Steregushchiy* I) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade)* AShM, 2 quad 324mm SM-588 ASTT with MTT LWT, 1 3M87 *Kortik*-M CIWS with 9M311 SAM (RS-CADS-N-1), 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

8 Project 20380 (*Steregushchiy* II) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade)* AShM, 3 4-cell 3S97 VLS with 3K96-3 *Redut* (RS-SA-N-28) SAM, 2 quad 324mm SM-588 ASTT with MTT LWT, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

1 Project 20385 (*Gremyashchiy*) with 1 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 4 4-cell 3S97 VLS with 3K96-2 *Poliment-Redut* (RS-SA-N-28) SAM, 2 quad 324mm TT with MTT LWT, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

3 Project 22350 (*Gorshkov*) with 2 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 4 8-cell 3S97 VLS with 3K96-2 *Poliment-Redut* (RS-SA-N-28) SAM, 2 quad 324mm TT with MTT LWT, 2 3M89 *Palash* CIWS (RS-CADS-N-2), 1 130mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

FFGM 2:
1 *Burevestnik* (Project 1135 (*Krivak* I))† with 1 quad lnchr with URK-5 *Rastrub*-B (RS-SS-N-14 *Silex*) AShM/ASW, 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 quad 533mm ChTA-53-1135 ASTT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns
1 *Burevestnik* M (Project 1135M (*Krivak* II)) with 1 quad lnchr with URK-5 *Rastrub*-B (RS-SS-N-14 *Silex*) AShM/ASW, 2 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM), 2 quad 533mm ChTA-53-1135 ASTT with 53-65K HWT/SET-65K HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 100mm guns

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 128

CORVETTES 47

FSGM 20
12 *Buyan*-M (Project 21631 (*Sviyazhsk*)) with 1 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 2 sextuple 3M47 *Gibka* lnchr with *Igla*-1M (RS-SA-N-10 *Grouse*) SAM, 1 AK630M-2 CIWS, 1 100mm gun
4 *Karakurt* (Project 22800 (*Uragan*)) with 1 8-cell 3S14 UKSK VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 1 *Pantsir*-M with 57E6 SAM, 1 76mm gun
1 Project 11661K (*Gepard* I) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun
1 Project 11661K (*Gepard* II) with 1 8-cell VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 1 3M89 *Palash* CIWS with 9M337 *Sosna*-R SAM (RS-CADS-N-2), 1 76mm gun
2 *Sivuch* (Project 1239 (*Dergach*)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M80 *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22 *Sunburn*) AShM, 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33AM *Osa*-MA2 (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

FSG 2 *Karakurt* (Project 22800 (*Uragan*)) with 1 8-cell 3S14 VLS with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK (RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*) dual-capable LACM/3M54T (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/3M54T1 (RS-SS-N-27) AShM/3M55 *Oniks* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM (3M54T/T1 operational status unclear), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

FSM 25:
2 *Albatros* (Project 1124 (*Grisha* III)) with 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-1124 ASTT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 twin 57mm gun
17 *Albatros* (Project 1124M (*Grisha* V)) with 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-1124 ASTT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun
6 Project 1331M (*Parchim* II) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PSOH 6:
1 *Arktika* (Project 23550) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel; 1 UAV; 2 UCAC; 2 PBF) (additional AGB role; fitted for but not with 3M14T *Kalibr*-NK LACM)
5 Project 22160 (*Bykov*) (of which 1†) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

PCGM 5:
4 *Ovod*-1 (Project 1234.1 (*Nanuchka* III)) (1 more in reserve) with 2 triple lnchr with P-120 *Malakhit* (RS-SS-N-9 *Siren*) AShM, 1 twin ZIF-122 lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun
1 *Ovod*-1 (Project 1234.1 (*Nanuchka* III)) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24 *Uran* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 twin lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 19:
3 *Molnya* (*Tarantul* II) with 2 twin lnchr with P-22 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun
15 *Molnya* (*Tarantul* III) with 2 twin lnchr with 3M80 *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22 *Sunburn*) AShM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun
1 *Molnya* (*Tarantul* III) with 2 twin lnchr with 3M80 *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22 *Sunburn*) AShM, 1 3K89 *Palash* (RS-CADS-N-2) CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCM 3 *Buyan* (Project 21630 (*Astrakhan*)) with 1 sextuple lnchr with 3M47 *Gibka* lnchr with *Igla*-1M (RS-SA-N-10 *Grouse*) SAM, 1 A-215 *Grad*-M 122mm MRL, 1 100mm gun

PBF 17: 15+ *Raptor* (capacity 20 troops); 2 *Mangust*

PB 27 *Grachonok*

PBR 4 *Shmel* with 1 17-cell BM-14 MRL, 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 44

MCC 9 *Alexandrit* (Project 12700)

MHI 7 *Sapfir* (Project 10750 (*Lida*)) with 1 AK630 CIWS

MHO 2 *Rubin* (Project 12660 (*Gorya*)) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

MSC 20: 19 *Yakhont* (Project 1265 (*Sonya*)) with 4 AK630 CIWS (some with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM); 1 *Korund*-E (Project 1258E (*Yevgenya*))

MSO 6: 5 *Akvamaren*-M (Project 266M (*Natya*)); 1 *Agat* (Project 02668 (*Natya* II)) (all with 2 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin AK230 CIWS

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 17:
9 Project 775 (*Ropucha* I/II) (2 more non-operational) with 2 twin 57mm guns (capacity either 10 MBT and 190 troops or 24 APC (T) and 170 troops)
3 Project 775M (*Ropucha* III) with 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity either 10 MBT and 190 troops or 24 APC (T) and 170 troops)
3 *Tapir* (Project 1171 (*Alligator*)) with at least 2 twin lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 twin 57mm guns (capacity 20 tanks; 300 troops)
2 Project 11711 (*Gren*) with 1 AK630M-2 CIWS, 2 AK630M CIWS (capacity 1 Ka-29 *Helix* B hel; 13 MBT/36 AFV; 300 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 28
LCM 25: 8 *Akula* (Project 1176 (*Ondatra*)) (capacity 1 MBT); 5 *Dyugon* (Project 21820) (capacity 5 APC or 100 troops); 12 *Serna* (Project 11770) (capacity 2 APC or 100 troops)
LCAC 2 *Zubr* (Project 12322 (*Pomornik*)) with 2 22-cell 140mm MS-227 *Ogon* MRL, 2 AK630 CIWS (capacity 230 troops; either 3 MBT or 10 APC(T))
UCAC 1+ *Manul* (Project 23321)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 272
SSAN 9:
1 *Belgorod* (Project 22870 (*Oscar* II mod))
2 *Halibut* (Project 18511 (*Paltus*))
3 *Kashalot* (Project 1910 (*Uniform*))
1 *Nelma* (Project 1851 (X-*Ray*))
1 *Orenburg* (*Delta* III Stretch)
1 *Podmoskovye* (Project 09787)
(1 non-operational *Losharik* (Project 10831 (*Norsub*-5)) reportedly damaged by fire in 2019)

SSA 1 *Sarov* (Project 20120)
ABU 15: 8 *Kashtan*; 3 *Kazansky* (Project 23370G); 4 Project 419 (*Sura*)
AE 9: 6 *Muna*; 1 *Dubnyak*; 2 *Akademik Kovalev* (Project 20181) with 1 hel landing platform
AEM 1 *Kalmar*-3 (Project 1791R)
AFS 2 *Longvinik* (Project 23120)
AGB 7: 1 *Dobrynya Mikitich*; 1 *Ilya Muromets*; 1 *Ilya Muromets* (Project 21180); 2 *Ivan Susanin*; 1 *Kolovrat* (Project 21180M) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Vladimir Kavraisky*
AGE 3: 1 *Dubnyak*; 1 *Potok*; 1 *Tchusovoy*
AGI 14: 2 *Alpinist*; 2 *Dubridium* (Project 1826); 1 *Moma*; 7 *Vishnya*; 2 *Yuri Ivanov*
AGM 1 *Marshal Nedelin*
AGOR 13: 1 *Akademik Alexandrov* (Project 20183); 1 *Akademik Krylov*; 8+ *Onega*; 1 Project 02670; 2 *Seliger*
AGOS 1 *Yantar*
AGS 72: 7 *Baklan* (Project 19920); 5 *Baklan* (Project 19920B); 8 *Biya*; 16+ *Finik*; 7 *Kamenka*; 4 *Moma*; 6 Project 19910; 6 Project 23040G; 2 *Sibiriyakov*; 2 *Vinograd*; 9 *Yug*
AH 3 *Ob*†
AK 1 *Pevek*
AKL 2 *Irgiz*
AO 6: 3 *Dubna*; 2+ *Uda*; 1 *Platforma-Arktika* (Project 03182) with 1 hel landing plaftorm
AOL 16: 1 *Luza*; 15 *Toplivo* (Project 1844)
AOR 10: 2 *Akademik Pashin* (Project 23130); 3+ *Altay* (mod); 3 *Boris Chilikin*; 1+ *Kaliningradneft*; 1 *Olekma*
AR ε7 *Amur*
ARC 5: 4 *Emba*; 1 Improved *Klasma*
ARS 17: 2 *Chiker*; 5 *Goryn*; 4 *Mikhail Rudnitsky*; 5 Project 22870; 1 *Zvezdochka* (Project 20180)
AS 3 Project 2020 (*Malina*)
ASR 3: 1 *Elbrus*; 1 *Igor Belousov*; 1 *Kommuna*
ATF 41: 1 *Okhotsk*; 1 *Baklan*; ε3 *Katun*; 3 *Ingul*; 1 *Neftegaz*; 10 *Okhtensky*; 3 Project 23470 with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Prut*; 4 *Sliva*; 14 *Sorum*
AWT 1 *Manych*
AX 2 *Smolny* with 2 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns
AXL 7 *Petrushka*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS
USV • MW • Small 3 *Inspektor* Mk2
UUV
ATK • Nuclear • Extra-Large *Poseidon* (*Status*-6) (nuclear powered) (in test)
DATA • Extra-Large *Klavesin*-1R (*Harpsichord*); *Klavesin*-2R-PM (*Harpsichord*); *Vityaz*-D
UTL • Extra-Large *Sarma*; *Sarma*-D (*Sarma* mod)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • USV
DATA *Alister* 9 (A9-E); *Galtel*
MW K-Ster C/I; SEASCAN

Naval Aviation ε25,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 regt with MiG-31B/BS/BM *Foxhound*
1 regt with Su-33 *Flanker* D; Su-25UTG *Frogfoot*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 regt with MiG-29KR/KUBR *Fulcrum*
ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE/ISR
2 regt with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*; Su-30SM
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 regt with Il-38/Il-38N *May**; Il-18D; Il-20RT *Coot* A; Il-22 *Coot* B
2 sqn with Il-38/Il-38N *May**; Il-18D; Il-20RT *Coot* A; Il-22 *Coot* B
1 regt with Ka-27/Ka-29 *Helix*
1 sqn with Ka-27/Ka-29 *Helix*
2 sqn with Tu-142MK/MZ/MR *Bear* F/J*
1 unit with Ka-31R *Helix*
MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT
1 regt with An-26 *Curl*; Be-12 *Mail**; Ka-27 *Helix*; Mi-8 *Hip*
SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-12PS *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-12BK *Cub*; An-24RV *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*; An-72 *Coaler*; An-140

2 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*; Su-25UTG *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with An-140; Tu-134; Tu-154, Il-38 *May*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 regt with *Forpost* (*Searcher* II); *Inokhodets*

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD div HQ

3 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 168 combat capable

FTR 35: 9 MiG-31B/BS *Foxhound*; 9 MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; 17 Su-33 *Flanker* D

FGA 44: 19 MiG-29KR *Fulcrum*; 3 MiG-29KUBR *Fulcrum*; ε12 Su-30SM *Flanker* H; 10+ Su-30SM2 Flanker H

ATK 32: 27 Su-24M *Fencer*; 5 Su-25UTG *Frogfoot* (trg)

ASW 44: 12 Tu-142MK/MZ *Bear* F; 10 Tu-142MR *Bear* J (comms); 15 Il-38 *May*; 7 Il-38N *May*

MP 7: 6 Be-12PS *Mail**; 1 Il-18D

ISR 7 Su-24MR *Fencer* E*

C2 2 Il-22 *Coot* B

SAR 4: 3 An-12PS *Cub*; 1 Be-200ES

ELINT 2 Il-20RT *Coot* A

TPT 48: **Medium** 2 An-12BK *Cub*; **Light** 44: 1 An-24RV *Coke*; 23 An-26 *Curl*; 6 An-72 *Coaler*; 4 An-140; 9 Tu-134; 1 Tu-134UBL; **PAX** 2 Tu-154M *Careless*

TRG 4 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 7 Mi-24P *Hind*

ASW 67: ε45 Ka-27PL *Helix*; 22 Ka-27M *Helix*

EW 8 Mi-8 *Hip* J

AEW 2 Ka-31R *Helix*

SAR 16 Ka-27PS *Helix* D

TPT 38: **Medium** 32: 26 Ka-29 *Helix*; 6 Mi-8T/MT *Hip*; **Light** 6 Ka-226T

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Long-range 64 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

SPAAGM 30mm 30 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR• Heavy *Inokhodets*; **Medium** *Forpost*-R

ISR• Medium *Forpost (Searcher* II)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-27T/ET (RS-AA-10B/D *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-74M (RS-AA-11B *Archer*); **ARH** R-37M (RS-AA-13A *Axehead*); R-77-1 (RS-AA-12B *Adder*); **SARH** R-27R/ER (RS-AA-10A/C *Alamo*); R-33 (RS-AA-9A *Amos*)

ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*); Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

ASM Kh-59 (RS-AS-13 *Kingbolt*); Kh-29T (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

AShM Kh-31A/AM (RS-AS-17B/D *Krypton*)

LACM • Conventional Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

Naval Infantry (Marines) ε10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

As a result of sustained heavy losses suffered during the invasion of Ukraine, almost all of the manoeuvre formations listed are currently understrength.

SPECIAL FORCES

4 (OMRP) SF unit

11 (PDSS) cbt diver unit

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

6 naval inf bde

1 naval inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 engr regt

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ε)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 90: 30 T-55A; 30 T-72B/B3/BM; 30 T-80BV/BVM

IFV 340: 100 BMP-2; 40 BMP-3F; 200 BTR-82A

APC 350

APC (T) 250 MT-LB

APC (W) 100 BTR-80

AUV *Vystrel*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 30+: 9P148 with 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 30 9P149 with 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); 9P157-2 with 9K123 *Khrisantema* (RS-AT-15 *Springer*)

MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

GUNS 100mm T-12

ARTILLERY 300

SP 68: **122mm** 16 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 52: 16 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 36 2S19M1 *Msta*-S

TOWED 130: **122mm** 30 D-30; **152mm** 100: 50 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 50 2A65 *Msta*-B

GUN/MOR 66

SP 120mm 42: 12 2S23 NONA-SVK; 30 2S9 NONA-S

TOWED 120mm 24 2B16 NONA-K

MRL • 122mm 36 BM-21 *Grad*/*Tornado*-G

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Point-defence 70+: 20 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 40 9K31 *Strela*-1/9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*/RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS • SP 23mm 60 ZSU-23-4

Coastal Missile and Artillery Forces 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

5 AShM bde

1 AShM regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY • SP 130mm 36 A-222 *Bereg*

AShM 96+: 40 3K60 *Bal* (RS-SSC-6 *Sennight*); 56 3K55 *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*); some 3M22 *Tsirkon* (reported; launched from 3K55 *Bastion*); some 4K44 *Redut* (RS-SSC-1 *Sepal*); some 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *Granat*-4

Aerospace Forces ε170,000 (incl conscripts)

A joint CIS Unified Air Defence System covers RUS, ARM, BLR, KAZ, KGZ, TJK, TKM and UZB

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER

3 regt with Tu-22M3 *Backfire* C

3 sqn with Tu-95MS/MS mod *Bear*

1 sqn with Tu-160/Tu-160 mod *Blackjack*

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* (Armenia)

2 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C

1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; Su-35S *Flanker* M

1 regt with Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*

1 regt with Su-27/Su-27SM/Su-27UB *Flanker* B/J/C; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G

2 regt with Su-30SM *Flanker* H

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound*; Su-24M/M2/MR *Fencer*

1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; Su-27SM *Flanker* J; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G; Su-30SM *Flanker* H; Su-35S *Flanker M*

1 regt with Su-27SM *Flanker* J; Su-35S *Flanker* M

1 regt with Su-30SM *Flanker* H; Su-35S *Flanker* M; Su-57 *Felon*

1 regt with Su-27SM3 *Flanker*; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G

1 regt with Su-25 *Frogfoot*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with MiG-31K

1 regt with Su-24M/M2 *Fencer*; Su-34 *Fullback*; Su-34 mod *Fullback*

1 regt with Su-24M *Fencer*; Su-25SM *Frogfoot*

3 regt with Su-25SM/SM3 *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with Su-25SM *Frogfoot* (Kyrgyzstan)

3 regt with Su-34 *Fullback*

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 regt with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*

ISR

3 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer*

1 flt with An-30 *Clank*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with A-50U *Mainstay*

TANKER

1 sqn with Il-78/Il-78M *Midas*

TRANSPORT

6 regt/sqn with An-12BK *Cub*; An-148-100E; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134 *Crusty*; Tu-154 *Careless*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with An-124 *Condor*; Il-76MD *Candid*

1 regt with An-124 *Condor*; Il-76MD/MD-90A *Candid*

1 regt with An-12BK *Cub*; Il-76MD *Candid*

3 regt with Il-76MD *Candid*

1 sqn with An-22 *Cock*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 bde with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-26 *Halo*; Mi-8MTV-5 *Hip*

1 bde with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-26 *Halo*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 bde with Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-26 *Halo*; Mi-8 *Hip*

2 regt with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8MTPR-1 *Hip*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

2 regt with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

2 sqn with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 bde

AIR DEFENCE

11 AD div HQ

4 regt with 9K37M1-2 *Buk*-M1-2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); S-300V (RS-SA-12 *Gladiator/Giant*)

1 bde with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

3 regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

6 regt with S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

1 SAM regt with S-300PM1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

1 SAM regt with S-300PM1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

1 SAM regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

13 regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1,232 combat capable

BBR 114: ε50 Tu-22M3 *Backfire* C; 1 Tu-22MR *Backfire*† (in overhaul); 29 Tu-95MS *Bear* H; 22 Tu-95MS mod *Bear* H; 5 Tu-160 *Blackjack*; 7 Tu-160 mod *Blackjack*; (2 Tu-160M *Blackjack* in test)

FTR 217: 70 MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*; 99 MiG-31BM

Foxhound C; 24 Su-27 *Flanker* B; 24 Su-27UB *Flanker* C

FGA 477: 14 MiG-29SMT *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UBT *Fulcrum*; 46 Su-27SM *Flanker* J; 24 Su-27SM3 *Flanker*; 19 Su-30M2 *Flanker* G; ε86 Su-30SM *Flanker* H; 4+ Su-30SM2 *Flanker* H; ε90 Su-34 *Fullback*; ε44 Su-34 mod *Fullback*; ε127 Su-35S *Flanker* M; 21+ Su-57 *Felon*; (4 MiG-35S *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-35UB *Fulcrum* in test)

ATK 259: ε24 MiG-31K; 74 Su-24M/M2 *Fencer*; ε37 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; ε109 Su-25SM/SM3 *Frogfoot*; 15 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*

ISR 62: 4 An-30 *Clank*; up to 54 Su-24MR *Fencer**; 2 Tu-214ON; 2 Tu-214R *Mullet*

EW 3 Il-22PP *Mute*

ELINT 16: 14 Il-20M *Coot* A; 2 Tu-214SUS (Rossiya SFS)

AEW&C 7 A-50U *Mainstay*

C2 28: 5 Il-22 *Coot* B; 11 Il-22M *Coot* B; 2 Il-80 *Maxdome*; 1 Il-82; 4 Tu-214SR (Rossiya SFS); 2 Tu-214PU (Rossiya SFS); 2 Tu-214PU-SBUS; 1 Tu-214VPU (FSB)

TKR 15: 5 Il-78 *Midas*; 10 Il-78M *Midas*

TPT 424: **Heavy** 124: 10 An-124 *Condor*; 4 An-22 *Cock*; 91 Il-76MD *Candid*; 3 Il-76MD-M *Candid*; 16 Il-76MD-90A *Candid*; **Medium** 44 An-12BK *Cub*; **Light** 224: ε113 An-26 *Curl*; 25 An-72 *Coaler*; 5 An-140; 27 L-410; 54 Tu-134 *Crusty*; **PAX** 32: 15 An-148-100E; 17 Tu-154 *Careless*

TRG 234: 35 DA42T; 87 L-39 *Albatros*; 112 Yak-130 *Mitten**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 328: ε59 Ka-52A *Hokum* B; ε20 Ka-52M *Hokum*; ε96 Mi-24D/V/P *Hind*; ε65 Mi-28N *Havoc* B; ε8 Mi-28NM Havoc; 24 Mi-28UB *Havoc*; ε56 Mi-35 *Hind*

EW ε16 Mi-8MTPR-1 *Hip*

TPT 297: **Heavy** 32 Mi-26/Mi-26T *Halo*; **Medium** 265 Mi-8/AMTSh/AMTSh-VA/MT/MTV-5/MTV-5-1 *Hip*

TRG 36: 19 Ka-226U; 17 *Ansat*-U

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy some *Inokhodets*; **Medium** *Forpost*-R; *Mohajer* 6

ISR • Medium *Forpost (Searcher* II); *Korsar*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 796:

Long-range 716: 200 S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*); 206 S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); 20 S-300V (RS-SA-12 *Gladiator/Giant*); 6 S-350 *Vityaz* (RS-SA-28); 284 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

Medium-range 80 9K37M1-2 *Buk*-M1-2/9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)

SPAAGM 30mm 50 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1/S2 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Igla*-V; R-27T/ET (RS-AA-10B/D *Alamo*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-74M (RS-AA-11B *Archer*); R-60T (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); **SARH** R-27R/ER (RS-AA-10A/C *Alamo*); R-33 (RS-AA-9A *Amos*); **ARH** R-77-1 (RS-AA-12B *Adder*); R-77M (RS-AA-12C *Adder*); R-37M (RS-AA-13A *Axehead*); **PRH** R-27P/EP (RS-AA-10E/F *Alamo*)

ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P/PM (RS-AS-17A/C *Krypton*); Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

ASM 9M133; *Grom*-1; Item 305/LMUR; Kh-25ML (RS-AS-12B *Kegler*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); Kh-38ML; Kh-59 (RS-AS-13 *Kingbolt*); 9M114 *Kokon* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9 *Spiral* 2); 9M120-1 *Vikhr* (RS-AT-16 *Scallion*)

AShM Kh-22 (RS-AS-4 *Kitchen*); Kh-31A/AM (RS-AS-17B/D *Krypton*); Kh-32 (RS-AS-4A mod); Kh-35U (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*); Kh-59M2A (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

ALBM *Kinzhal* (RS-AS-24 *Killjoy*)

LACM

Nuclear Kh-55SM (RS-AS-15B *Kent*); Kh-102 (RS-AS-23B *Kodiak*)

Conventional Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); Kh-69; Kh-101 (RS-AS-23A *Kodiak*); Kh-555 (RS-AS-22 *Kluge*)

BOMBS

INS/SAT-guided FAB-250 UMPK; FAB-500 UMPK; FAB-1500 UMPK; FAB-3000 UMPK; *Grom*-2; KAB-20S (reported); KAB-500S; KAB-500M; ODAB-500 UMPK; ODAB-1500 UMPK; OFAB-250-270 UMPK; OFZAB-500 UMPK; UMPB D-30SN; UPAB-1500B

Laser-guided KAB-20L (reported); KAB-250LG-E; KAB-500L; KAB-1500L/LG

TV-guided *Ghaem*-5; KAB-500KR; KAB-1500KR; KAB-500OD; UPAB 1500

Airborne Forces ε35,000

FORCES BY ROLE

As a result of sustained heavy losses suffered during the invasion of Ukraine, almost all of the manoeuvre formations listed are currently understrength.

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (AB Recce) SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 (7th) AB div (1 tk bn, 3 air aslt regt, 1 arty regt, 1 NBC unit, 1 AD regt)
1 (76th) AB div (1 tk bn, 3 air aslt regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (106th) AB div (1 tk bn, 2 para regt, 1 inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (98th) AB div (2 para regt, 1 inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 (104th) AB div (2 para regt)
1 (44th) AB div (forming)
2 air aslt bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES(ε)

MBT 80: 50 T-72B3/B3M; 30 T-90M

IFV 170: 50 BMP-2; 120 BTR-82AM

APC 300+

APC (T) 300: 150 BTR-D;150 BTR-MDM

PPV *Typhoon*-VDV

ABCV 850: 650 BMD-2; 200 BMD-4M; (150 BMD-1 in store)
AUV GAZ *Tigr*; UAMZ *Toros*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV BREM-D; BREhM-D

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 100 BTR-RD
MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-1 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9
GUNS • SP 125mm 36+ 2S25 *Sprut*-SD

ARTILLERY 633+
SP 34: **122mm** 16 2S1 *Gvodzika*; **152mm** 18 2S5 *Giatsint*-S
TOWED 100+: **122mm** 100 D-30; **152mm** 2A36 *Giatsint*-B
GUN/MOR • SP 120mm 260+: 230 2S9 NONA-S; 30 2S9 NONA-SM; some 2S31 *Vena*; (200 2S9 NONA-S in store)
MRL 39: **122mm** 36 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 3+: some 9P140 *Uragan*; 3 TOS-1A
MOR • TOWED 200+ **82mm** 150 2B14; **120mm** 50+ 2B23 NONA-M1

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 30+: 30 *Strela*-10MN (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K333 *Verba* (RS-SA-29 *Gizmo*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*)
GUNS • SP 23mm 150 BTR-ZD

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Granat*-4

Special Operations Forces ε1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
3 SF unit

Railway Forces ε29,000

4 regional commands

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
10 (railway) tpt bde

Russian Military Districts

5 military districts. Organisational data presented here represents peacetime basing and long-term naval assignments and does not include mobilised units whose peacetime assignment is unclear.

Moscow Military District

HQ at Moscow

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
2 army HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 (Spetsnaz) SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce bde
Armoured
2 tk div
Mechanised
3 MR div
1 MR bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
2 SRBM/GLCM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty bde
1 (hy) arty bde
1 MRL bde
1 engr bde
2 engr regt
1 ptn br bde
1 EW bde
1 NBC bde
1 NBC regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
2 log bde

AIR DEFENCE
3 AD bde

Military Air Force

6th Air Force & Air Defence Army

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 regt with Su-30SM *Flanker* H
1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; Su-35S *Flanker* M

GROUND ATTACK
1 regt with Su-34 *Fullback*

ISR
1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E

TRANSPORT
1 regt with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134 *Crusty*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 regt with Mi-24P *Hind*; Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-8MTPR-1 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE
2 SAM regt with S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

Airborne Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 (AB Recce) SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Air Manoeuvre
3 AB div
1 AB div (forming)

Leningrad Military District

HQ at St Petersburg

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
1 army HQ
3 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 (Spetsnaz) SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 MR div
4 MR div (forming)
1 MR bde
1 MR regt

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
2 SRBM/GLCM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty bde
1 engr regt
1 NBC regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bde

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bde
1 AD regt

Baltic Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9: 1 **DDGHM**; 8 **FFGHM**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38: 8 **FSGM**; 2 **FSG**; 6 **FSM**; 1 **PSOH**; 2 **PCGM** (1 more in reserve); 6 **PCFG**; 9 **PBF**; 4 **PB**

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12: 2 **MCC**; 5 **MSC**; 5 **MHI**

AMPHIBIOUS 7: 1 **LST**; 4 **LCM**; 2 **LCAC**

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE/ISR
1 regt with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134 *Crusty*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 regt with Ka-27/Ka-29 *Helix*; Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE
2 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 naval inf bde

Coastal Artillery and Missile Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE
1 AShM regt

Northern Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 23
STRATEGIC 7 **SSBN** (of which 1 in refit)
TACTICAL 16: 5 **SSGN**; 8 **SSN** (2 more non-operational); 3 **SSK** (1 more non-operational)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9: (1 **CV** non-operational); 1 **CGHMN**; 1 **CGHM**; 4 **DDGHM** (1 more in reserve); 3 **FFGHM**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20: 6 **FSM**; 1 **PSOH**; 1 **PCGM**; 12 **PB**

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 9: 2 **MCC**; 1 **MHO**; 6 **MSC**

AMPHIBIOUS 4: 2 **LST**; 2 **LCM**

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 regt with Su-33 *Flanker* D; Su-25UTG *Frogfoot*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 regt with MiG-29KR/KUBR *Fulcrum*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 regt with Il-38/Il-38N *May*; Il-20RT *Coot* A; Tu-134
1 regt with Ka-27/Ka-29 *Helix*
1 sqn with Tu-142MK/MZ/MR *Bear* F/J

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
2 naval inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr regt

Coastal Artillery and Missile Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE
1 AShM bde

Military Air Force

45th Air Force & Air Defence Army

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 regt with Su-27 *Flanker* B
1 regt with Su-27SM *Flanker* J; Su-35S *Flanker* M

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; Su-24M/M2/MR *Fencer*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 bde with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-26 *Halo*; Mi-8MTV-5 *Hip*

1 regt with Mi-24P/Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE

4 SAM regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*); S-300PM1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

1 SAM regt with S-300PM1/PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

5 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Airborne Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div

Central Military District

HQ at Yekaterinburg

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 army HQ

1 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

2 (Spetsnaz) SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk div

1 tk bde

Mechanised

3 MR div

6 MR bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

2 SRBM/GLCM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

1 hy arty bde

1 MRL bde

1 engr bde

3 engr regt

1 EW bde

2 NBC bde

2 NBC regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 log bde

AIR DEFENCE

3 AD bde

Military Air Force

14th Air Force & Air Defence Army

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with Su-34 *Fullback*

1 sqn with Su-25SM *Frogfoot* (Kyrgyzstan)

ISR

1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E

TRANSPORT

1 regt with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134 *Crusty*; Tu-154; Mi-8 *Hip*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 bde with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 regt with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*

1 sqn with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip* (Tajikistan)

AIR DEFENCE

1 regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

1 bde with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*)

1 regt with S-300PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

4 regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Airborne Troops

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div

Southern Military District

HQ at Rostov-on-Don

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

6 army HQ

2 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

3 (Spetsnaz) SF bde

1 (Spetsnaz) SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce bde

Mechanised

5 MR div

1 MR div (forming)

15 MR bde

1 MR regt

1 MR bde (Armenia)

1 MR bde (South Ossetia)

1 MR bde (Abkhazia)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 SRBM/GLCM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bde
1 arty regt
1 MRL bde
1 engr bde
1 EW bde
1 NBC bde
2 NBC regt
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
2 log bde
AIR DEFENCE
3 AD bde
1 AD regt

Black Sea Fleet

The Black Sea Fleet is primarily based in Crimea, at Sevastopol, Karantinnaya Bay and Streletskaya Bay

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 3 **SSK** (1 more non-operational)
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4: 2 **FFGHM**; 2 **FFGM**
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 29: 5 **FSGM**; 6 **FSM**; 4 **PSOH**; 3 **PCFG**; 6 **PBF;** 5 **PB**
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8: 2 **MCC**; 1 **MHO**; 4 **MSO**; 1 **MSC**
AMPHIBIOUS 13: 10 **LST** (2 more non-operational); 3 **LCM**

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE/ISR
1 regt with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H
MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT
1 regt with Ka-27 *Helix*; An-26 *Curl*; Be-12PS *Mail*; Mi-8 *Hip*
TPT • Medium Mi-8 *Hip*

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE
COMMAND
1 corps HQ
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
2 naval inf bde
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty regt
1 engr regt
AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM regt

Coastal Artillery and Missile Forces

FORCES BY ROLE
COASTAL DEFENCE
2 AShM bde

Caspian Sea Flotilla

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15: 6 **FSGM**; 3 **PCM**; 2 **PB**; 4 **PBR**
MINE WARFARE 4: 2 **MSC**; 2 **MHI**
AMPHIBIOUS 6 **LCM**

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 naval inf regt

Military Air Force

4th Air Force & Air Defence Army

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 regt with Su-30SM *Flanker* H
1 sqn with MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H (Armenia)
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 regt with Su-27/Su-27SM *Flanker* B/J; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G
1 regt with Su-27SM3 *Flanker*; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G
GROUND ATTACK
1 regt with Su-24M *Fencer*; Su-25SM *Frogfoot*
2 regt with Su-25SM/SM3 *Frogfoot*
1 regt with Su-34 *Fullback*
GROUND ATTACK/ISR
1 regt with Su-24M/MR *Fencer* D/E
TRANSPORT
1 regt with An-12 *Cub*/Mi-8 *Hip*
ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 bde with Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-26 *Halo*
1 regt with Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*
2 regt with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-28N *Havoc* B; Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*
1 sqn with Mi-24P *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip* (Armenia)
COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 bde
AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM regt with 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
1 SAM regt with S-300PM1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
3 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Airborne Forces

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB div

Eastern Military District

HQ at Khabarovsk

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 army HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (Spetsnaz) SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Mechanised

1 MR div

8 MR bde

1 MGA div

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

4 SRBM/GLCM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 arty bde

1 MRL bde

1 engr bde

1 EW bde

1 NBC bde

4 NBC regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 log bde

AIR DEFENCE

5 AD bde

Pacific Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 23

STRATEGIC 5 **SSBN**

TACTICAL 18: 7 **SSGN**; 1 **SSN** (3 more non-operational); 10 **SSK**

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11: 1 **CGHM**; 5 **DDGHM**; 5 **FFGHM**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23: 7 **FSM**; 2 **PCGM**; 10 **PCFG**; 4 **PB**

MINE WARFARE 11: 3 **MCC**; 2 **MSO**; 6 **MSC**

AMPHIBIOUS 7: 4 **LST**; 3 **LCM**

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-31BS/BM *Foxhound* A/C

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with Ka-27/Ka-29 *Helix*

2 sqn with Il-38/Il-38N *May*; Il-18D; Il-22 *Coot* B

1 sqn with Tu-142MK/MZ/MR *Bear* F/J

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-12BK *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM regt with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

2 naval inf bde

Coastal Artillery and Missile Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

2 AShM bde

Military Air Force

11th Air Force & Air Defence Army

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with MiG-31BM *Foxhound* C; Su-27SM *Flanker* J; Su-30M2 *Flanker* G; Su-30SM *Flanker* H; Su-35S *Flanker* M

1 regt with Su-35S *Flanker* M; Su-30SM *Flanker* H

1 regt with Su-25 *Frogfoot*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with Su-24M/M2 *Fencer* D/D mod; Su-34 *Fullback*

1 regt with Su-25SM *Frogfoot*

ISR

1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E

TRANSPORT

1 regt with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; Tu-134 *Crusty*/Tu-154 *Careless*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 bde with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-26 *Halo*

1 regt with Ka-52A *Hokum* B; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-26 *Halo*

1 regt with Mi-24P *Hind;* Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE

1 regt with 9K37M *Buk*-M1-2 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*);

1 regt with S-300V (RS-SA-12 *Gladiator/Giant*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

4 regt with S-300PS (RS-SA-10B *Grumble*); S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Airborne Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

2 air aslt bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 569,000

Border Guard Service ε160,000

Subordinate to Federal Security Service

FORCES BY ROLE

10 regional directorates

MANOEUVRE

Other

7 frontier gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV/APC (W) BMP/BTR

AUV BPM-97

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*

GUN/MOR • SP 120mm 2S9 NONA-S

MOR 120mm 2S12 *Sani*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 207

PSO 7: 4 *Komandor*; 3 *Okean* (Project 22100) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCM 1 *Okhotnik* (Project 22460) with 1 sextuple GMLS with *Igla*-1M (RS-SA-N-10 *Grouse*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS

PCO 32: 8 *Alpinist* (Project 503); 1 *Sprut*; 13 *Okhotnik* (Project 22460) with 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 hel landing platform; 10 *Purga* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 31: 3 *Molnya* II (*Pauk* II); 9 *Svetlyak* (Project 10410B); 7 *Svetlyak* (Project 10410) with 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun; 6 *Svetlyak* (Project 10410) with 2 AK630M CIWS; 5 *Svetlyak* (Project 10410B mod) with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Yakhont*

PCR 1 *Slepen* (*Yaz*) with 1 AK630 CIWS, 2 100mm guns

PBF 87: 57 *Mangust*; 3 *Mirazh* (Project 14310); 4 *Mustang*-2 (Project 18623); 21 *Sobol*; 2 *Sokzhoi*

PB 21: 9 *Gyuys* (Project 03050); 2 *Morzh* (Project 1496M; 10 *Lamantin* (Project 1496M1)

PBR 27: 4 *Ogonek*; 8 *Piyavka* with 1 AK630 CIWS; 15 *Moskit* (*Vosh*) with 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 29

AE 1 *Muna*

AGB 2 *Ivan Susanin* (primarily used as patrol ships) with 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

AK 4 *Pevek*

AKL 5 *Kanin*

AO 1 *Ishim* (Project 15010)

AOL 2 *Evoron*

ATF 14 *Sorum* (primarily used as patrol ships) with 2 AK230M CIWS

AIRCRAFT • TPT ε86: 70 An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*/An-72 *Coaler*/Il-76 *Candid*/Tu-134 *Crusty*/Yak-40 *Codling*; 16 SM-92

HELICOPTERS: ε200 Ka-27PS *Helix*/Mi-24 *Hind*/Mi-26 *Halo*/Mi-8 *Hip*

Federal Guard Service ε40,000–50,000

Org include elm of ground forces (mech inf bde and AB regt)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech inf regt

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

Other

1 (Presidential) gd regt

Federal Security Service Special Purpose Centre ε4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF unit (Alfa and Vympel units)

National Guard ε335,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

10 paramilitary div (2–5 paramilitary regt)

17 paramilitary bde (3 mech bn, 1 mor bn)

36 indep paramilitary rgt

90 paramilitary bn (incl special motorised units)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

TRANSPORT

8 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-80BV

RECCE some BRDM-2A

IFV/APC (W) BMP-1/BMP-2/BTR-70M/BTR-80/BTR-82A/BTR-82AM

PPV *Arlan*; SPM-3 *Medved*; *Ural*-VV; Z-STS *Akhmat*

AUV *Patrol*-A; *Tiger* 4×4; *Tigr*

ARTILLERY

TOWED 122mm D-30

MOR 120mm M-1938 (PM-38); 2S12 *Sani*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PBF 4 BK-16 (Project 02510)

PB 4 *Grachonok*

AIRCRAFT

TPT 29: **Heavy** 9 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** 2 An-12 *Cub*; **Light** 18: 12 An-26 *Curl*; 6 An-72 *Coaler*

HELICOPTERS

TPT 71: **Heavy** 10 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 60+: 60 Mi-8 *Hip*; some Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*; **Light** 1 Ka-226T

Private Military Companies (PMC) ε20,000

Elements of Russian private military companies integrated into the Russian command structure within Ukraine or deployed to Africa and the Middle East.

DEPLOYMENT

ARMENIA: 3,000: 1 mil base with (1 MR bde; 74 T-72; 80 BMP-1; 80 BMP-2; 12 2S1; 12 BM-21); 1 ftr sqn with 10 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 1 hel sqn with 8 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*; 4 Mi-8MT *Hip*; 2 AD bty with S-300V; 1 AD bty with *Buk*-M1-2)

BELARUS: 2,000; 2 SAM bn with S-400; 1 radar station at Baranovichi (*Volga* system; leased); 1 naval comms site

BURKINA FASO: ε200 (PMC)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: ε1,500 (PMC); **UN** • MINUSCA 10

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 4

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 5

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: ε200 (PMC)

GEORGIA: ε4,000; Abkhazia: 1 mil base with 1 MR bde(-); 1 SAM regt with S-300PS; South Ossetia: 1 mil base with 1 MR bde(-)

KAZAKHSTAN: 1 radar station at Balkash (*Dnepr* system; leased)

KYRGYZSTAN: ε500; 13 Su-25SM *Frogfoot*; 2 Mi-8 Hip

LIBYA: ε3,500 (PMC)

MALI: ε1,500 (PMC)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA: 140; 1 AGI

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 4

MOLDOVA: Transnistria ε1,500 (including 400 peacekeepers): 2 MR bn; 7 Mi-24 *Hind*; some Mi-8 *Hip*

NIGER: ε200 (PMC)

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

TAJIKISTAN: ε3,000; 1 (201st) mil base with 1 MR bde(-); 1 hel sqn with 4 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-8MTV *Hip*; 2 Mi-8MTV-5-1 *Hip*; 1 SAM bn with 8 S-300PS

UKRAINE: ε600,000; 16 army; 7 corps

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 6

FOREIGN FORCES

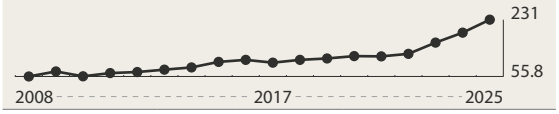
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 11,000; 4 inf bde

Tajikistan TJK

Tajikistani Somoni TJS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TJS	153bn	172bn	190bn
	USD	14.2bn	17.0bn	18.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	8.4	7.5	5.5
Def bdgt [a]	TJS	ε1.95bn	ε2.46bn	
	USD	ε180m	ε243m	

[a] Excludes budget for law enforcement

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 10,593,876

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.6%	4.6%	3.9%	3.6%	17.7%	1.8%
Female	17.9%	4.5%	3.7%	3.5%	17.9%	2.3%

Capabilities

Tajikistan's armed forces are focused on addressing regional security and terrorism concerns, shaped by its border with Afghanistan. A long-standing border dispute with Kyrgyzstan moved towards resolution with the signing of a protocol in February 2025. Tajikistan has limited capacity to deploy troops abroad and most equipment is of Soviet-era origin. In late 2022, the president indicated that a national defence concept was required, though its status remains unclear. Tajikistan has been building its military capability by hosting CSTO counter-terrorism exercises and participating in exercises organised by US Central Command. Tajikistan is a member of the CSTO and the SCO, and the armed forces also conduct exercises with Russian troops based at Russia's 201st military base. In 2019, reports suggesting the development of a Chinese military facility emerged, more recently identified in Tajikistan's eastern highlands, though neither Beijing or Dushanbe have confirmed this. The Tajik Parliament reportedly ratified a military cooperation agreement with Turkiye in early 2024. This will provide access to Turkish funding for defence-equipment purchases from Ankara. Russia is the historical arms provider to the country, and the US has donated some equipment. Tajikistan has only minimal defence-industrial capacity, though, in 2022, a facility to produce Iranian UAVs opened in the country. A military vehicle assembly facility was opened in 2023 by Tajikistan's Sipar (Shield) Group, with parts reportedly produced by the UAE's Streit Group.

ACTIVE 8,800 (Army 7,300 Air Force/Air Defence 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,500

Conscript liability 24 months

RESERVE 20,000 (Army 20,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,300

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised
4 MR bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 air aslt bde
Other
1 sy bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde
1 engr bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 med bn
AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 38: 28 T-72 Ural/T-72A/T-72AV/T-72B; 3 T-72B1; 7 T-62/T-62AV/T-62AM
RECCE 31: 9 BRDM-2; 22 BRDM-2M
IFV 23: 8 BMP-1; 15 BMP-2
APC 92
APC (W) 23 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80
PPV 69: 32 Streit *Cougar*; 24 Streit *Typhoon*; 13 VP11
AUV 50+: 24 CS/VN3B mod; 26 Streit *Spartan*-SUT; *Tigr*
ARTILLERY 44
SP 122mm 3 2S1 *Gvozdika*
TOWED 122mm 13 D-30
MRL 18: **122mm** 14 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 4+: 4 9P140 *Uragan*; some TOS-1A
MOR 10+: **SP 82mm** CS/SS4; **120mm** 10
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Medium-range 3 S-125 *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Short-range 9: 4 HQ-17AE (CH-SA-15B); 5 S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS
SP 23mm 8 BTR-ZD
TOWED 23mm ZU-23M1

Air Force/Air Defence 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Tu-134A *Crusty*
ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17TM *Hip* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 1 Tu-134A *Crusty*
TRG 4+: 4 L-39 *Albatros*; some Yak-52
HELICOPTERS
ATK 4 Mi-24 *Hind*
TPT • Medium 11 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17TM *Hip* H

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,500

Internal Troops 3,800

National Guard 1,200

Emergencies Ministry 2,500

Border Guards

FOREIGN FORCES

China ε300 (trg)
Russia ε3,000; 1 (201st) mil base with 1 MR bde(-); 1 hel sqn with 4 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-8MTV *Hip*; 2 Mi-8MTV-5-1 *Hip*; 1 SAM bn with 8 S-300PS

Turkmenistan TKM

Turkmen New Manat	TMT	2024	2025	2026
GDP	TMT	240bn	252bn	269bn
	USD	68.7bn	72.1bn	76.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.0	2.3	2.3
Def bdgt	TMT	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	5,795,896			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%	22.5%	3.2%
Female	12.0%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%	23.1%	4.1%

Capabilities

Turkmenistan is concerned about potential spillover from security challenges in Afghanistan, but its armed forces lack significant capabilities and equipment. The country has maintained a policy of neutrality since 1995 and is not a member of the CSTO or the SCO. In 2022, Turkmenistan participated in the Organization of Turkic States as an observer, a status it has retained as of 2025. While the ground forces are shifting from a Soviet-era divisional structure to a brigade system, progress is slow. The armed forces are largely conscript-based and reliant on Soviet-era equipment and doctrine. Personnel shortages are an issue, and changes to conscription were mooted in mid-2025. The government wants to improve service conditions. Turkmenistan has participated in multinational exercises and is reported to have restarted joint exercises with Russia and Uzbekistan. The armed forces have limited capacity to deploy abroad. The country has plans to strengthen the border guard with new equipment and facilities and has purchased UAVs, including from China and Turkiye. Apart from maintenance facilities, Turkmenistan has little domestic defence industry, although it is building, under licence, patrol vessels of Turkish design.

ACTIVE 36,500 (Army 33,000 Navy 500 Air 3,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

Conscript liability 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 33,000

5 Mil Districts

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Mechanised

1 (3rd) MR div (1 tk regt; 3 MR regt, 1 arty regt)

1 (22nd) MR div (1 tk regt; 1 MR regt, 1 arty regt)

4 MR bde

1 naval inf bde

Other

1 MR trg div

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM bde with 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud* B)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 (mixed) arty/AT regt

1 MRL bde

1 AT regt

1 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

2 SAM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 654: 4 T-90S; 650 T-72/T-72UMG

RECCE 260+: 200 BRDM-2; 60 BRM-1; Nimr *Ajban*

IFV 1,050: 600 BMP-1/BMP-1M; 4 BMP-1UM; 430 BMP-2; 4 BMP-2D; 4 BMP-3; 4 BTR-80A; 4 BTR-80 *Grom*

APC 907+

APC (W) 870+: 120 BTR-60 (all variants); 300 BTR-70; 450 BTR-80

PPV 37+: 28+ *Kirpi*; 9+ Titan-DS; some *Typhoon*-K

AUV 12+: 8 Nimr *Ajban* 440A; 4+ *Cobra*

ABCV 8 BMD-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 58+: 8 9P122 *Malyutka*-M (RS-AT-3 *Sagger* on BRDM-2); 8 9P133 *Malyutka*-P (RS-AT-3 *Sagger* on BRDM-2); 2 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel* on BRDM-2); 36 9P149 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral* on MT-LB); 4+ *Baryer* (on *Karakal*)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

GUNS 100mm 60 MT-12/T-12

ARTILLERY 769

SP 122mm 40 2S1

TOWED 457: **122mm** 350 D-30; **130mm** 6 M-46; **152mm** 101: 17 D-1; 72 D-20; 6 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 6 2A65 *Msta*-B

GUN/MOR 120mm 17 2S9 NONA-S

MRL 158: **122mm** 92: 18 9P138; 70 BM-21 *Grad*; 4 BM-21A; RM-70; **220mm** 60 9P140 *Uragan;* **300mm** 6 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 97: **82mm** 31; **120mm** 66 M-1938 (PM-38)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 16 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud* B)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range: FM-90 (CH-SA-4); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 53+: 40 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 13 9K35 *Strela*-10 mod (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); *Mistral* (reported); QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

GUNS 70

SP 23mm 48 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 22+: **23mm** ZU-23-2; **57mm** 22 S-60

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM CM-502KG; AR-1

Navy 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

CORVETTES • FSGM 1 *Deňiz Han* with 4 twin lnchr with *Otomat* AShM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA, 1 Roketsan ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 *Gokdeniz* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 2 *Edermen* (RUS *Molnya*) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCGM 2 *Arkadag* (TUR *Tuzla*) with 2 twin lnchr with *Otomat* AShM, 2 twin *Simbad*-RC lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 Roketsan ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT• UCAC 1 *Berdaşly*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AGS 1 (Dearsan 41m)

Air Force 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with MiG-29A/S/UB *Fulcrum*

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-25 *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with Su-25MK *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with M-346FA*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-24 *Hind*

TRAINING

1 unit with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

1 unit with L-39 *Albatros*

AIR DEFENCE

1 bty with FD-2000 (CH-SA-9)

1 bty with KS-1C (CH-SA-12)

3 bty with S-125 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
1 bty with S-125 *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
2 bty with S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 65 combat capable
FTR 24: 22 MiG-29A/S *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*
ATK 31: 19 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 12 Su-25MK *Frogfoot*
TPT 5: **Medium** 2 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 3: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-74TK *Coaler*
TRG 12: 5 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 5 M-346FA*; 2 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 10 Mi-24P *Hind* F
MRH 2+ AW139
TPT 11+: **Medium** 8: 6 Mi-8 *Hip*; 2 Mi-17V-V *Hip*; **Light** 3+ AW109

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 3+: **Heavy** CH-3A; WJ-600; **Medium** 3+ *Bayraktar* TB2
ISR 3+: **Medium** 3+ *Falco* **Light** *Orbiter*-3
OWA *Skystriker*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range 18: 2 2K11 *Krug* (RS-SA-4 *Ganef*); 4 FD-2000 (CH-SA-9); 12 S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*);
Medium-range 8: 4 S-125 *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26); 4 KS-1A (CH-SA-12)
Short-range 12: 12 S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); some S-125-2BM *Pechora*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*)

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

Internal Troops ε15,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
IFV 2+ *Lazar*-3
APC • PPV 9: 4+ *Survivor* II; 5 *Titan*-DS
AUV 4+ Plasan *Stormrider*

Federal Border Guard Service ε5,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV 8: 4+ *Kirpi*; 4+ *Survivor* II
AUV 6+ *Cobra*

ARTILLERY • MRL 122mm 4 BM-21A

AIR DEFENCE
GUNS • TOWED • 23mm ZU-23-2

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 33
PCGM 8 *Arkadag* (TUR *Tuzla*) with 2 twin lnchr with *Otomat* AShM, 2 twin *Simbad*-RC lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 Roketsan ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor
PBFG 6 *Nayza* (Dearsan 33) with 2 single lnchr with *Marte* Mk2/N AShM
PBF 18: 10 *Bars*-12; 5 *Grif*-T; 3 *Sobol*
PB 1 *Point*

AMPHIBIOUS • LCM 1 Dearsan LCM-1

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 AW139
TPT 3+: **Medium** some Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 3 AW109

Ukraine UKR

Ukrainian Hryvnia UAH		2024	2025	2026
GDP	UAH	7.66trn	8.87trn	10.2trn
	USD	191bn	210bn	224bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.9	2.0	4.5
Def bdgt [a]	UAH	1.16trn	1.88trn	1.92trn
	USD	29.0bn	44.4bn	42.3bn
FMA (US)	USD	165m	94.6m	0.0m

[a] 2025 defence budget includes supplementary funding

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population 36,529,111

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	27.1%	6.9%
Female	6.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	25.7%	13.0%

Capabilities

Ukraine's military has suffered considerable personnel and equipment losses since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, and ongoing combat and Ukraine's mobilisation mean accurate assessments are difficult. Moscow has continued to make territorial gains, but at a high cost. At the outset of the invasion, Ukraine's equipment inventory consisted predominantly of Soviet-era weaponry, though more modern ground equipment from Western sources has increasingly supplemented and replaced Russian systems. A number of Western states provide training assistance in their own nations to Ukrainian troops, ranging from basic training to instruction on new equipment, including F-16 and *Mirage* 2000 aircraft. Foreign partners also provide maintenance support. The war is accelerating Kyiv's ambition to replace its Soviet-era equipment, though the country will need considerable financial support to meet this goal and to fund reconstruction efforts. Ukraine has a broad defence-industrial base, operating in all sectors, though its capability remains partly shaped and limited by its Soviet heritage. The condition of its defence-industrial facilities, many of which have been attacked by Russia, is unclear but it continues to produce an increasing variety of systems, including UAVs and land-attack cruise missiles. Western companies have pledged to help rebuild key industrial capacities. Ukraine continues to receive military materiel from the West, including air-launched cruise missiles and short-range ballistic missiles in 2023, and in late 2024, some states loosened restrictions on their end use. Kyiv remains intent on securing membership of the EU and NATO. President Zelenskyy announced Ukraine's application to join NATO in response to

Russia's September 2022 annexation of several regions. Zelenskyy signed a decree on general mobilisation in February 2022 but, as of late 2025, had resisted drafting under 25s. Further changes to conscription would be controversial (the minimum draft age was lowered earlier in 2024 from 27 to 25).

ACTIVE ε677,000 (Army ε450,000 Navy ε40,000 Air Force ε37,000 Airborne ε45,000 Special Operations Forces ε5,000 Territorial Defence ε80,000 Unmanned Systems Force ε20,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε260,000

Conscript liability Army, Air Force 18 months, Navy 2 years. Minimum age for conscription reduced from 27 to 25 in 2024.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε450,000

4 regional HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce regt

6 recce bn

Armoured

1 (18th) armd corps (1 armd bde, 2 armd inf bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde)

Mechanised

1 (3rd) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 1 (aslt) mech inf bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn (forming), 1 engr unit (forming), 1 EW coy, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn (forming), 1 maint bn, 1 med bn (forming), 2 spt bn, 1 CISR UAV regt, 1 AD regt (forming))

1 (9th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 lt mech bde, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bde, 1 sigs bn, 1 log bn, 1 maint bn)

1 (10th) mech corps (1 armd bde (forming), 1 recce bn, 4 mech inf bde, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bde, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 log bn, 1 maint bn, 1 med bn, 1 spt bn, 1 trg bn)

1 (11th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 maint bn, 1 spt bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (12th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 (aslt) mech inf bde, 5 mech inf bde; 1 arty bde, 1 sigs bn (forming), 1 med bn, 1 trg bn, 1 CISR UAV bn, 1 AD regt)

1 (14th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde (forming), 1 (aslt) mech inf bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 maint bn)

1 (15th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde (forming), 3 mech inf bde, 1 mtn bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (16th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 inf bn, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 spt bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (17th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde (forming), 3 mech inf bde, 1 mtn bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 maint bn, 1 supply bn, 1 CISR UAV regt, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (19th) mech corps (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 1 armd inf bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (20th) mech corps (1 armd bde, 4 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde (forming), 1 AT bn)

1 (21st) mech corps (1 armd bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 lt mech bde, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 mech inf bde

3 mech inf bde (forming)

2 lt mech bde

6 (aslt) mech inf regt

1 mech inf regt

5 (aslt) mech inf bn

Light

2 inf bn

Other

2 sy bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES

1 SRBM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

2 arty bde (forming)

1 MRL bde

1 STA regt

6 cbt engr bde

1 engr regt

2 ptn br bde

2 EOD bde

3 construction bde

1 EW regt

1 EW bn

2 EW coy

1 CBRN regt

4 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 engr spt bde

3 maint regt

1 maint bn

1 maint coy

2 tpt bde

HELICOPTERS

4 avn bde

COMBAT/ISR UAV

3 regt

AIR DEFENCE

4 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ε)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,311: 85+ *Leopard* 1A5/1A5BE; 44 *Leopard* 2A4; 6 *Leopard* 2A5 (Strv 122); 11 *Leopard* 2A6; 26 M-55S; 30 M-84; 49 M1A1 *Abrams*; 15 M1A1 SA *Abrams* 50 PT-91 *Twardy*; 40 T-62M/MV; 250+ T-64BM/BV/BV mod 2017; 600+ T-72AMT/AV/AV mod 2021/B1/B3/EA/M/M1/M1R;

100 T-80BV/BVM/U; 5 T-84 *Oplot*; some T-90A/M

ASLT 17 AMX-10RC

RECCE 511+: 375 BRDM-2/-2L1/-2T; 50 BRM-1K (CP); 22 FV107 *Scimitar*; some *Fennek*; 64 LAV-25 *Coyote*;

IFV 1,862+: 850 BMP-1/-1AK/-1TS/-1P/-2/-2D; 60 BMP-3; some BTR-3DA/-3E1/-4E/-4EP/-4MV1; 100 BTR-82A; 55 BVP M-80A; 32 CV9040; 1 KF41 *Lynx* (in test); 155 M2A2 *Bradley*/M7SA BFIST; 120 *Marder* 1A3; 130 Pbv-302; 40 Pbv-501; 94+ *Rosomak* IFV (including variants); some VAB Mk3 IFV; 225 YPR-765

APC 2,043

APC (T) 1,366+: 900 M113A1/AS4/G3DK/G4DK/M577 (CP); 250 MT-LB; 10 ATTC *Bronco* (CP); Bv-206S; 43 FV103 *Spartan*; 19 FV105 *Sultan* (CP); 50+ FV432; 34+ VCC-1; 60 VCC-2

APC (W) 677+: 46 ACSV; 11+ Bastion APC: 350 BTR-60/-70/-80; 30 CAVS 6×6; 20 *Pandur* 6×6 (*Valuk*); some XA-180 *Sisu*; *Puma* 4×4; *Puma* 6×6; 20 BOV-VP (M-86); 200 VAB

PPV *Kozak*-2/-2M/-5/-7; *Maxxpro*; *Varta*; BATT UMG

AUV: *Dingo* 2; IVECO LMV; *Kirpi*; *Kirpi* 2; M-ATV; *Novator*; *Panthera* T6; Roshel *Senator;* M1117 ASV; Eagle I; *Cobra* II; *Gurkha* LAPV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 109+: 40 BAT-2; M1150 ABV; MT-LB; 12 Pionierpanzer 2 *Dachs*; 57 *Wisent;* FV180 Combat Engineer Tractor

ARV 47+: 22+ BPz-2; BPz-3 *Buffel*; BREM-1; BREM-M; BREM-2; BREM-64; BREM-84 *Atlet*; BTS-4; IMR-2; VT-72M4CZ; 5 ATTC *Bronco*; 15 M88A2; 5 FV106 *Samson*

MW 2+: 2 *Bozena*; *Hydrema* 910 MCV-2

VLB 27+: 27 *Biber*; MTU-20; M60 AVLB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9P148 with *Stugna*-P; 9P149 with 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); M1064A1 HMMWV with TOW; *Brimstone*; *Brimstone* II

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); *Corsar*; FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; NLAW; *Stugna*-P

GUNS 200+: **85mm** some D-44M; **100mm** ε200 MT-12/T-12

ARTILLERY 3,012

SP 1,269: **105mm** 1 *Hawkeye;* **122mm** 150 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 301+: 200 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 18 2S5 *Giatsint*-S; 45 2S19 *Msta*-S; 30 *Dana*-M2; 8 M-77 *Dana*; **155mm** 781: 7 *Archer*; 80 AS90; 350 2S22 *Bohdana*; 100+ CAESAR 6×6; 17 CAESAR 8×8; 70 *Krab*; 100 M109A3GN/A4/A4BE/A5Oe/A6/L; 44 PzH 2000; 13 *Zuzana*-2; **203mm** 36 2S7 *Pion*

TOWED 947: **105mm** 144: 118 L119 Light Gun/M119A3; 26 M101; **122mm** 180 D-30; **130mm** 15 M-46; **152mm** 320: 50 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 150 2A65 *Msta*-B; 120 D-20; **155mm** 288: 40 FH 70; 110 M777A2; 18 TR-F1; 120 2G22 *Bohdana*-BG

GUN/MOR • 120mm • TOWED 2B16 NONA-K

MRL 376: **122mm** 232: 220 9K51M *Tornado*-G/BM-21 *Grad*; 4 APR-40; 8 RM-70 *Vampir*; **220mm** 43: up to 10 *Bureivy*; 33 9P140 *Uragan*; **227mm** 61: 36 M142 HIMARS; 25 M270A1/B1 MLRS; **300mm** 40+: some *Vilkha*/*Vilkha-M;* 40 9A52 *Smerch*†; MCL

MOR 420+: **82mm** HM-19; M-69A **SP 107mm** M106; **120mm** 388+: 100 2S12 *Sani*; 140 EM-120; some Krh/92; 60 M120-15; HM-15; HM-16; 78 M-74; 10+ MO-120

SP 120mm 32: BTR-3M2; 10 M113 with *Tampella*; 22 SMK120 RAK

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 9K79 *Tochka-U* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*)†; MGM-140A/B ATACMS (launched from M142 HIMARS MRL and M270 MRL); *Sapsan*

GLCM • Conventional FP-5 *Flamingo*; RK-360 *Long Neptune*

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM RBS-17 *Hellfire*

FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT • TRG Yak-52

HELICOPTERS

ATK ε50 Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 15+: ε15 Mi-17V-5 *Hip;* some SA330 *Puma* (reported)

TPT • Medium ε12 Mi-8 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR (Multiple systems below 20kg in weight)

ISR • Medium *Primoco* UAV *One* 150; **Light** AR3; *Luna* NG; MQ-35A V-*Bat*; PD-1/2; *Penguin* C; *Poseidon* H10; *Scan Eagle*

OWA FP-1; *Phoenix Ghost*; *Switchblade* 600; (Multiple other systems below 20kg in weight)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 105+

Short-range 26: 4 *Crotale* NG†; 16 2K12M2 *Kub*-M2 (RS-SA-6B *Gainful*); up to 6 9K330 *Tor*-M (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

Point-defence 79+: 63 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 10 FV4333 *Stormer* with *Starstreak*; HY-6; 6 M1097 *Avenger*; *Martlet*; *Mistral*; *Piorun*; *Starstreak*; *Vampire*

SPAAGM 30mm 70 2K22 *Tunguska* (RS-SA-19 *Grison*)

GUNS

SP 20mm 6 BOV-3 **23mm** ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; Hybneryt **35mm** 60 *Gepard*; **100mm** 2 KS-19

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **40mm** 36 L/70; **57mm** S-60

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Barrier*-V

Navy ε40,000

After Russia's annexation of Crimea, HQ shifted to Odessa. Several additional vessels remain in Russian possession in Crimea.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 34

PCC 3 *Slavyansk* (ex-US *Island*)

PBG 3 *Gyurza*-M (Project 51855) with 2 *Katran*-M RWS with *Barrier* SSM

PBF 26: 19+ Combat Boat 90H; 6 Defiant 40; 1 *Kentavr*-LK†

PB 2 *Irpin* (ex-EST *Roland*)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MHO 3 *Melitopol* (ex-BEL/NLD *Tripartite*) (temporarily based in UK)

MHC 2 *Chernihiv* (ex-UK *Sandown*) (temporarily based in UK)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

ABU 1 *Shostka* (ex-FSU *Sura*)

AG 1 *Balta* (ex-FSU *Bereza*)

AGI 1 *Pereyaslav* (ex-FSU *Muna*)

AKL 1 *Gorlovka*

AWT 1 *Sudak* (ex-FSU *Voda*)†

AXL 4: 3 *Chigirin* (ex-FSU *Petrushka*); 1 *Dobropilya* (ex-FSU *Bryza*)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV

ATK *Kherson*; *Magura* V5

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

ATK *Toloka*

Naval Aviation ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

ASW (2 Be-12 *Mail* non-operational)

TPT • Light (2 An-26 *Curl* in store)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 2+: some Ka-27 *Helix* A; 1 Mi-14PS *Haze* A; 1 Mi-14PL *Haze* C

TPT • Medium 2 *Sea King* HU5

TRG 1 Ka-226

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

Marine Corps ε30,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne corps (1 recce bn, 4 mne bde, 3 (coastal defence) lt mech bde, 2 arty bde, 1 AT bn, 1 EW bn, 1 log bn, 1 spt regt, 1 CISR UAV bn, 1 SAM bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-64BV/BV mod 2022; T-72B/EA/M1; T-80BV/BV mod/BVM

ASLT 53 AMX-10RC

IFV BMP-1/-1TS; BMP-2; BMP-3; *Marder* 1A3; Pbv-302; YPR-765

APC

APC (T) BvS-10 *Viking*; M113; MT-LB

APC (W) 26+: BTR-60; BTR-80; 26 XA-185 *Sisu;* ACSV

PPV BATT UMG; *Kirpi*; *Kozak*-2; *Mastiff*; *Maxxpro*; *Varta*

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

GUNS 100mm MT-12

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **155mm** 2S22 *Bohdana*; M109L

TOWED 152mm 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; D-20

MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 9P140 *Uragan*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence 9K35 Strela-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)

GUNS • SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR Light PD-2

Coastal Defence ε1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AshM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

AShM *Maritime Brimstone*; RGM-84 *Harpoon*; RK-360MC *Neptun*

Air Force ε37,000

4 Regional HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

5 bde with F-16 AM *Fighting Falcon*; L-39 *Albatros;* MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; *Mirage* 2000-5; Su-27 *Flanker* B

GROUND ATTACK

2 bde with Su-24M *Fencer;* Su-25 *Frogfoot*

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E*

TRANSPORT

3 bde with An-24 *Curl*; An-26 *Coke*; An-30 *Clank*; Il-76 *Candid*; Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRAINING

Some sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

Some sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-9 *Hip*; PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 bde with *Bayraktar* TB2

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bde

AIR DEFENCE

8 SAM bde

7 SAM regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 99 combat capable

FGA 77: ε40 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; ε14 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; ε5 *Mirage* 2000-5 ε18 Su-27 *Flanker* B

ATK 14: ε5 Su-24M *Fencer* D; ε9 Su-25 *Frogfoot*/Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

ISR 11: 3 An-30 *Clank*; ε8 Su-24MR *Fencer* E*

TPT 29: **Heavy** 7 Il-76 *Candid (*based in Poland; reported); **Medium** 1 An-70; **Light** ε21: 3 An-24 *Coke*; ε17 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRG ε27 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

C2 2+ Mi-9 *Hip*

MRH 17: 10 Mi-8MTV *Hip* H; ε7 Mi-17 *Hip*

TPT 24: **Medium** ε18 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 6: ε5 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; 1 Mi-2MSB

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*); R-27ET (RS-AA-10D *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic* 2 **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; *Mica* IR; **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*); R-27ER (RS-AA-10C *Alamo*); **ARH** AIM-120B AMRAAM; AIM-120C AMRAAM; *Mica* RF

ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-25ML (RS-AS-12B *Kegler*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

ARM AGM-88 HARM; Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

EW MALD

LACM SCALP EG; *Storm Shadow*

BOMBS

INS/GPS-guided AASM *Hammer* 250; GBU-39 *Small Diameter Bomb*; JDAM-ER

Laser-guided MAM-C/-L

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 444:

Long-range 263: ε170 S-300PS/PT (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*); 8 S-300PMU (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*); Some S-300V (RS-SA-12A *Gladiator*); ε77 M901/M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-2/PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE; 8 SAMP/T

Medium-range 112+: ε50 9K37M *Buk*-M1 (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*) (some systems converted to AIM-7); 26 IRIS-T SLM; 36+ MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 69+, ε14 NASAMS; 4+ *Skyguard*/*Aspide*; 21 IRIS-T SLS; 17 *Gravehawk*; 13 *Raven*

GUNS

SP 35mm: ε8 *Skynex*

TOWED 23mm some ZU-23-2; **30mm** som *Terrahawk Paladin*

Airborne Assault Troops ε45,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 (7th) AB corps (1 recce bn, 1 AB bde, 1 air aslt bde, 1 air aslt regt, 2 air mob bde, 1 SP arty bde, 1 log bn, 1 spt bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

1 (8th) air aslt corps (3 air aslt bde, 2 air mob bde, 1 SP arty bde, 1 log bn, 1 spt bn (forming))

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 12+ 12 *Challenger* 2; T-64BV; T-72B3/EA; T-80BV mod

ASLT 28 B1 *Centauro*

IFV BMP-1TS/-2; BTR-3E1; BTR-4 *Bucephalus*; M2A2 *Bradley*; *Marder* 1A3

APC 470+

APC (T) 30+: 30 BTR-D; some M113; some MT-LB

APC (W) 440+: BTR-80; *Dozor*-B; 290 M1126 *Stryker* ICV; *Oncilla*; 150 VAB

PPV *Cougar* 4×4; *Cougar* 6×6 JERRV; *Kirpi*

ABCV BMD-2

AUV *Bushmaster*; IVECO LMV; *Kirpi* 2; KrAZ *Spartan*; MLS *Shield*; *Novator*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 30 M1132 *Stryker* ESV:

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); NLAW

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 105mm M101; M119A3; **122mm** D-30; **155mm** M777A2

MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*

GUN/MOR • SP • 120mm 20 2S9 NONA-S; 2S17-2 NONA-SV; 2S23 NONA-SVK

MOR 120mm 2S12 *Sani*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K35M *Strela*-10M; LMM; *Piorun*

GUNS • SP 23mm some ZU-23-2 (truck mounted)

Special Operations Forces ε5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt

1 SF bn

3 spec ops regt

2 spec ops bn

2 ranger regt

2 ranger regt (forming)

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 psyops bn

1 sigs regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-72AMT/B3/B3M/EA; T-80BV mod
IFV BMP-1TS; BMP-2; BTR-82A; YPR-765
APC
APC (T) M113; MT-LB
APC (W) BTR-80
PPV *Kirpi*; *Kozak*-2; *Maxxpro*
AUV *Cobra* II

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV *Wisent*

ARTILLERY
SP 152mm *Dana*-M2
TOWED 122mm D-30; **155mm** M777

HELICOPTERS
MRH ε1 Mi-17V-5 Hip
TPT 4: **Medium** ε3 UH-60 Black Hawk; **Light** 1 S-76

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Lord* (OWA role); ; PD-2; UJ-22 (OWA role)
OWA A-22 mod; An-196 *Lyutyy*; AQ 400 *Scythe; Banshee* mod; *Bars* (reported); FP-1/2; *Morok*; *Palianytsia*; *Peklo*; *Ruta*; Tu-141 *Strizh* mod; Tu-143 *Reys* mod; UJ-26 *Bober*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Long-range S-200 (SA-5 *Gammon*) mod

Territorial Defence Force ε80,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
6 inf bde (opcon Army)
19 (territorial def) inf bde

Unmanned Systems Force ε20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 (aslt) mech inf bde

COMBAT/ISR UAV
3 bde
1 regt
1 regt (opcon Army)
6 bn
1 bn (opcon Army)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-64BV
RECCE BRDM-2
IFV BMP-1; BMP-2
APC
APC (T) M113; MT-LB
APC (W) BTR-60
AUV M-ATV

ARTILLERY
SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika*
TOWED 152mm 2A65 *Msta*-B; D-20; **155mm** M777
MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium *Bayraktar* TB2; (Multiple other systems below 20kg in weight)
ISR • Light MQ-35A V-BAT; (Multiple other systems below 20kg in weight)
OWA A-22 mod; An-196 *Lyutyy*; *Banshee* mod; E-300 mod; FP-1/2; (Multiple systems below 20kg in weight)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K35 Strela-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)
GUNS • SP 23mm some ZU-23-2 (tch)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε260,000

National Guard ε100,000

Ministry of Internal Affairs; 5 territorial comd

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops regt

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 (1st) mech corps (4 mech inf bde, 1 lt mech bde, 1 CISR UAV bn, 1 trg bn)
1 (2nd) mech corps (4 mech inf bde, 1 lt mech bde, 1 CISR UAV bn (forming))
2 lt mech bde (opcon Army)
1 lt mech regt (opcon Army)
Other
2 sy bde
1 sy bde (opcon Army)
1 sy regt
1 sy regt (opcon Army)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 SP arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT *Leopard* 1A5/1A5BE; *Leopard* 2A4; T-64; T-64BV/BV mod 2017; T-64BM; T-72; T-72AMT/AV/B/B3/B3M; T-80U mod
IFV BMP-1/-1TS; BMP-2; BTR-3; BTR-3E1; BTR-4 *Bucephalus*; BTR-4E; M2A2 *Bradley*; YPR-765
APC
APC (T) M113; MT-LB
APC (W) BTR-70; BTR-80; XA-185 *Sisu*
PPV *Kozak*-2; *Maxxpro*; Streit *Cougar*; Streit *Spartan; Varta*
AUV *Kirpi*; *Novator*; *Novator* 2; Roshel *Senator*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS NLAW

ARTILLERY
SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*; **155mm**

2S22 *Bohdana; Dita;* M109L; *Zuzana*-2
TOWED 122mm D-30; **152mm** 2A36 *Giatsint*-B; 2A65 *Msta*-B; **155mm** 2G22 *Bohdana*-BG; TR-F-1
MRL 122mm *Grad* mod (on MAN TGM 6×6)
MOR 120mm some

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 24: 20 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; 2 Tu-134 *Crusty*

HELICOPTERS • TPT 14: **Medium** 11: 4 H225; 7 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 3: 2 H125; 1 Mi-2MSB

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K35 Strela-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Piorun*
GUNS • SP 23mm some ZU-23-2 (tch)

Border Guard ε60,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
3 lt mech bde
1 lt mech bde (forming)
Light
1 (mobile) inf regt
Other
16 sy bn

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC
APC (T) MT-LB
PPV *Kozak*-2; *Mamba* (Alvis 4); Roshel *Senator*
AUV *Kozak*-7; Triton-01

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
GUNS 100mm M-1944

ARTILLERY
TOWED 155mm TR-F-1
MRL 107mm HMMWV with RAK-SA-12; **122mm** some
MOR 120mm some

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS
SP 23mm ZU-23-2 (tch)
TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60; **100mm** KS-19

Maritime Border Guard

The Maritime Border Guard is an independent subdivision of the State Commission for Border Guards and is not part of the navy.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28
PCT 1 *Kuropiatnikov* (ex-FSU *Pauk* I) with 4 single 406mm TT, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 76mm gun
PCC 3 *Mikolaiv* (ex-FSU *Stenka*)
PB 20: 11 *Zhuk*; 8+ Ocea FPB 98; 1 *Orlan*
PBR 4 *Lubny* (ex-FSU *Shmel*) with 1 76mm gun

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXL 1

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Medium An-8 *Camp*; **Light** An-24 *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*; An-72 *Coaler*

HELICOPTERS • ASW Ka-27 *Helix* A

National Police ε100,000

Ministry of Internal Affairs

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
1 mech bde
3 lt mech bde
1 lt mech bn
Light
1 inf regt
6 inf bn
16 inf bn (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-64BV mod 2017
IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-3
APC
APC (T) 60+: MT-LB; 60 VCC-2
APC (W) BTR-80
AUV *Kirpi*; *Kozak*-7; Roshel *Senator*; *Varta*

ARTILLERY
SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika*; **155mm** 2S22 *Bohdana*
TOWED 105mm M101; **122mm** D-30; **152mm** 2A65 *Msta*-B
MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS
TOWED 57mm S-60

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN UKRAINE

Russia annexed the Ukrainian region of Crimea in March 2014, having occupied the territory the previous month. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Moscow declared that it had also annexed undefined areas in Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. Data presented here represents the de facto situation and does not imply international recognition.

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 600,000; 16 army; 7 corps

Uzbekistan UZB

Uzbekistani Som UZS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	UZS	1.45qrn	1.76qrn	2.04qrn
	USD	115bn	137bn	159bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.5	6.8	6.0
Def exp	UZS	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	37,015,151			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.2%	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%	20.6%	3.1%
Female	14.2%	3.8%	3.3%	3.7%	21.1%	3.9%

Capabilities

Uzbekistan's most recent military doctrine emphasises border security and hybrid-warfare concerns, while also outlining the need for military modernisation and defence-industrial improvements. Uzbekistan is a member of the SCO but suspended its CSTO membership in 2012. The country is a member of the Organization of Turkic States. It maintains bilateral defence ties with Moscow, signing in 2025 a military cooperation plan covering the 2026–30 period. Uzbek forces exercise regularly with other countries in the region, including Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. The armed forces are army-dominated and conscript-based. Uzbekistan has no foreign deployments and limited capacity for such operations. It inherited a sizeable air fleet from the Soviet Union, but the active inventory has shrunk in the absence of recapitalisation. It is purchasing armed UAVs from China and Turkiye. China has also emerged as a potential supplier of combat aircraft. Logistical and maintenance shortcomings hinder aircraft availability. Uzbekistan relies on foreign suppliers for advanced military equipment. It held meetings with India in 2020 to advance defence cooperation, and, in 2021, signed a defence-cooperation pact with Pakistan. A State Committee for the Defence Industry was established in late 2017 to organise domestic industry and defence orders. In recent years, Uzbekistan's defence industry has showcased domestically produced light armoured vehicles and armoured personnel carriers.

ACTIVE 48,000 (Army 24,500 Air 7,500 Joint 16,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

Conscript liability 12 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 24,500

4 Mil Districts; 2 op comd; 1 Tashkent Comd

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 tk bde
Mechanised
11 MR bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 air aslt bde
1 AB bde
Mountain
1 lt mtn inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bde
1 MRL bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 340: 70 T-72; 100 T-64B/MV; 170 T-62
RECCE 19: 13 BRDM-2; 6 BRM-1
IFV 370: 270 BMP-2; ε100 BTR-82A
APC 388
APC (T) 50 BTR-D
APC (W) 259: 24 BTR-60; 25 BTR-70; 210 BTR-80
PPV 79: 24 *Ejder Yalcin*; 50 *Maxxpro*+; 5 *Typhoon*-K 4×4
ABCV 129: 120 BMD-1; 9 BMD-2
AUV 11+: 7 *Cougar*; 4+ M-ATV; some *Tigr*-M

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 20 *Maxxpro* ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*)
GUNS 100mm 36 MT-12/T-12

ARTILLERY 487+
SP 83+: **122mm** 18 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 17+: 17 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 2S5 *Giatsint*-S (reported); **203mm** 48 2S7 *Pion*
TOWED 200: **122mm** 60 D-30; **152mm** 140 2A36 *Giatsint*-B
GUN/MOR 120mm 54 2S9 NONA-S
MRL 108: **122mm** 60: 36 BM-21 *Grad*; 24 9P138; **220mm** 48 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 120mm 42: 5 2B11 *Sani*; 19 2S12 *Sani*; 18 M-120

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Point-defence QW-18 (CH-SA-11)

Air Force 7,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* A/B

GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25BM *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT
1 regt with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; C295W; Il-76 *Candid*; Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRAINING
1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 regt with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-26 *Halo*; Mi-35M *Hind*

AIR DEFENCE
1 bty with FD-2000 (CH-SA-9)
1 bty with S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
2 bty with S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RA-SA-3 *Goa*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable

FTR 12 MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* A/B; (18 more in store); (26 Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker* B/C in store)

ATK 12 Su-25/Su-25BM *Frogfoot*; (15 Su-24 *Fencer* in store)

TPT 11: **Heavy** 2 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** 2 An-12 Cub; **Light** 7: 2 An-26 *Curl;* 4 C295W; 1 Tu-134 *Crusty*

TRG 6 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 41: 29 Mi-24 *Hind*; 12 Mi-35M *Hind*

TPT 32: **Heavy** 9: 8 H225M *Caracal*; 1 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** ε15 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 8 AS350 *Ecureuil*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 4+: **Heavy** *Wing Loong*; **Medium** 4+ *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 18

Long-range 4 FD-2000 (CH-SA-9)

Medium-range 4 S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)

Short-range 10 S-125M1 *Neva*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*)

ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-28 (RS-AS-9 *Kyle*); Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 20,000

Internal Security Troops up to 19,000

Ministry of Interior

National Guard 1,000

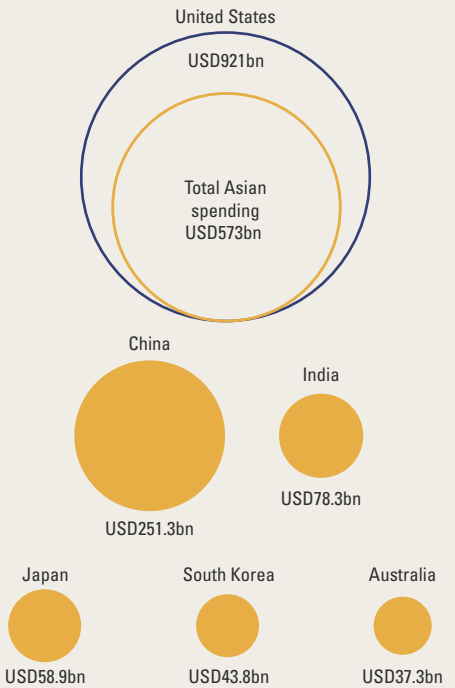
Ministry of Defence

Chapter Five

Asia

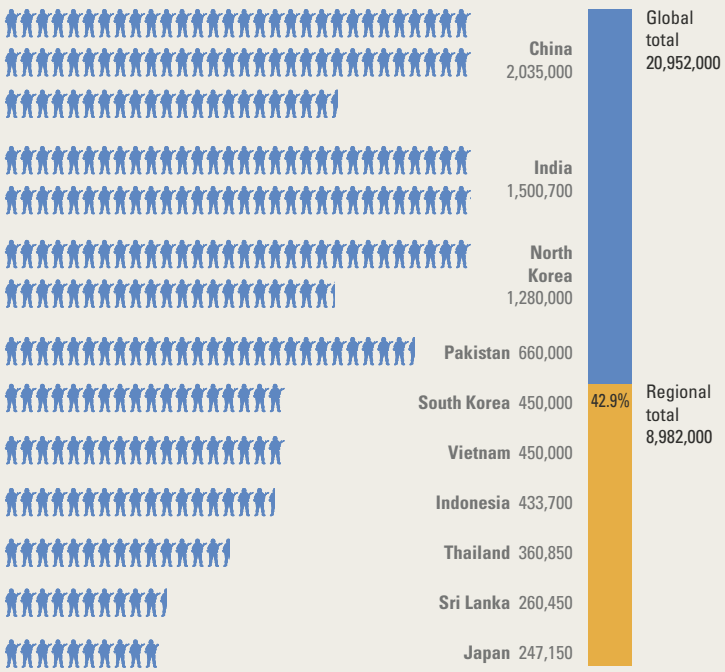
- China's military parade showcased significant investment in advanced weapons and platforms, including nuclear missiles. The People's Liberation Army also underwent significant personnel changes as part of an ongoing anti-corruption purge.
- In response to calls by the Trump administration for regional allies and partners to increase defence spending and strengthen military capabilities, both South Korea and Taiwan announced plans to raise their defence budgets and expand procurement with a focus on acquiring American equipment.
- South Asia was marked by conflict between India and Pakistan, the most significant military escalation between the two nuclear-armed countries in decades. It provided a real-world test of Chinese military technology and may have included the world's longest beyond-visual-range air-to-air engagement to date.
- Europe sustained its defence presence in the region, with the United Kingdom and France deploying separate carrier strike groups, conducting port visits and participating in joint exercises. The Pentagon has stressed its desire to see the 'overwhelming balance of European investment' to be in Europe.
- Asian defence budgets continued to grow in 2025, with combined spending reaching USD573 billion. In real terms, this is an uplift of 5.7%, a slightly higher year-on-year increase than in 2024 (5.5%). Excluding China, however, real growth in Asia-Pacific reached just 3.7%.
- Despite recent spending increases in Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea, consistent uplifts in the Chinese defence budget over the last decade have outpaced growth in the wider region. As a result, Beijing's share of regional spending has grown to almost 44% in 2025, up from 39% in 2017.

Asia defence spending, 2025 – top 5



Active military personnel – top 10

(25,000 per unit)



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Regional defence policy and economics 218 ▶
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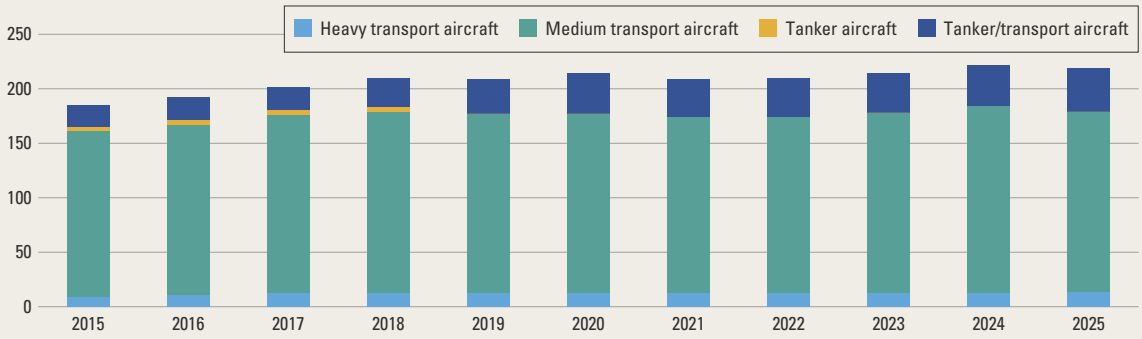
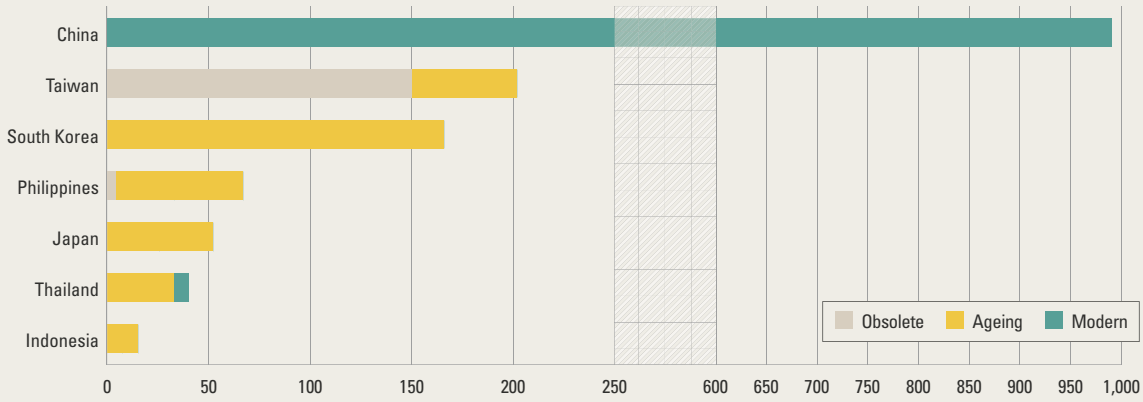
Armed forces data 240 ▶

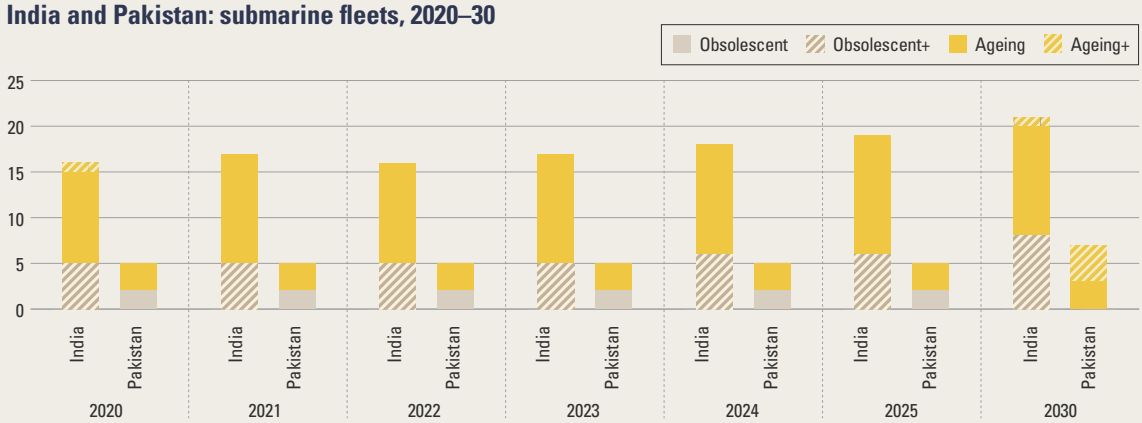
East Asia: selected transport and tanker inventories, 2015–25



Asia: amphibious assault vehicle fleets, 2025



India and Pakistan: submarine fleets, 2020–30



Notes: Active inventory only. Excludes coastal and midget submarines. Data for 2030 is a best-case projection based on official schedules.

Asia

Rising threat perceptions continued to shape defence-capability development across Asia in 2025, driven above all by China's growing military power and North Korea's advancing nuclear and missile programmes. The second Trump administration's demands that its regional allies spend significantly more on defence also drove investment. The United States and its allies deepened defence cooperation and strengthened collective defence-industrial capacity and resilience. Some European states also sustained their modest Indo-Pacific military presence with aircraft-carrier deployments. Reflecting growing regional tensions, the year also saw brief clashes between nuclear-armed India and Pakistan, and between Cambodia and Thailand.

Capability developments and conflict

China's growing military power across domains remained a key driver of regional defence investments. Developments in China's aircraft carrier capabilities starkly illustrated the country's capability advances and growing operational reach. In November, China commissioned its third aircraft carrier, the *Fujian* (Type-003), and conducted a dual-carrier exercise in early June involving the *Liaoning* (Type-001) and the *Shandong* (Type-002), marking the first such exercise beyond the second island chain.

North Korea continued to advance its nuclear capabilities, including by claiming it had met its ambition to increase its warhead-production capacity. Development and testing of delivery systems continued, including both cruise and ballistic missiles. In October, North Korea revealed the *Hwasong*-20, the country's third solid-fuel intercontinental ballistic missile. The regime is exploring new basing options as well, including ambitious sea-based platforms, and claims to be constructing a nuclear-powered submarine. In 2025, North Korea launched two new destroyers, its largest warships to date and which it claims can be equipped with nuclear-capable cruise and ballistic missiles. Pyongyang also continued its support for Russia's war in Ukraine, supplying arms and, more recently, deploying personnel. It belatedly acknowledged the troop deployments in April 2025. While concerns persist that Russia could significantly advance North Korea's nuclear ambitions, beyond official reports of transfers of short-range air-defence systems the scope and depth of Russian military assistance remain unclear.

Japan made important progress in developing a suite of stand-off missile capabilities, a central element of its defence build-up that was set in 2022. The Japan Ministry of Defense (JMOD) outlined a phased deployment of the ground-based Upgraded Type-12 anti-ship missile to Camp Kengun in Kumamoto Prefecture in FY25/26, followed by Camp Fuji in Shizuoka Prefecture in FY27. The JMOD also awarded contracts to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) for the mass production of the ship-launched variant of the Upgraded Type-12 and the Submarine-Launched Guided Missile. In late November, plans were moving forward to deploy a Type-03 medium-range surface-to-air missile unit to Yonaguni, an island around 110 kilometres off Taiwan's east coast. Tensions with China escalated that same month after Japan's new prime minister, Takaichi Sanae, said in parliament that a Chinese attack on Taiwan could constitute an 'existential threat' – a level of threat that could trigger a military response from Tokyo. Beijing responded with various economic, diplomatic and military measures, with the latter including a large deployment of naval and coast guard vessels in East Asia.

South Korea made efforts to deepen defence ties with the US and satisfy burden-sharing demands following complaints by President Donald Trump that Seoul was not investing enough in its own defence. In October, following a state visit by Trump to the country, President Lee Jae Myung announced that the country plans to increase its defence spending to 3.5% of GDP as soon as possible, making it the first treaty ally outside NATO to do so, and committed to spending USD25 billion on US military equipment by 2030. The White House also announced a significant step to bolster South Korea's defence capabilities, granting approval for Seoul to develop nuclear-powered attack submarines – a capability which President

Table 6 **South Korea's military intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) satellite capabilities: developments since 2023**

South Korea has been developing its ISR capabilities in recent years through the launch of five surveillance satellites between 2023 and 2025 under its '425 project'. These satellites are intended to bolster the 'Kill Chain' element of South Korea's 'Three-Axis' system. The former is aimed at detecting and targeting North Korea's nuclear and missile forces – which have advanced significantly in recent years – prior to a North Korean attack. In 2020, the South Korean deputy national security adviser announced plans for the country to have its own constellation of surveillance satellites, saying that it needs 'unblinking eyes' to monitor the Korean Peninsula. The development of this ISR capability will enable it to reduce its reliance on the United States for satellite imagery of North Korea.

Launch date	Satellite	Type	Orbit	Launch vehicle	Launch location
Dec* 2023	KORSAT 7	Electro-optical/infrared (EO/IR)	Low-Earth orbit (LEO)	SpaceX *Falcon* 9	Vandenberg Space Force Base, California, US
Apr 2024	KORSAT 1	Synthetic aperture radar (SAR)	LEO	SpaceX *Falcon* 9	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Florida, US
Dec 2024	KORSAT 2	SAR	LEO	SpaceX *Falcon* 9	Vandenberg Space Force Base, California, US
Apr 2025	KORSAT 3	SAR	LEO	SpaceX *Falcon* 9	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Florida, US
Nov 2025	KORSAT 4	SAR	LEO	SpaceX *Falcon* 9	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Florida, US

*The South Korean Ministry of National Defense declared the satellite to be 'combat fit' in August 2024.
Sources: IISS analysis; South Korean Ministry of National Defense

Lee reportedly told Trump is key to countering North Korea's submarine programme. The US said that it will work closely with Seoul to advance this shipbuilding project, including avenues to source fuel. This is the second time since its 2021 decision to help Australia acquire nuclear-powered submarines that the US is supporting an ally in obtaining this capability.

Australia looked to advance its plans to bolster its long-range strike capabilities, when in March it conducted a successful live-fire test of the AGM-158C Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM). When integrated, the missile will significantly extend the air force's maritime-strike range. Additionally, deliveries of the Kongsberg Joint Strike Missile (JSM) – which is capable of both land-attack and maritime strike and intended to arm F-35A *Lightning* II aircraft – were scheduled to begin in 2025. Australia also progressed with its goal of developing domestic production capacity for long-range strike capabilities. In April, a contract was signed with Norway's Kongsberg to establish a guided-weapons production facility to manufacture and service the Naval Strike Missile and the JSM. In June, Australia and the US signed a memorandum of understanding on Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) production, portending potential Australian industry participation in the PrSM supply chain. In the maritime domain, Canberra deepened defence ties with Japan by selecting an improved MHI *Mogami*-class design as the navy's new general-purpose frigate. Following a Pentagon review of the AUKUS partnership, the Trump administration announced in early December that it would proceed. Some US officials had raised concerns that the sale of *Virginia*-class submarines could undermine US readiness if they are not produced at sufficient speed.

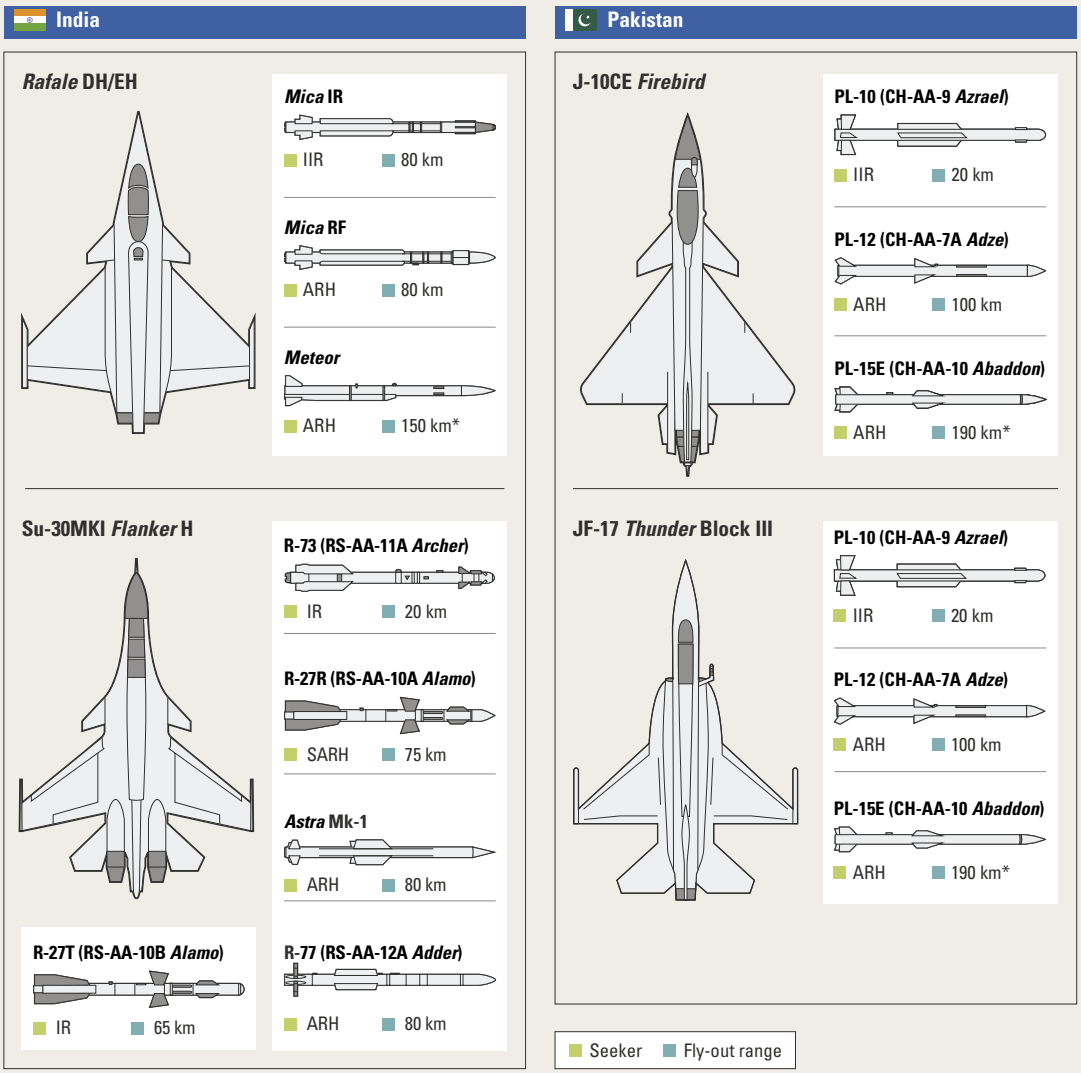
Taiwan is also seeking to boost its defence spending and procurements from the US. Citing China's military build-up and intensifying provocations, President Lai Ching-te announced in late November that his government will introduce a USD40bn supplementary defence budget to fund significant new arms acquisitions from the US and to enhance Taiwan's asymmetric capabilities. This follows a commitment by Lai earlier in the year to raise defence spending to 5% of GDP by 2030 in response to calls by Washington for a significant budget increase. The opposition parties, who hold a majority in the Legislative Yuan, may complicate President Lai's plans and have said that they will block the proposed supplementary defence budget.

A number of small states in Asia-Pacific are reassessing their defence needs in response to China's growing military power. In April, New

Figure 20 **India and Pakistan: selected aircraft and associated air-to-air weapons**

On 7 May 2025, in response to a series of terror attacks in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, India began *Operation Sindoor*. This included Indian aircraft conducting strikes against nine alleged terrorist bases or camps in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, as well as in Pakistani Punjab. Although reports vary on which aircraft and weapons India employed, India said it used MBDA SCALP-EG land-attack cruise missiles and Safran AASM *Hammer* 250 guided bombs launched from Dassault *Rafale* DH/EH aircraft to target these sites. In response, Pakistan scrambled its combat aircraft – likely the Chengdu J-10CE *Firebird* and CAC/PAC JF-17 *Thunder* Block III – resulting in what may have been the world's longest beyond-visual-range (BVR) air-to-air engagement to date.

Pakistan claims to have shot down multiple aircraft from within its borders, including multiple *Rafale*s. Open-source imagery has verified the loss of one *Rafale* EH. What exactly occurred during the engagement is still uncertain. It is unclear which BVR missile the *Rafale*s were equipped with (the MBDA *Mica* or the *Meteor*), if Indian aircraft engaged Pakistani aircraft, and if their rules of engagement (ROE) even permitted Indian aircraft to engage. Reports also vary on what may have caused known Indian combat losses. The recovery of wreckage of a China Airborne Missile Academy PL-15E (CH-AA-12 *Abaddon*) suggests that this long-range missile may have contributed to the losses. The Aviation Industry Corporation of China's official range for the PL-15E stands at 145 kilometres+, but as neither country's combat aircraft went beyond its own airspace, engagement may have taken place beyond this range.



Notes: **ARH** = active radar homing; **IR** = infrared; **IIR** = imaging infrared; **SARH** = semi-active radar homing. *Estimated.
Sources: IISS analysis, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

Zealand released its Defence Capability Plan, outlining investments to 'rebuild' its defence force. This included plans to lift defence expenditure to 2% of GDP over the next eight years and acquire 'enhanced strike' capabilities for maritime targets given its modest capabilities in this area. The minister of defence alluded to China as a driver of this effort, noting that distance is no protection 'when ships with enormous strike power come into our backyard'. These comments followed China's live-fire exercises in the Tasman Sea in February, which featured a Type-055 (*Renhai*) cruiser.

The US continued to make modest improvements to its regional posture to enhance deterrence, with the second Trump administration having called the Indo-Pacific its 'priority theatre' and stressed the need to 'restore a military balance' that is favourable to the US in the region. In November 2024, the *Nimitz*-class aircraft carrier USS *George Washington* homeported to Fleet Activities Yokosuka with F-35C aircraft embarked, marking the first squadron of the aircraft to join Forward-Deployed Naval Forces–Japan. The US also showcased progress in its ground-based missile capabilities with the August deployment of the US Army's Strategic Mid-Range Fires system (*Typhon*) to Australia for the *Talisman Sabre* 2025 exercise, during which it carried out the first live-fire test of the system in the Western Pacific. The test involved launching an SM-6 missile at an at-sea target.

Recognising strains on its own and allied defence-industrial bases, the US sought to deepen cooperation with regional partners to strengthen collective capacity and resilience. At the May 2025 IISS Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD), US Secretary of War Pete Hegseth announced initial projects under the 2024 Partnership for Indo-Pacific Industrial Resilience (PIPIR), including establishing a radar-repair capability in Australia for P-8A *Poseidon* maritime-patrol aircraft, which will enable regional operators such as Australia, New Zealand and South Korea to avoid reliance on a single US repair source. Hegseth also outlined plans at the SLD to expand regional access to ship-repair capacity – including for US Army watercraft – through the 2024 Regional Sustainment Framework, which is aimed at optimising in-theatre maintenance, repair and overhaul. He said that this will reduce dependence on distant supply chains and save US taxpayer money. This builds on prior US efforts to use Indian, Japanese and South Korean shipyards for maritime repair and sustainment.

In 2025, South Asia was marred by conflict between India and Pakistan, which provided a real-world test of Chinese military technology. In early May, India launched *Operation Sindoor* in response to a terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, striking alleged terrorist bases in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistani Punjab. Pakistan responded with *Operation Bunyan-un-Marsoos*. The unprecedented 88-hour conflict was the most significant, if restrained, military escalation between the two nuclear-armed countries in decades. It may have included the world's longest beyond-visual-range air-to-air engagement, and reports suggested that Indian Air Force operations included its French-origin aircraft equipped with air-to-air missiles and air-to-surface guided munitions, while Pakistan relied on its Chinese-origin aircraft and air-to-air missiles. The recovery of wreckage of a CAMA PL-15E (CH-AA-10 *Abaddon*) suggested that the long-range export version of the missile contributed to downing Indian aircraft. Both countries claimed to have validated new levels of inter-service technology integration during the conflict, particularly for air operations.

Beyond the conflict, India continued to expand its capabilities, modernise its forces and strengthen its domestic defence-industrial base. In August, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the launch of Mission *Sudarshan Chakra*, aimed at developing an integrated air- and missile-defence system by 2035, covering both strategic and civilian areas. The country adopted a new Maritime Doctrine for the first time in a decade, as well as a Joint Doctrine on Special Forces. India strengthened its defence-industrial ties with the West. This included awarding a contract in April for 22 Dassault *Rafale* M and 4 *Rafale* D aircraft for the Indian Navy, the first export of the carrier-capable variant, with deliveries to begin in 2028. Supporting its 'Make in India' policy, India and France signed a joint venture for the production of AASM *Hammer* precision-guided bombs in India. Also in support of plans to bolster domestic production, India bought 113 US-made F404-GE-IN20 engines and support packages for its indigenous LCA Mk1A fighter aircraft programme, with delivery set to commence in 2027. These efforts coincided with a renewed ten-year defence agreement between India and the US that is focused on 'coordination, information sharing and tech cooperation' to help 'regional stability and deterrence'.

Land-based missile capabilities

While China, North Korea and South Korea have continued to expand their respective land-based missile capabilities, along with the United States, other East Asian militaries have also increased their investments in stand-off land-based anti-ship and land-attack missile systems as littoral-defence missions assume greater prominence.

Although land-based systems are usually less flexible in loadout and slower to reposition compared to ship- or air-launched equivalents, they are generally cheaper and more concealable, enhancing their potential survivability.

In Northeast Asia, investments in these systems are largely to complement existing capabilities as militaries seek to diversify and expand their missile holdings. The Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) activated a seventh anti-ship missile regiment in early 2025 and is preparing to deploy the 900+ kilometre-range Upgraded Type-12 anti-ship missile by March 2026, initially on Kyushu. The GSDF also plans to field a ballistic missile/hypersonic glide vehicle combination (the Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile for Island Defense), with final test launches of the system completed in mid-2025 and operational deployment planned to occur by early 2027.

In Taiwan, the navy plans to establish a new Littoral Combat Command in early 2026, combining maritime surveillance, fast-attack craft and land-based anti-ship missiles. The first five of 100 *Harpoon* Coastal Defense System anti-ship missile launchers were delivered in mid-2025, with formal acceptance reportedly planned for by the end of 2025 or early 2026. The RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II missiles will complement the indigenous *Hsiung Feng* II and *Hsiung Feng* III missile designs that are in service as part of an expanded force structure. The 400 km-range extended-range variant of the *Hsiung Feng* III debuted during Taiwanese exercises in mid-2025.

In Southeast Asia, political norms, the overall security environment and budget constraints have generally limited investment in stand-off missile systems; however, this appears to be shifting. The Philippine Marine Corps unveiled its first battery of 290 km-range *Brahmos* supersonic anti-ship missiles in late 2025, and has plans for two more batteries. The Philippine Army also formally activated the 1st Ground-Launched Missile Battalion in late 2025, although it did not publicly declare what system the new unit would operate.

In 2022, Indonesia signed a contract with Turkish company Roketsan for an unspecified number of *Khan* short-range ballistic missiles (an export variant of the Turkish *Bora* missile, itself derived from an earlier Chinese design). Imagery from mid-2025 suggests that the first of these systems has now been delivered, and Jakarta has also reportedly expressed an interest in purchasing *Brahmos*.

Further to the south, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) has shown an interest in collaboratively pursuing land-based systems with the US. In June 2025, Canberra signed a memorandum of understanding with Washington for cooperation on the Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) ballistic-missile programme, intending to integrate the PrSM Increment 2 land-attack/anti-ship missile variant on the army's newly acquired M142 HIMARS launchers. The ADF is also considering a land-based variant of Kongsberg's Naval Strike Missile on a *Bushmaster*-derived launch vehicle that was successfully test-fired in late 2025.

Pakistan, meanwhile, implemented various institutional reforms and made numerous capability developments. This included the elevation of Pakistan's army chief to the rank of field marshal, and a constitutional amendment later made him the country's first chief of defence forces. Islamabad also announced the establishment of an army rocket force command, followed by the first test of a new *Fatah* IV ground-launched cruise missile. A government social-media statement indicated an intention to procure up to 40 Shenyang J-35A fighter aircraft from China, though this remains unconfirmed. In the naval domain, the country saw the launch of its second and third Chinese-designed *Hangor*-class (Type-039B (*Yuan*)) conventionally powered attack submarines, which features air-independent propulsion. The first of the eight boats ordered in 2015 – of which only the initial four are being built in China – is expected to enter service in 2026.

In Southeast Asia, conflict flared between Thailand and Cambodia in July 2025, following months of tensions and an earlier skirmish in May. This marked the deadliest escalation between the two countries since 2011. The fighting underscored the military asymmetry between the two forces, with Thailand using its F-16 *Fighting Falcon* and *Gripen* C/D aircraft to carry out airstrikes against Cambodia, while the latter lacks a combat-capable air force.

European engagement

European states made important demonstrations of their growing security interests in the Indo-Pacific. Following the deployment of a carrier strike group (CSG) to the Indo-Pacific in 2021, the United Kingdom launched another in early 2025 centred on HMS *Prince of Wales*. The CSG took part in numerous joint exercises with partners, including *Talisman Sabre* 2025, which marked the first participation

by a non-US aircraft carrier in that Australia–US-led exercise series. British and Indian CSGs also conducted exercises together for the first time. The CSG featured half the number of accompanying UK vessels compared to 2021, reflecting the Royal Navy's challenges in generating vessels, although it involved a greater number of UK F-35B aircraft. France also conducted a CSG mission, *Clemenceau* 2025, which included an Indo-Pacific deployment. The group, centred on its aircraft carrier *Charles de Gaulle*, participated in joint exercises with partners, including the multi-large-deck exercise *Pacific Steller* 2025 in the Philippines Sea with Japan and the US.

At the 2025 SLD, reflecting the Trump administration's desire for Europe to take primary responsibility for its own security, when asked about the role European militaries should play in the Indo-Pacific, Hegseth replied that 'we would much prefer that the overwhelming balance of European investment' be focused on the continent rather than the Indo-Pacific. However, he stated that a European military presence in the region would be useful if it has a demonstrable effect on China's calculus.

CHINA

In 2025, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) underwent significant personnel changes as part of an ongoing anti-corruption purge, which has led foreign analysts to question the effect on operational readiness and China's defence-industrial capabilities. Nevertheless, Chinese activity around Taiwan continues to intensify year-on-year, and the PLA's September military parade showcased significant investment in advanced weapons and platforms, including nuclear weapons. The 15th Five-Year Plan also signalled a further commitment to defence investment. Although American and Chinese defence officials continue to state that war is not inevitable, a greater sense of urgency around the need to prepare for and deter a potential conflict is evident in the United States, its allies and Taiwan.

Corruption purge and impact

Chinese President Xi Jinping conducted a military purge in 2025 through an anti-corruption campaign aimed at military and civilian officials of all levels. Though this purge is likely incomplete, the Fourth Plenum, held in October 2025, confirmed the extent of its impact on military officers and key decision-makers so far. At the Fourth Plenum, nine officers were officially removed from the party and the Central Committee. These include two officers from the Central Military Commission (CMC): the vice chairman, He Weidong, and the director of the Political Work Department, Miao Hua. This has left the CMC with its highest proportion of vacancies since the Mao era. Though officially seven-persons strong, the CMC currently has only four seated members, including the chairman and vice chairmen. It is unclear whether the minister of national defense will return as a CMC member. Vice chairman He Weidong's removal is the first dismissal of a vice chairman of the CMC since 1967.

In addition to the two vice chairmen, several theatre commanders, political commissars and other officials have also been removed or reported missing. At the Fourth Plenum, the commander of the Eastern Theatre Command, Lin Xiangyang, was also removed from the Central Committee. The anti-corruption purge has spanned all theatre commands and services, though the PLA Air Force appears to have remained unscathed. This has left the PLA underrepresented at the Central Committee, as only 34 full members of the committee are from the military (as opposed to 44 in 2022).

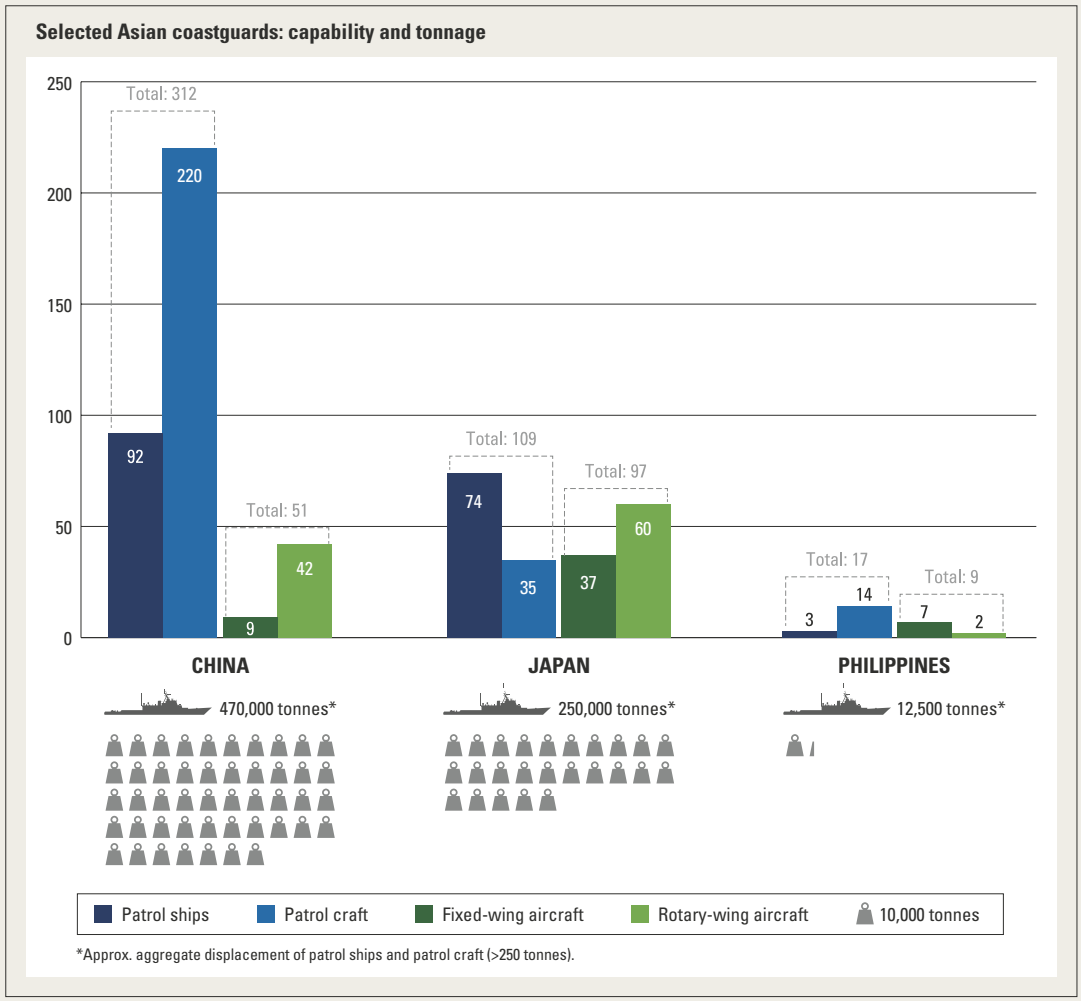
China's defence-industrial base has also been targeted in various areas, including at the company level, in academia and within the military's administration for procurement and equipment development (the Equipment Development Department). Chinese state-owned defence enterprises reported weaker revenues for 2024, and several chief executives were implicated in the defence purge. Four of China's 'seven sons of national defence' universities have been banned from tendering for military contracts after being accused of bid-rigging. This includes the Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing Jiaotong University, Harbin Institute of Technology and Harbin Engineering University, which received bans ranging from permanent exclusion from tendering to being prohibited from bidding for two or three years.

The reasons for the purge remain unclear. Chinese news media confirmed that the latest rounds of dismissals were due to suspicions of 'serious duty-related crimes involving extraordinarily large sums', suggesting that abuses of power related to financial corruption may have partly been causes for dismissal. However, the language in

Figure 21 **China, Japan and the Philippines: principal coastguard assets**

Coastguards have traditionally focused on safety issues and law enforcement at sea. Increasingly, though, states are using them as an instrument of foreign policy and even power projection, a trend which China has largely led. This has included tools to assert sovereignty in disputed waters. In comparison to the deployment of naval ships, coastguard vessels have traditionally represented a less militaristic face of state power and could be seen as less escalatory. Recently, however, there has been a tendency to deploy them more assertively. A trend towards larger coastguard vessels and fitting heavier armaments has accompanied this. In China's case, it has also employed ex-naval vessels and modified naval designs, fitted with reduced weaponry compared to their original roles but still providing a material advantage. Key to many coastguard missions is maintaining presence, which demands significant numbers of vessels. Many states have recognised this and are consequently strengthening their paramilitary naval forces.

The China Coast Guard (CCG) is the largest coastguard in the world, with the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) in second place. Although the JCG is undergoing steady renewal, there is no major expansion in terms of numbers on the horizon. The large number of CCG ships, meanwhile, allows the service to maintain a persistent presence around key features of disputed areas. Incidents between the CCG and the Philippine Coast Guard have increased in frequency and gravity, since Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Jr authorised the country's coastguard to challenge China's presence in the South China Sea more robustly. There have been skirmishes, such as over the Second Thomas Shoal. Coastguard activities in the South China and East China seas increasingly appear to blur the fine line between law enforcement and armed coercion.



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Data as of 30 August 2025.
Source: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

various dismissal notices differs, suggesting other reasons also. Rumoured explanations include the development of patronage networks and power bases within the PLA, discontent with operational capabilities, and differing views on the PLA's ability or role in achieving key missions.

Perhaps more consequential than the dismissals themselves are the presumed upcoming promotions to fill current vacancies across the PLA. These could be important for Xi's control over the CMC and the PLA, as well as potentially affect the PLA's ongoing modernisation drive and risk tolerance. Thus far, only one promotion was announced at the Fourth Plenum: PLA Rocket Force General Zhang Shengmin was elevated to the role of CMC vice chairman, replacing He Weidong. Zhang previously served as secretary of the CMC Discipline Inspection Commission.

A larger question is whether the anti-corruption purge has had an operational impact on the PLA and negatively affected its readiness. The purge is almost certain to have a near-term impact if personnel were promoted due to connections rather than merit, contracts awarded led to faulty or lower-quality equipment and weapons being introduced, or if the anti-corruption campaign and resulting dismissals have negatively affected morale. Lastly, from an organisational perspective, until the vacancies are filled the PLA is operating with serious deficiencies in its command structure. However, as with previous rounds of anti-corruption campaigns under Xi Jinping, this is likely to be a temporary disturbance, and modernisation is likely to continue apace. Indeed, despite this instability throughout 2025, the PLA has, for the fourth consecutive year, increased the number of incursions it has made into Taiwan's air defence identification zone. Additionally, the PLA continues to actively and assertively project Chinese power in the Indo-Pacific region in support of Chinese territorial claims and as a tool of statecraft. In December 2025, the PLA Navy and Chinese Coast Guard reportedly deployed over 100 vessels in waters spanning from the Yellow Sea to the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, as well as further into the Pacific. The deployment comes at a time of heightened political tensions between China and Japan over Prime Minister Takaichi Sanae's statement in parliament that a Chinese attack on Taiwan could constitute an 'existential threat'.

September military parade

The military parade held on 3 September to mark the '80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War' sent both political and military-operational signals.

At the parade, the People's Republic of China's (PRC) political messaging was on display. Xi used the event to showcase an alternative and anti-Western political bloc and was flanked by Russian President Vladimir Putin and North Korean President Kim Jong-un on the viewing balcony. Although the cohesion of such a bloc is likely to be far from concrete, concern is growing about the military dimensions of the China–Russia and Russia–North Korea relationships. Regarding the former, CMC Vice Chairman Zhang Youxia and Russia's Defense Minister Andrey Belousov in late 2025 agreed to strengthen military ties through a new cooperation blueprint. Both countries' representatives for arms control and disarmament also met to discuss missile defence and strategic stability.

The parade was organised to highlight PLA priorities and capabilities through the various formations displayed. Among the wide range of systems taking part were capabilities required for China to invade Taiwan, those for combat with the US Navy, integrated air and missile defence, a variety of uninhabited systems from across domains, and a wide range of missiles. Importantly, the PLA's nuclear triad was confirmed at the parade for the first time. The nuclear weapons on display were intended to send a message of deterrence to the US, while only conventional variants of dual-capable theatre-range missiles intended for use in the Asia-Pacific were shown.

White papers

In December 2025, the PRC published its first white paper on arms control since 2005. Entitled 'China's Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation in the New Era', the paper reaffirmed long-standing points rather than fully adopting a new policy, including China's commitment to 'no first use', and emphasised that it maintains a 'lean and effective' nuclear policy necessary for a secure second-strike capability. The document repeated the oft-cited criticism of US missile defences as the primary source of arms confrontation and distrust. Though the document acknowledges that the multilateral arms-control regime is failing, it posits

that China is on the right side of history and aims to lead in the international governance of emerging technologies, as well as their intersection with nuclear weapons.

However, the white paper does not discuss the PLA's ongoing nuclear modernisation and expansion effort, nor does it acknowledge critiques over the lack of transparency that have been directed at its nuclear-force modernisation programme. That said, hints towards a confirmation that the PLA's nuclear forces have implemented permissive-action link technology were provided. Nevertheless, the white paper is unlikely to reassure foreign observers of China's nuclear programme, particularly when China's 15th Five-Year Plan called for China to narrow the gap with the US and Russia by 'strengthening strategic deterrence capabilities, [and] safeguard[ing] global strategic balance and stability'. This is the first time in recent years that China's nuclear build-up is linked to a comparison of global arsenals.

15th Five-Year Plan

The recommendations in the 15th Five-Year Plan focused on China's strategy for high-quality, innovation-driven growth, technological self-reliance, increased domestic consumption, and industrial upgrading. The plan covers 2026–30, and the publicised communiqué calls for the implementation of a new, three-step strategy for modernising national defence. This includes continuing to enhance political loyalty in the military; strengthening the military through reform, scientific and technological advances, and personnel training; and running the military in accordance with the law. The communiqué also points to broad continuity of ongoing efforts: boosting combat readiness, enhancing military capabilities, and accelerating integrated military development through mechanisation, informatisation and the application of smart technologies (intelligentisation). Further details of the 15th Five-Year Plan will be released in early 2026 when it is officially adopted. The continuity of the plan suggests relative confidence in the current path of military modernisation and overall efforts to achieve socialist modernisation by 2035.

As 2027 looms closer, the year by which US officials have said Xi has instructed the PLA to be capable of invading Taiwan, and with an anti-corruption campaign behind him, Xi appears committed to a high-tempo approach to ensuring the PLA has the ability to provide military options to achieve important missions.

PLA Army, Marine Corps and Airborne Corps

China's military parade on 3 September 2025 highlighted the PLA's ongoing efforts to modernise armoured fighting vehicle (AFV) fleets across the services, and its plans for the future. The Type-100 hybrid diesel-electric family of vehicles, which made its public debut at the parade in both its medium tank and uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV)/uninhabited ground vehicle (UGV) combat-support variants, illustrates the investments the PLA has made in incorporating new technologies and design philosophies in its thinking. In addition to its novel engine, the tank variant of the Type-100 is lighter than traditional main battle tanks (MBTs) and mounts only a 105mm main gun, but features an uncrewed turret, active defence systems and augmented-reality assistance for the crew. It appears that its role will be to engage targets from a greater range, break through front-line defences and create gaps for more traditional armoured vehicles to exploit. Initial deliveries may replace older armour in heavy combined-arms brigades in the Eastern and Southern Theatre Commands, where the terrain and mission sets make heavier armour less practical.

The more conventional tank design displayed at the parade highlights the other side of Chinese AFV modernisation – the upgrading of existing designs to maintain their relevance as the PLA seeks to develop its capability to fight 'intelligentised' wars. The ZTZ-99B MBT is externally very similar to its predecessor, the ZTZ-99A, but reportedly includes a number of internal system upgrades, likely including improved sensors, optical systems and networking capabilities.

The new airborne combat vehicles (ABCVs) that participated in the parade, following initial deliveries in November 2024, appear to be based on an upgraded, up-armoured version of the existing ZBD-03 ABCV. While the light and medium turreted versions of the new design are likely to be direct replacements for the existing ZBD-03 design in the PLA Air Force's mechanised airborne brigades, the 120mm gun-mortar variant signals the planned establishment of fire-support companies in combined-arms airborne battalions to mirror those in the PLA Army.

While new amphibious assault vehicle (AAV) and medium-weight wheeled infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) designs were both notable by their absence from the parade, previous imagery suggests that upgrades or replacements for the existing ZBD-05 AAV and ZBL-08 IFV families are also in hand.

The incorporation of advanced sensors, better networking capabilities and new offensive and defensive systems on new and upgraded designs marks a watershed in the modernisation efforts of the PLA Army and its sister airborne and marine forces; namely, the end of a period of mechanisation and 'catch-up' with other armies and the beginning of a drive to make the PLA a world-class ground force, capable of effective operations under both 'informationised' and 'intelligentised' conditions.

Alongside traditional vehicle designs, the appearance of four different UGVs in the parade's uninhabited section perhaps marks the transition of the PLA's work with UGVs from experimental testing to initial fielding. The systems displayed filled reconnaissance, light combat, engineering and support roles. Both the new armoured-vehicle designs and the UGVs are likely to enter serial production as part of the coming five-year plan, suggesting that they could be available to the PLA in significant numbers by 2030.

PLA Navy and China Coast Guard

The PLA Navy (PLAN) has continued to make considerable strides in pushing the boundaries of its operational ambitions, and it has also made significant headway in its force development.

A notable operational milestone was the PLAN's deployment of a surface action group that circumnavigated Australia in February 2025. The three-ship formation, led by a Type-055 (*Renhai*) cruiser, conducted a live-fire exercise in the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand. The PLAN and the Russian Navy undertook the latest in their developing series of joint exercises in the Sea of Japan in August 2025, followed by their first joint submarine patrol, with each side deploying a conventionally powered *Kilo*-class boat. There was also a further iteration of the joint China–Iran–Russia naval exercise in March 2025 in the Gulf of Oman. Beijing maintained its interest in the Arctic, with several forays by Chinese research vessels into the waters off Alaska in 2025. All this came on top of a continued ramping up of Chinese naval and air activity around Taiwan.

As Beijing matured its aircraft carrier capabilities, in June 2025, for the first time, the PLAN undertook a simultaneous deployment of two strike groups centred on the carriers *Liaoning* (Type-001) and *Shandong* (Type-002) beyond the first island chain into the Western Pacific. Meanwhile, sea trials of the PLAN's most advanced carrier to date, the *Fujian* (Type-003), continued ahead of its commissioning in early November. Notably, the *Fujian* – which, unlike the earlier ships, is equipped with electromagnetic catapults – conducted launch and recovery trials of the J-15T carrier-based fighter, the new J-35 low-observable fighter and the KJ-600 airborne early warning and control aircraft. Creating an integrated air group involving these types may still take some time, but once achieved, it will mark another significant step forward for the PLAN. Meanwhile, construction work appears to be under way on a fourth and potentially larger carrier, which could be nuclear-powered.

The PLAN's inventory of large-deck aviation-capable ships was also bolstered by the commissioning in August 2025 of the fourth Type-075 (*Yushen*) amphibious assault ship (LHD). China's next LHD, the larger Type-076 design, is uniquely for this type of vessel equipped with an electromagnetic catapult and began sea trials in November 2025. The PLAN also made advances in 2025 in its other principal surface combatants. These included further additions of Type-052D mod 2 (*Luyang* III mod 2) destroyers and the first two hulls of a new and larger class of frigate, the Type-054B (*Jiangkai* III). There is a further batch of Type-055 (*Renhai*) cruisers in various stages of trials or construction.

The first Type-093B (*Shang* III) nuclear-powered guided-missile submarines have now moved to the Navy's 1st Submarine Base, located outside Qingdao, suggesting that they may now be entering service. Six Type-093B hulls were launched between 2022 and 2024, with two more likely to have followed in 2025. The class may be fitted with some of the new high-speed anti-ship missile designs shown at the military parade in September 2025. In addition, two further Type-094 (*Jin*) nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) have been launched in 2024 and 2025, which will take the PLA's overall SSBN fleet to eight hulls when they are commissioned. Work has likely continued on a new generation of nuclear-powered attack and ballistic missile submarines – the Type-095 and Type-096, respectively – with improvements in acoustic signature management.

Speculation has also continued on the extent of Chinese development in uninhabited underwater vehicles (UUVs). The September parade showcased two types of extra-large UUVs, the HSU100 and AJX002. Reports have circulated of even larger UUVs

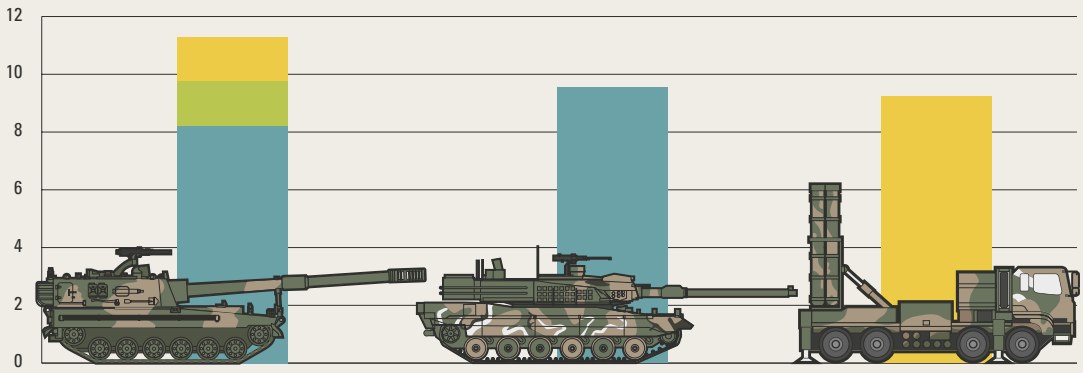
Figure 22 South Korea: defence exports since 2010

Despite the 2025 change in South Korea's government, the country has maintained its ambition to become the world's fourth-largest defence exporter behind the United States, Russia and France. Although the deadline to achieve this has been extended to 2030 from the original 2027 date set by the former government in 2022, the defence-export ambition is one of the few policies equally prioritised by current and previous administrations, despite being led by opposing political parties.

South Korea's defence exports peaked in 2022 at USD17.3 billion – almost 2.5 times more than in 2021 – though export orders have since moderated, averaging USD11.5bn annually. The true value of the country's exports, however, is in fact much greater when factoring in supplementary contracts and aftermarket sales through repair, maintenance and constructing local manufacturing sites for export customers.

The foundations of this export success began in the late 1990s with the donation of decommissioned ships to foreign countries, many of which later became customers for new equipment. Donations as part of military diplomacy have expanded market opportunities for South Korea, generating at least USD5.55bn in orders from Colombia, Egypt, Peru, the Philippines and Vietnam between 2012 and 2025 following the transfer of donated equipment to each country.

Selected equipment sales by region, 2010–25 (USDbn)



K9 *Thunder*
155mm self-propelled howitzer
HANWHA AEROSPACE

Australia ● x30
Egypt ● x216
Estonia ● x36
Finland ● x96
India ● x200
Norway x52
Poland ● ● x571
Romania x54
Vietnam x20

K2 *Black Panther*
Main battle tank
HYUNDAI ROTEM

Poland ● x360

***Cheongung* II (KM-SAM Block II)**
Medium-range self-propelled surface-to-air missile (SAM) system
LIG NEX1

Iraq x ε32
Saudi Arabia x ε40
UAE x n.k.

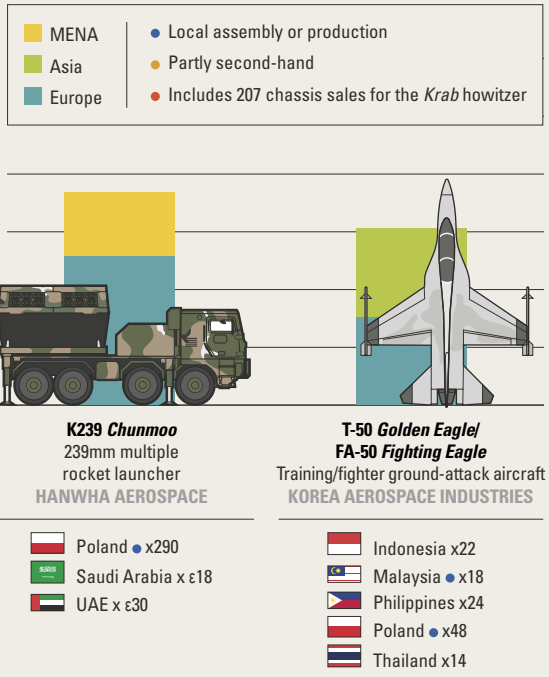
Selected donations since 2010*

Date	Recipient	Equipment	Type	Qty	Deliveries
2010	Ghana	*Stephen Otu* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)	Fast patrol boat	1	2010
2011	Timor-Leste	*Kamenassa* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)	Fast patrol boat	1	2011
2013	Colombia	*Narino* (ex-ROK *Dong Hae*)	Corvette	1	2014
2014	Philippines	*Mamanwa* (ex-ROK *Mulgae* I)	Landing craft utility	1	2021
2014	Philippines	*Conrado Yap* II (ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight III))	Corvette	1	2019
2015	Peru	*Ferré* (ex-ROK *Po Hang*)	Corvette	1	2016
c. 2017	Vietnam	*Po Hang* (Flight III) (ex-ROK)	Corvette	1	2017

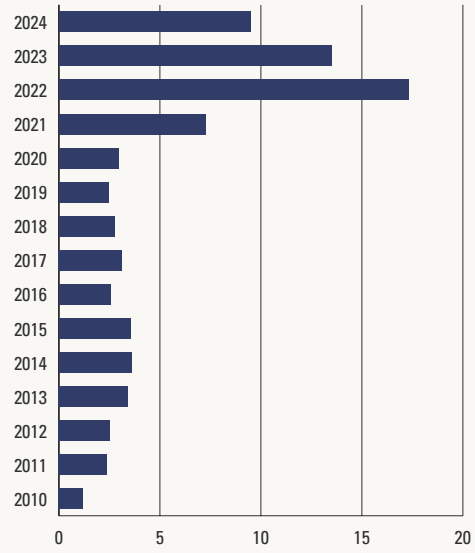
*Includes South Korean original equipment manufacturer (OEM) equipment only. **Newly built.

More recently and lucratively, South Korea's government and industry have been well placed to take advantage of European countries' urgent requirements following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Poland has been the most profitable of these for South Korean companies, with contracts worth over USD23.09bn across four systems between 2022 and 2025: the K2 *Black Panther* main battle tank, the K239 *Chunmoo* 239mm multiple rocket launcher, the K9 *Thunder* 155mm self-propelled howitzer and the FA-50 *Fighting Eagle* aircraft. South Korea's ability to deliver highly capable equipment quickly, along with technology transfer and generous financing packages, were crucial in winning the contracts.

However, these figures could decline in the coming years if European states prioritise acquiring equipment from within the continent, as many have agreed to do under the European Union's 'Buy European' policies. Furthermore, many South Korean systems remain reliant on foreign subsystems from Europe, Israel and the US. This has, at times, complicated or completely scuppered potential exports. To counter this, South Korean industry is expanding partnerships with Western firms and states. One challenge Seoul has yet to address, though, are the trade-offs between an increasingly export-oriented industrial strategy and domestic military requirements that may become urgent if the security situation on the Korean Peninsula deteriorates.



Defence exports by total value of orders signed, 2010–24 (USDbn)



2017	Fiji	*Volasiga***	Survey ship	1	2019
2017	Egypt	*Shabab Misr* (ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight III))	Corvette	1	2017
c. 2018	Vietnam	*Po Hang* (Flight III) (ex-ROK)	Corvette	1	2018
2019	Colombia	*Almirante Tono* (ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight IV))	Corvette	1	2020
2019	Ecuador	*Isla Floreana* (ex-ROK *Hae Uri*)	Coastal patrol craft	2	2020
c.2021	Nigeria	*Ikogosi* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)	Fast patrol boat	1	2025
2021	Peru	*Ferré* (ex-ROK *Po Hang*)	Corvette	1	2022
2022	Uruguay	*Huracán* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)	Fast patrol boat	1	2024
2024	Ecuador	*Jambeli* (ex-ROK *Tae Pung Yang*)	Offshore patrol ship	1	2025
2025	Vietnam	*Po Hang* (Flight IV) (ex-ROK)	Corvette	1	Planned

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Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; South Korean Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA)

under development. Combined with Chinese work on underwater sensor nets and AI-supported data analysis, this may be the focus of Beijing's efforts to close the underwater technology gap with the West, particularly to create a sub-surface cordon against enemy submarine operations in its near waters.

The China Coast Guard (CCG) continues to play its part in Beijing's assertive approach to pursuing its regional maritime claims. This led to a notable incident in the South China Sea in August 2025, when a CCG patrol ship, a former PLAN Type-056 corvette, was badly damaged in a collision with a PLAN Type-052D destroyer while both were aggressively pursuing a Philippine Coast Guard vessel. The capabilities of the CCG, already the largest coast guard in the world, continue to develop, particularly those which will further enhance its long-range blue-water patrol and presence capacity. It has introduced a new class of patrol ship based on the PLAN Type-054A frigate. It also appears to be preparing to introduce a new patrol ship in the 1,500-to-2,000-tonne displacement class that seems to be designed particularly for speed and manoeuvrability.

PLA Air Force

The People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) continued to reap the benefits of sustained and substantial investment throughout 2025, with the service replacing older combat aircraft and weapons with modern systems. The PLAAF's fleet of tactical combat aircraft is increasingly composed of the single-seat Chengdu J-20 and the two-seat Shenyang J-16 *Flanker* N multi-role heavy fighter aircraft. The Chengdu J-35A medium multi-role fighter also began to enter the air force's inventory in 2025. J-20 production numbers have now surpassed 300 aircraft, while deliveries of the J-16 were also sustained during 2025. An upgraded variant of the J-20, the J-20A, is likely to start entering service with the air force alongside a two-seat variant, the J-20S, configured as a combat aircraft rather than an advanced trainer.

Testing of two new combat aircraft designs that were first seen in December 2024 continued during 2025. The Chengdu J-36, a tailless airframe that features an unusual three-engine layout: two of the intake ducts are shoulder-mounted on the underside of the fuselage, while the third intake is located rearward of the two-seat cockpit on the upper fuselage. The other aircraft, the J-XX, is also tailless, but features a single-seat twin-engine design. Whether the aircraft are demonstrators or prototypes is unclear as of November 2025. The J-36, however, could be associated with suggestions made by the US Defense Intelligence Agency in 2019 that work was under way on a low-observable aircraft for the fighter-bomber role. The J-36 is a comparatively large airframe, meaning that it could provide a considerable combat radius combined with the capacity to internally carry a substantial payload. The J-XX is perhaps more representative of a multi-role fighter-size aircraft.

The PLAAF is also building out its UAV inventory and developing new designs. The PLA's parade in September included previously unseen platforms. Two smaller designs were indicative of collaborative combat aircraft, with the two larger ones described in Chinese as 'unmanned air dominance fighter' aircraft. As of late 2025, the service status of any of the four designs is unknown, but their display is indicative that they could be undergoing testing and evaluation. The Hongdu GJ-11 uninhabited combat air system was shown at the parade; two of the air vehicles were also visible at the Cangzhou flight-test and training base in April 2025.

The parade was notable also for the debut of the JL-1 (CH-AS-X-13) air-launched aero ballistic missile carried by a Xi'an H-6N bomber. The combination represents the air force's nuclear-strike capability, even if only for theatre use given the range constraints of the aircraft and the weapon. Work continues on a new long-range bomber, the Xi'an H-20, but as of late 2025, there remained no official Chinese information on the development status of this project.

As well as strengthening the offensive capabilities of the service, the PLAAF continued to bolster enabling capabilities that underpin air power. The service is taking delivery of an upgraded version of the Xi'an Y-20 heavy transport aircraft, the Y-20B, while the Y-20 is also the basis for both tanker and airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) aircraft. Two KJ-3000 AEW&C aircraft may have been in flight test as of late 2025. The KJ-3000 is based on the Y-20B, which has a more modern turbofan engine, the WS-20, than the Y-20A. A large AEW&C UAV, the WZ-9, may also have reached an initial operating capability with the air force during 2025. The Y-9 four-engine turboprop aircraft is also being used as the basis for several special mission aircraft, including electronic

warfare, signals intelligence and jammer aircraft, as well as for AEW&C.

China's primary medium- to long-range air-to-air missile, the PL-15 (CH-AA-10 *Abaddon*), was used in combat for the first time in May 2025, though not by the PLAAF. The Pakistan Air Force engaged Indian Air Force aircraft during the latter's attacks on Pakistani military sites. One Indian Dassault *Rafale* was hit by the export variant of the missile – the PL-15E – likely launched from a J-10C, with an initial engagement range of over 100 kilometres. The PLAAF has almost certainly worked to learn as much as possible from Pakistan's use of its combat aircraft and the PL-15. A follow-on weapon to that missile, the PL-16 (CH-AA-X-13), is probably near to entering service. The missile is intended to have the same range characteristics as the PL-15, but is a compressed carriage design, allowing six rather than four to be carried by the J-20 in its main internal weapons bay.

PLA Rocket Force

The PLA Rocket Force (PLARF) continues to play a fundamental role in China's overall military capability. The service's contribution to the PLA's parade in September demonstrated the breadth and depth of its investment in hypersonic missile systems. These are intended to provide Beijing with a range of credible conventional and nuclear-strike capabilities at theatre to intercontinental range and against peer adversaries.

Two hypersonic glide vehicle (HGV) systems were included in the parade's conventional missile formations: the previously seen medium-range DF-17 (CH-SS-22) and a new DF-26D variant of the existing DF-26 (CH-SS-18) intermediate-range ballistic missile family. In addition, the PLARF also displayed the CJ-1000 ground-launched hypersonic cruise missile vehicle as a follow-on to its previous subsonic CJ-10 (CH-SSC-9) and supersonic CJ-100 (CH-SSC-13) designs.

The service's evolving nuclear systems were represented by three new inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) variants. The DF-31BJ is a silo-launched version of the solid-fuelled DF-31 (CH-SS-10) family, potentially fitted with multiple independent re-entry vehicles, and is likely being used to populate the recently constructed silo fields in northern and western China. The DF-61 ICBM included in the same formation is a nuclear-capable HGV system that may have some commonality with the DF-41 (CH-SS-20) design, given the similarities of the two systems' launchers. Finally, the DF-5C (CH-SS-4 mod 4) is a liquid-fuelled silo ICBM with a multi-megaton warhead; a missile that is clearly intended for counter-value rather than counter-force missions.

Notably absent were the DF-27 (CH-SS-X-24) intermediate-range HGV system referenced in a 2023 US intelligence assessment, and new short-range ballistic missile designs intended to either supplement or replace the remaining DF-11 (CH-SS-7) and DF-15 (CH-SS-6) missiles in China's frontline inventory.

CHINA: DEFENCE ECONOMICS

In 2025, China announced a core defence budget of CNY1.78 trillion (USD247.6 billion). Growth has remained consistent in recent years, with the 7.2% nominal increase marking the third year of such a rise and the tenth consecutive year of single-digit growth. The addition of local militia funding, estimated by *The Military Balance* to be CNY0.027trn (USD3.72bn) in 2025, raises baseline defence spending to an estimated CNY1.81trn (USD251.3bn). China's total military spending increases to an estimated CNY2.46trn (USD340.8bn) once wider, NATO-compatible expenditures are considered. By any of these measures, Beijing maintains the largest defence budget in Asia and ranks second globally after the United States.

Yet China's defence spending remains modest as a proportion of GDP, with core spending in 2025 remaining steady at approximately 1.3% of GDP and total military expenditure reaching 1.8% of GDP. This ranks far below the 3% the US spent on defence in 2025, and the 3.5% that NATO countries are working towards by 2035. Indeed, defence spending remains comfortable for Chinese decision-makers, with few economic factors suggesting that Beijing needs to consider reductions.

Meanwhile, China's defence industry continues to progress as the country maintains its development and acquisition of advanced equipment while also improving training programmes and support for personnel. Throughout 2025, the integration of cutting-edge technology into the military and industrial domains became increasingly evident as China's science and technology (S&T) sectors showcased breakthroughs facilitated by government support for innovation.

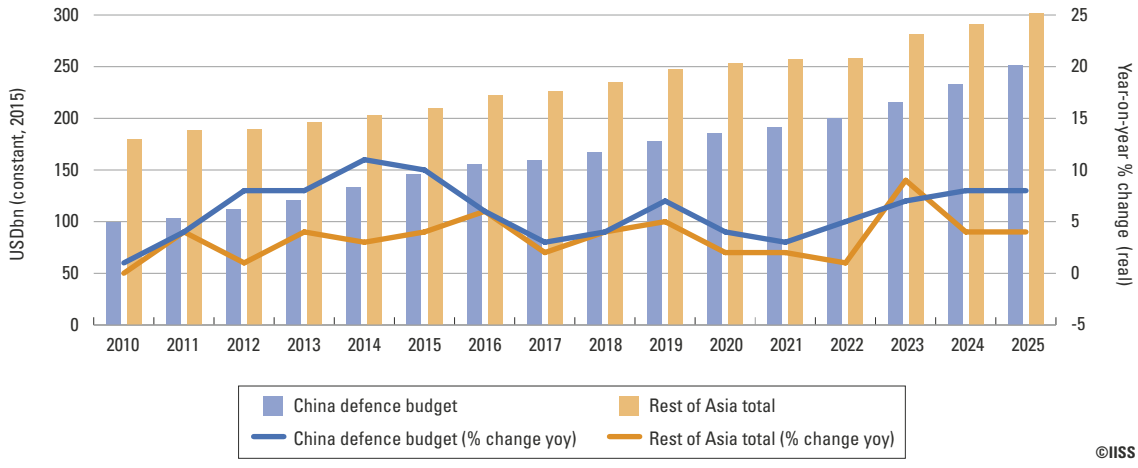
Defence spending

As in recent years, China's defence spending was guided by the 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP: 2021–25), with 2027 – the 100-year anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) – being an important milestone. First articulated in 2020, the PLA's '2027 centenary goal' is the nearest in a longer series of goals guiding the PLA's modernisation efforts. The next two milestones centre on achieving 'national defence modernisation' by 2035 and developing a 'world-class military' by 2049.

To achieve these plans, Beijing has initiated sweeping reforms across the military, many designed to act as foundations for future reform. Accordingly, the Centenary Goal includes four priority areas, the first focusing on integration across physical-, information- and analysis-based functions. The second priority calls for the acceleration of efforts to modernise troops and other service personnel, as well as military organisation, equipment and their ways of fighting. The third priority focuses on quality and efficiency, while the fourth seeks the simultaneous promotion of national defence and 'economic strength' – a reference to both regional development and increased military–civilian collaboration in areas such as S&T.

Progress is ongoing, however, with Chinese defence planners noting that FY25 funding increases will primarily be used across four areas within the FYP and the Centenary Goal. The first includes a focus on major and critical projects outlined by the FYP, as well as training and preparedness. It also includes improvements within China's overarching model of unified civil and military planning – also referred to as the national strategic system – and its capabilities. In addition, as a second priority, Chinese planners remain committed to accelerating S&T innovation, particularly via modern logistics, new armament initiatives and speeding up the conversion of technological advances into operational capabilities. Underpinning these are the third priority of establishing a modern governance system, while improving personnel training and working conditions remains the fourth priority. Speaking in March, a spokesperson for China's Ministry of National Defense indicated that increases in core spending would also be geared towards the development of 'new-domain forces with new combat capabilities'. In addition, funding would go 'to enhance systems and capacity for reconnaissance and early warning, joint strikes, battlefield support and integrated logistics support.'

The prioritisation of emerging domain forces with enhanced combat capabilities is particularly significant as the new branches of the PLA – including the Aerospace Force, Cyberspace Force, Information Support Force and Joint Logistics Support Force – become fully integrated. These were established in April 2024, with the aim of strengthening capabilities for joint, high-tech warfare, and information dominance.



▲ Figure 23 **China: defence budget compared with the rest of Asia (total), 2010–25** (USDbn, constant 2015 and real %change yoy)

Defence industry

Throughout 2025, China's defence sector continued to benefit from government measures to bolster critical industrial capabilities with domestic industrial innovation, further driven by the military–civil fusion (MCF) strategy. As a sign of growing self-sufficiency, between 2020 and 2024, available data suggests that China's defence imports declined by over two-thirds compared to the previous five-year period. Of note, its domestic production of specialised systems, such as rotary-wing aircraft and gas-turbine engines, has facilitated the replacement of Russian imports. As such, future imports are expected to continue to decline, while exports will likely grow as China's defence industry is increasingly able to satisfy growing domestic demands and as Beijing seeks new markets to maintain jobs and skills. At present, however, China only accounts for 5.9% of global arms exports, substantially less than the United States' 43%.

That said, although state-owned enterprises (SOEs) still predominantly meet the PLA's procurement needs, there is also increasing participation from newer, non-state entities, particularly in areas such as artificial intelligence. Their engagement in military tenders reflects both a more inclusive approach to procurement processes and a broader dispersion of specialised industrial capabilities.

Science and technology landscape

In the medium term, Beijing's strategic focus on advancing China as a leader in S&T by 2035, along with related initiatives, has significantly contributed to the targeted development of key industrial sectors. Instead of implementing separate policies with isolated objectives, S&T governance has been restructured to ensure that policy measures are interconnected, overlap and mutually reinforce each other. This approach is fundamental to establishing 'integrated national strategic systems and capabilities,' where strategic planning, resources and strengths are coordinated across sectors, embodying the principles of MCF. Notably, the Made in China 2025 (MIC 2025) initiative and the 'Little Giants' programme, launched in 2015 and 2018, respectively, have both played pivotal roles in fostering focused growth within the broader MCF framework.

The MIC 2025 initiative, modelled after Germany's Industry 4.0 strategy, was established to position China as a global leader in advanced manufacturing by 2025. Its objectives include decreasing reliance on foreign technology, promoting domestic innovation and strengthening international competitiveness.

Although no official evaluations of MIC 2025's achievements have been released, it has fostered substantial growth within major industrial sectors. This is especially evident in the reduced reliance on foreign supply chains. Furthermore, China has managed to establish reverse dependencies across various global industries. Of the ten strategic sectors identified under MIC 2025, China has become a global leader in four: marine engineering and high-technology ships, advanced rail transit, energy-saving and new-energy vehicles, and electric power equipment. Certain dependencies persist, however, particularly in high-tech and specialised components. Until these are addressed, it is expected that MIC will continue beyond 2025, potentially under new branding.

After the launch of the MIC, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the Notice on the Cultivation of Specialized and Advance 'Little Giants' Enterprises in 2018, aiming to foster a select group of enterprises. Those designated as 'little giants' receive comprehensive government support, with over 80% concentrated in strategic sectors such as integrated circuits, new energy and aerospace. The programme, or a new equivalent, is expected to continue well beyond 2025.

Next steps: 15th Five-Year Plan, 2026–30

As the 14th FYP draws to a close, Chinese leaders have positioned technological innovation in the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–30) as a key driver of China's development. Regarding the military, the 15th FYP will 'enhance military capabilities, and accelerate integrated military development through mechanization, informatization, and the application of smart technologies'. These lines of effort will require the continued development of China's domestic industrial base, which aligns with the Party's plan to reduce the economy's reliance on traditional supply-side investments as instruments of growth. This was reflected in the Fourth Plenum communiqué, which emphasised utilising domestic demand, not to create a consumerist economy, but to drive innovation and 'foster positive interactions between consumption and investment.'

Hence, state support for the growth of specialised small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will also remain robust. Since 2020, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology has piloted the

digitisation of SMEs to enable the entire production life cycle, from research and development to manufacturing, to be digitised. Far from being a cosmetic label, this will enable greater oversight of economic performance but also rationalisation of resource allocation. Officials also aim to improve overall planning and linkages between firms to integrate data from 'various departments and systems' to improve the central state's oversight over supply chains. A dedicated action plan announced for 2025 seeks to support approximately 100 cities in phases as they implement pilot projects to facilitate SME digital transformation by 2027.

These initiatives are closely aligned with the development of industrial clusters designed to demonstrate 'integrated national strategic systems and capabilities,' underscoring the successes of China's MCF. A notable example is the aviation industrial complex under construction in Shenyang, which spans 79 square kilometres and aspires to become a 'world-class aerospace city' and a significant global hub for emerging aerospace technologies. By the end of 2024, more than 25 key projects had been signed for development at this complex, involving over 130 aviation enterprises. Government announcements further indicate that by April 2025, this effort had successfully established a 'comprehensive' aviation-industry supply chain, which incorporated SOEs, universities, research institutions, and private companies. Projections suggest that the output of this cluster will surpass CNY80bn (USD11.1bn) by 2030. Given these successes, ongoing government support and organisation of technological innovation and industrial advancement in China is anticipated. Recent official statements also affirm that China's macroeconomic planning will continue to provide financial support for advanced manufacturing in critical sectors.

ASIA: DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Asian defence budgets continued to grow in 2025, with combined spending reaching USD573 billion. In real terms, this is an uplift of 5.7%, a slightly higher year-on-year increase than in 2024 (5.5%), though growth remains slower than the 8.1% seen in 2023. Excluding China, real growth in Asia-Pacific reached just 3.7%.

China remains a major long-term driver of regional defence spending, both through the continued expansion of its own defence budget and by heightening regional concerns over Beijing's strategic intentions. These anxieties have increasingly grown across Western-aligned states, such as Australia, Japan and South Korea. In turn, growth has shifted towards these more mature markets and away from the region's emerging economies. However, in 2025, growth also came from smaller markets like Indonesia and Singapore.

Defence spending

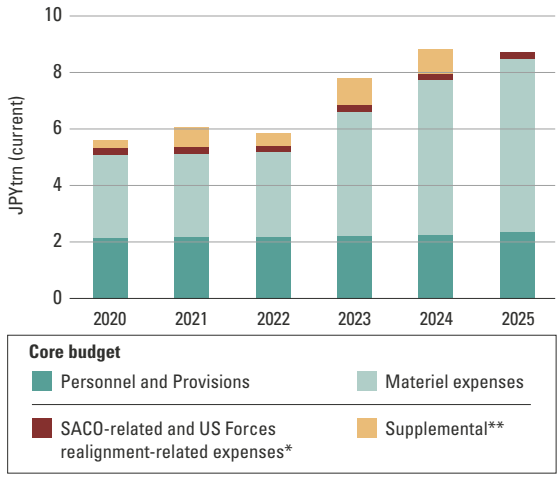
Japan's defence budget continued to grow as Tokyo pursues its Defence Build-up Program (DBP). Since the government announced the DBP in 2022, in just three years, the country has raised its defence spending from around 1% of GDP to 1.38%. In that time, core defence spending has increased by 64.9% in nominal terms, from JPY5.2 trillion (USD39.5bn) in 2022 to JPY8.5trn (USD57.6bn) in 2025. In addition, total annual defence funding includes JPY200bn (USD1.4bn) to mitigate the impact of military installations on local communities in Okinawa, as well as various supplemental budgets that are approved over the course of the year. Although no supplemental funding had been approved for 2025 at time of writing, this can be substantial, as illustrated by supplemental budgets from 2023 and 2024, which added JPY0.96trn (USD6.8bn) and JPN0.85trn (USD5.6bn) respectively (see Figure 24).

The five-year DBP reached its midpoint in 2025, with Tokyo increasing the core defence budget by 10.5%, in line with the DBP projections. Assuming the Japanese government continues to adhere to the plan, growth is set to slow to around 2% annually over the remaining two years of the DBP. The main potential obstacle to further core defence budget increases is Japan's delicate fiscal environment, characterised by high levels of debt, a stubborn budget deficit, low growth and an ageing population.

To provide a firmer fiscal footing, in March, Japan's National Diet successfully enacted a new package of tax reforms, including a 'special corporate tax for defence'. Ostensibly to fund the DBP, this will also enable defence spending to be sustained at elevated levels beyond 2027. The government also plans to divert a 1% income-tax surcharge, currently levied for disaster relief, towards defence, having previously postponed these more politically sensitive revenue measures.

Despite these uplifts, the new Trump administration has continued to ask for further increases. Indeed, Tokyo reportedly postponed

▼ Figure 24 **Japan defence budget by component, 2020–25,** JPYtrn, current



*SACO - Special Action Committee on Okinawa. **No supplemental agreed for defence in 2025 at time of writing.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Defence, 'Defense Programs and Budget of Japan', various years

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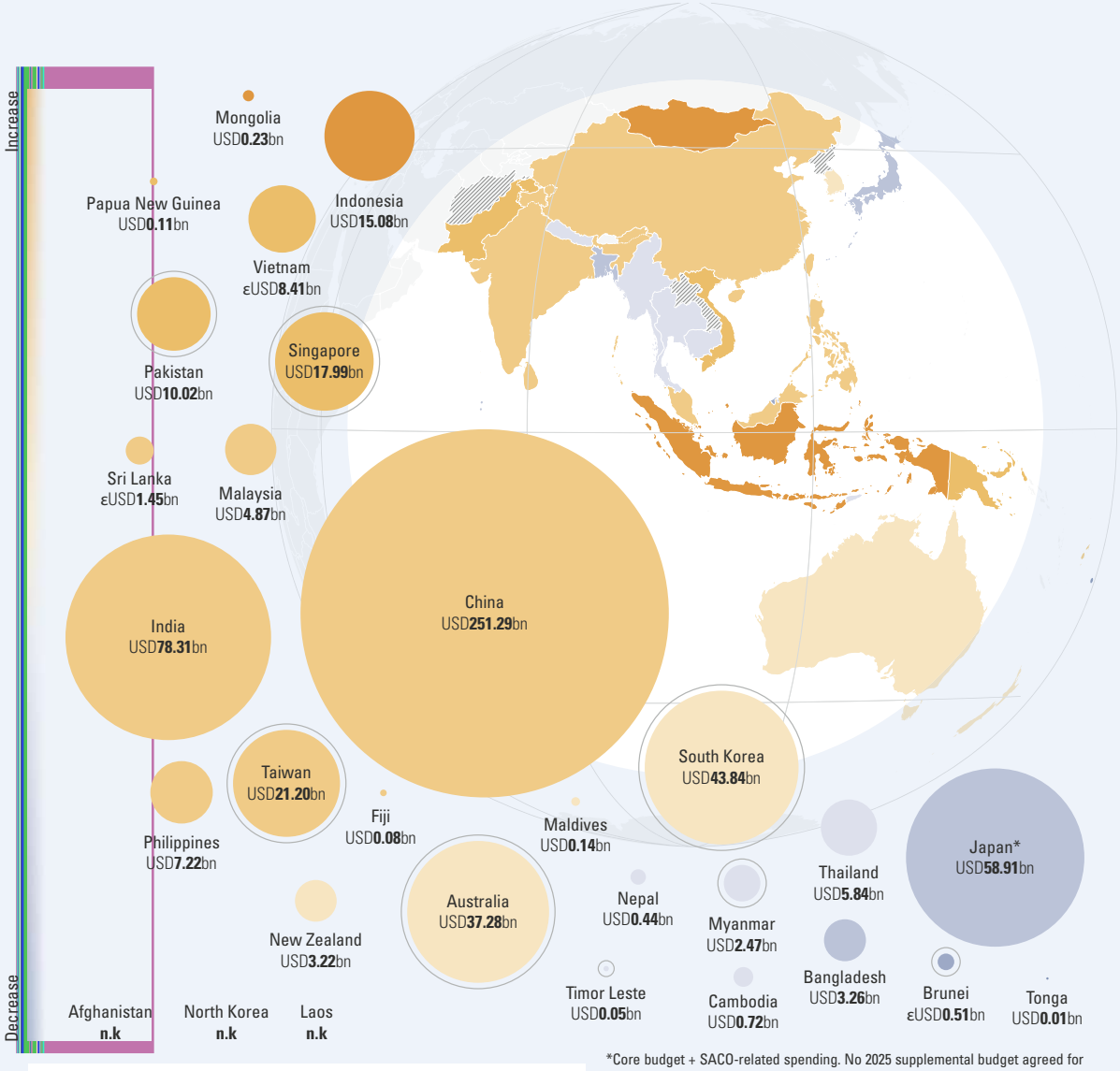
a high-level meeting with US officials planned for July, in anticipation of requests to increase defence expenditure to 3.5% of GDP, with then foreign minister Iwaya Takeshi stating that any spending decisions would be made under Tokyo's 'own judgement'. Nevertheless, in October, new Japanese Prime Minister Takaichi Sanae outlined her intent to raise military spending to 2% of GDP by March 2026, opening the door to further increases in the defence budget, likely through the use of supplemental funding.

Taiwan has also come under pressure from the Trump administration to raise its military spending. Testifying before Congress in March, Elbridge Colby – since confirmed as US under secretary of war for policy – argued that Taiwan should spend as much as 10% of GDP on defence. Such pressures may be working as, after increasing the core Ministry of National Defense budget to TWD647bn (USD21.2bn), President Lai Ching-te revealed in August that he would propose a further increase to 3.32% in 2026 (factoring in spending on veterans and the coastguard), with an intent to reach 5% of GDP by 2030. This compares to defence spending of 2.40% in 2025.

As part of this process, the government is also set to introduce new appropriations to offset the decline in two existing multi-year special budgets – one approved to finance the acquisition of 66 F-16 Block 70 fighter/ground-attack aircraft, contracted in 2020, and the other to fund the wider Naval and Air Force Enhancement Program. Allocations from the existing special funds decreased from TWD94.5bn (USD2.9bn) in 2024 to TWD90.4bn (USD3.0bn) in 2025, and are set to fall more steeply still to TWD69.2bn (USD2.4bn) in 2026. Both funds will be exhausted by 2027. Accordingly, in November 2025, President Lai announced a USD40bn supplementary budget for defence to assist in the efforts to reach spending targets to 2030. Alongside this domestic government resourcing, the US Senate Committee on Armed Services' version of the National Defense Authorization Act included White House recommendations to raise military aid provided through the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative. As a result, support increased to USD1bn, up from the USD500 million that was passed by the House of Representatives in July. Such acts also reflect US interests, with the White House aiming to exceed the USD18.3bn-worth of arms sales approved in President Trump's first administration.

South Korea has arguably come under the most pressure among Washington's Asian allies, with Trump repeatedly stating Seoul should take on more of the financial burden of housing US troops in the country. Reportedly, during July trade negotiations the United States had considered asking South Korea to raise spending from 2.6% of GDP to as high as 3.8%, though it is unclear if the target was formally discussed. However, Korean President Lee Jae Myung subsequently pledged to raise military spending, releasing a draft budget that included a proposed 8.2% increase in defence spending, marking the largest increase since 2008.

Australia is also embarking upon an ambitious process of defence-capability expansion as outlined under its 2024 National Defence Strategy and Integrated Investment Program (IIP). As part of this process, the FY25/26 budget (listed as 2026 by *The Military Balance* methodology) enacted a 7.3% nominal increase for defence. Total spending, including special appropriations for pensions, will rise from AUD58.1bn (USD37.3bn) to AUD62.4bn (USD40.5bn) between 2025 and 2026. In the longer term, the defence budget is set to rise to 2.3% of GDP by 2034, from 2.1% at present, with the government outlining plans for rapid growth over the next three years. Growth is expected to moderate to 4.5% in FY26/27, although it will then accelerate to 10.1% in FY27/28 with a further 9.5% rise planned for FY28/29.



*Core budget + SACO-related spending. No 2025 supplemental budget agreed for defence at time of writing.

Note: Map illustrating 2025 planned defence-spending levels (in USDbn at market exchange rates) as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025. Actual spending changes prior to 2024, and projected spending levels post-2025, are not reflected. Excludes US Foreign Military Financing. ©IISS

▲ Map 4 **Asia: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

Crucially for the future of the IIP and the process of acquiring the equipment required by the Australian Defence Force, the FY25/26 budget also adhered to plans to significantly increase procurement spending. Spending for capability acquisition will increase from AUD18.8bn (USD12.2bn) for FY25/26 to AUD27.8bn (USD18.1bn) by FY28/29, in line with projections in the IIP. As a share of total defence spending, this is an increase from 30% to 35% over the period. This build-up will be used to pursue critical priorities such as enhancing long-range strike capabilities, which is to be achieved partially through the AUKUS partnership with the United Kingdom and the US.

Many smaller economies also continued to increase their defence spending. In **Indonesia,** defence-budget growth accelerated significantly in 2024 with the election of President Prabowo

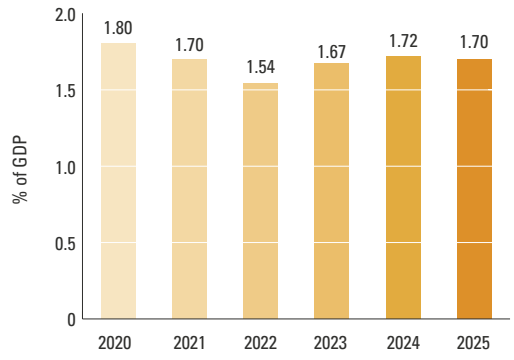
Subianto, a former military general. According to the Ministry of Finance, 2025's approved defence budget of IDR166.3trn (USD10.1bn) looks set to receive a significant boost to around IDR247.5trn (USD15.1bn). The 2026 draft budget further suggests that the Ministry of Defence budget would then fall to IDR185.0trn (USD11.2bn); however, given the frequency and scale of in-year budgetary revisions in Indonesia, it is likely that the final allocation will again be higher.

This comes as Jakarta looks to support its new Optimum Essential Force strategy, which replaced the previous Minimum Essential Force plan in 2024. In January 2025, the Ministry of Defence stated that the defence budget would gradually rise to 1.5% of GDP over the coming years, representing an apparent uplift from the 'above 1% of GDP' level established in the country's now decade-old, but still most recent, 2015 defence white paper. Presidential support for higher levels of military spending increases the likelihood that the target will now be met with the revised 2025 budget, representing around 1% of GDP, up from 0.8% in 2024.

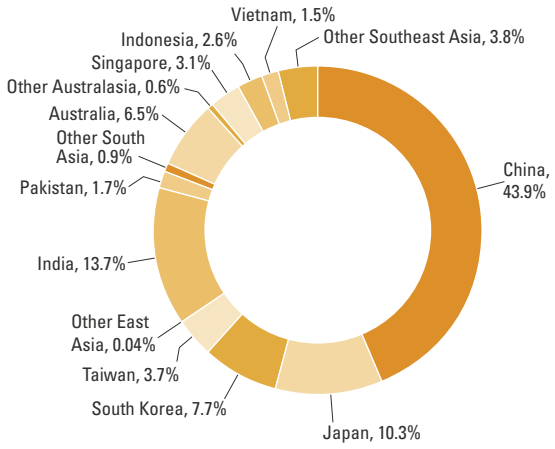
In 2025, **Singapore's** defence budget also increased at double-digit rates – the fourth time in five years. In 2025, the ministry of defence received a 12.4% real-terms increase compared to the revised estimates for 2024, rising from SGD20.8bn (USD15.6bn) to SGD23.4bn (USD18.0bn). The move means that defence spending is now 72% higher than in 2020, with annual nominal growth averaging 11.5% compared to just 1.7% between 2010 and 2020. As a result of the new budget, defence expenditure will increase to 3.1% of GDP, its highest level since 2016. These rapid increases are, in part, explained by lower spending through the COVID-19 pandemic when several key projects were delayed. According to Minister of Defence Dr Ng Eng Hen, growth will slow going forward, although Singapore 'must be prepared to invest more to further strengthen capabilities' if the security environment deteriorates over the coming years.

In South Asia, growth has been more limited, largely owing to fiscal constraints. **India's** 2025 budget, released in February 2025, contained moderate growth in line with increasing modernisation pressures. Defence-sector spending increased by 6.3% in nominal terms, compared to the revised 2024 estimates. As such, the budget rose from INR6.4trn (USD75.8bn) to INR6.8trn (USD78.3bn). An easing of inflation in 2025, down to 2.8% compared to the 2020-2024 average of 5.7%, means growth was also moderate in real terms at 4.4%. Furthermore, upward revisions may be forthcoming following major clashes with Pakistan in May 2025, with subsequent reporting suggesting that an additional INR500bn (USD5.7bn) would be injected via budget supplements. Other reporting further suggested the Indian Air Force intends to use the conflict as a justification for accelerating its long-standing Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft programme to address the depletion of its fighter squadrons that has occurred over the last decade.

▼ Figure 25 **Asia: regional defence spending** as % of GDP (average)



Note: Analysis excludes Afghanistan, North Korea and Laos
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS



Note: Analysis excludes Afghanistan, North Korea and Laos ©IISS

▲ Figure 26 **Asia: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2025**

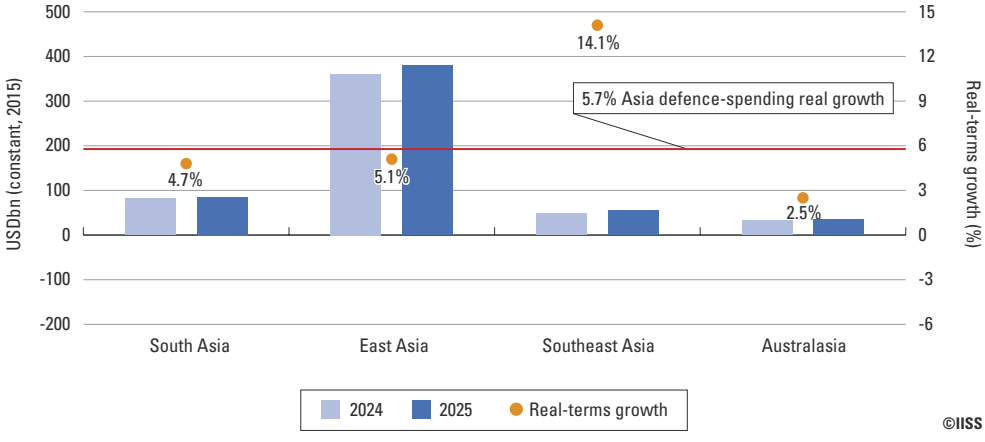
Pakistan's budget was released in June, and enacted a 17.8% nominal increase for defence, with related spending increasing to PKR2.8trn (USD10.0bn) in 2025. Despite significant uplifts in recent years, high rates of inflation – which peaked at 29% in 2023 – have had a significant impact. As a result, the 2025 defence budget is actually 11% lower in real terms than in 2019. The budget has also dropped from 3.2% of GDP to 2.4% over the same period.

Defence industry

As part of their budgetary uplifts, many countries are targeting modernisation and procurement. In August, the Royal Australian Navy announced that it would acquire a modified version of the Japanese *Mogami*-class frigate design from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The deal represents a significant industrial development for the region: eight of the 11 ships will be built at newly upgraded shipyards in Western Australia, and is by far Japan's largest defence export deal, valued at around USD6.5bn. The programme is also the most visible indicator of the growing relationship between the two states, exemplified by the 2022 expansion of the Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation between Canberra and Tokyo, which specifically targets defence-industrial cooperation within its goals.

Indonesia's uplift has also focused on modernisation, including a July agreement to acquire 48 of the Turkish *Kaan* next-generation fighter aircraft. According to Jakarta, the government-to-government deal is seen as a 'great opportunity to increase the capacity of the local defence industry' and represents the latest in a series of bilateral defence contracts. A High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council summit was held between the two countries in February, which included agreements on future defence-industrial partnerships and plans to establish a road map for bilateral collaboration. What this then means for Indonesia's troubled participation in the South Korea-led KF-21 *Boromae* programme remains to be seen.

South Korean defence exports continue to provide substantial revenues to the domestic defence-industrial base, although, according to data from the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA), revenues have declined. For example, in 2024, sales stood at around USD9.5bn, down from USD13.5bn in 2023 and USD17.3bn in 2022 when exports surged due to the substantial sale of FA-50 fighter aircraft and armoured vehicles to Poland. The finalisation of a follow-on USD6.5bn deal for 180 additional Hyundai Rotem K2 *Black Panther* MBTs in August further supported export performance in 2025. In June, DAPA also announced plans to establish an advisory committee to develop and implement a comprehensive defence-exports strategy for the country.



▲ Figure 27 **Asia: sub-regional real-terms defence-spending growth, 2024–25** (USDbn, constant 2015)

Figure 28 **Asia: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

NORTHEAST ASIA MILITARY SATELLITE DEVELOPMENTS

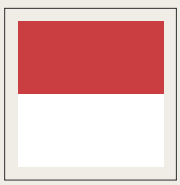
With China having swiftly developed its substantial space-based capabilities, Japan and South Korea are aiming to further their own. From 2023 to 2025, South Korea launched five KORSAT intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) satellites as part of the '425 Project'. Seoul also has the Army, Navy and Air Force Satellite Information System (ANASIS)-II military communications satellite, which was acquired as part of an F-35A procurement offset deal and launched in 2020. However, South Korea has not done this alone. The 425 Project and the ANASIS-II programme were developed with technology provided by Europe's Thales TASI and Airbus, respectively, and all six military-grade satellites were launched with SpaceX in the US. In addition to its three *Kirameki*-series military communications satellites built by NEC Corporation and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (MELCO) and launched from 2017 to 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Defense (JMOD) is building an ISTAR satellite constellation to support its stand-off defence capabilities, with an aim for it to be operational before 2028. Japan's commercial providers in the space arena, including NEC, Synspective, ArkEdge Space and iQPS, are actively collaborating with the JMOD from the operation of satellites to manufacturing and developing indigenous sensors, such as HISUI, which is planned to be in service from 2027. Unlike South Korea, Japan has an independent satellite launch capability. However, South Korea has had a head start in exports of satellite technology, with Satrec Initiative securing a contract in April 2013 with Singapore for two ISR satellites, the DS-EO and NeuSAR, which were both successfully launched in 2022. In April 2020, NEC concluded a contract with Vietnam for the supply of the LOTUSat-1 ISR satellite. Although the launch of the LOTUSat-1 has been delayed from the original schedule of 2023, Vietnam is expected to build the LOTUSat-2 with technology transferred by Japan.

INDIA'S DEFENCE-PROCUREMENT OVERHAUL

India is revamping its 'Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020', with a new plan – labelled 'Defence Reform 2.0' – aiming to reduce acquisition cycles and expand private-sector participation in the defence industry, with a focus on emerging technologies and local defence manufacturing capabilities. India's endeavours to become self-sufficient in its defence industry have been difficult but have found some success. In 2024, India's defence exports peaked, reaching INR236.22 billion (USD2.72bn), and the government claimed that 65% of the country's defence equipment was now produced domestically. Yet, licensed assembly and manufacturing comprised a large proportion of this percentage, especially for major defence platforms. This is partly due to the slow speed at which government bureaucracy and the largely state-owned defence industry have made decisions and modernised processes. Self-imposed bans on importing certain systems have meant that more investment has gone to local industry, though this has come at the cost of a slower development speed and modernisation than might have been achieved from collaborating with foreign partners. Under 'Defence Reform 2.0', India will award defence contracts in a more competitive process, allowing both state-owned and private companies to bid for orders, marking a move away from its traditional nomination-based procurement method. The 16 state-owned companies, known as Defence Public Sector Undertakings, contributed 77% of total production in FY2024–25, while 430 private companies and 16,000 micro, small and medium enterprises accounted for only 23%. Despite recent defence-industrial reforms, the Ministry of Defence's decision-making process has remained stubbornly slow, with programmes often needing to be re-tendered. Whether this latest effort at procurement reform will be more successful than its predecessor remains to be seen.

INDONESIAN MODERNISATION CONTINUES WITH A TURKISH FLAVOUR

In 2024, Indonesia launched its Optimum Essential Force (OEF) modernisation plan, which will run until 2029. Focused on ten priority programmes, the OEF is a part of the broader national defence strategy called Perisai Trisula Nusantara (Archipelagic Trident Shield). Its predecessor, the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) programme, finished in 2024 but only achieved 65% of its targets, largely due to financial constraints. Structured into three five-year phases, the original MEF plan included the acquisition of submarines and surface vessels for the navy, as well as various aircraft and combat vehicles across all services. In 2010–24, the navy signed contracts for eight submarines from France and South Korea, and a total of 23 surface vessels from France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Turkiye and the United Kingdom. In addition, the air force signed contracts to procure 105 aircraft, including the European A400M airlifter and other systems from France, South Korea, Spain and the United States. Indonesia has long procured its defence equipment from a wide range of sources despite maintenance, training and interoperability challenges. However, since 2022, Turkish companies have joined the ranks of Indonesia's suppliers. This has included orders for two FACM-70 fast patrol craft with the *Atmaca* anti-ship missile (2022), *Bora* short-range ballistic missiles with the *Hisar* surface-to-air missile system (2022), 12 *Anka*-S heavy combat ISR UAVs (2023), 48 *Kaan* fighter/ground-attack aircraft (2025) and two *Istif*-class MILGEM frigates (2025). With these Turkish programmes, Indonesia's OEF road map appears to have launched relatively smoothly. However, the OEF could well run into the same financial hurdles as the MEF, producing similar negative effects on capability.



Afghanistan AFG

Definitive macro- and defence- economic data not available

Population	49,474,805

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.6%	5.7%	4.9%	4.3%	12.8%	1.3%
Female	20.7%	5.5%	4.7%	4.2%	12.7%	1.5%

Capabilities

The strength and capability of the Afghan Taliban's armed forces remains difficult to assess as they adjust to a new role in consolidating domestic authority. Following their victory over the internationally recognised government in August 2021, the Taliban reorganised its defence ministry to better absorb remaining forces and equipment from the Afghan National Security and Defence Forces (ANSDF). In doing so, it retained some ANSDF formation structures, with special forces units and pilots continuing to graduate from training since 2021. However, modernisation efforts have been hindered by the Taliban's lack of international recognition, with detrimental impacts to equipment availability and serviceability due to restricted access to parts and expertise. The Taliban nonetheless use armoured vehicles, a small number of Soviet-era helicopters for troop movements, and some legacy Western-provided equipment. The Taliban government's priority is internal and border security, though relations with Pakistan remain tense, with Pakistan periodically conducting airstrikes against various Islamist insurgent groups, such as the TTP, which resumed attacks against Pakistani forces in December 2021. Domestically, Taliban authorities have prioritised operations against Islamic State-Khorasan Province, and the National Resistance Front in the mountainous east of the country. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan's intelligence agency (formerly the General Directorate of Intelligence) has an outward-facing mandate.

ACTIVE 150,000 (Taliban 150,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Taliban ε150,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

8 inf corps

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-62M†

APC • PPV *Maxxpro*

AUV MSFV

ARTILLERY

TOWED 122mm D-30

MRL 122mm BM-21

MOR 82mm 2B14

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: ε3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 An-32 *Cline*; ε2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 1 Mi-25 *Hind*: 4 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 13: 8 MD-530F; 5 Mi-17 *Hip* H

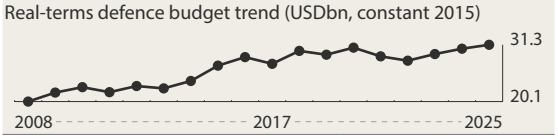
TPT • Medium 4 UH-60A *Black Hawk*

Australia AUS

Australian Dollar AUD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	AUD	2.72trn	2.85trn	3.00trn
	USD	1.80trn	1.83trn	1.95trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.0	1.8	2.1
Def bdgt [a]	AUD	55.0bn	58.1bn	62.4bn
	USD	36.3bn	37.3bn	40.5bn

[a] Includes pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	27,062,848

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	22.0%	7.9%
Female	8.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	22.7%	9.3%

Capabilities

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) is well-trained and well-equipped. It has considerable recent operational experience, with capabilities across domains and an ability to support deployments abroad. Canberra released its inaugural National Defence Strategy in April 2024, along with an Integrated Investment Program, which noted the government's plan to transform the ADF from a balanced force to an integrated, focused force with a strategy of denial as the cornerstone of its defence planning. This framing appeared in the 2023 Defence Strategic Review, which called for strengthening the armed forces to address 'the significant military challenge posed by China' and committed Australia to closer security ties with the US. Australia is improving the ADF's force projection, having introduced new air-defence and long-range strike capabilities. In addition to its alliance with the US, Australia is forging closer defence ties with India, Japan, South Korea and the UK, while remaining committed to the Five Power Defence Arrangements and its alliance with New Zealand. In August 2025, Australia chose an improved version of the Japanese *Mogami*-class frigate as its navy's new general-purpose frigate. Cooperation continues with London and Washington in implementing the AUKUS partnership, intended to provide Australia with nuclear-powered submarines, first by acquiring US *Virginia*-class boats, followed by the development and production of the SSN-AUKUS. A second pillar of the partnership focuses on jointly developing a wide range of advanced capabilities. The country imports most of its defence equipment but is developing domestic defence industrial capability.

ACTIVE 58,900 (Army 27,750 Navy 15,300 Air 15,850)

RESERVE 21,550 (Army 15,500 Navy 2,000 Air 4,050)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 2

COMMUNICATIONS 1 *Optus* C1 (dual use for civil/mil comms)

ELINT/SIGINT 1 *Buccaneer Main Mission*

Army 27,750

FORCES BY ROLE

Integrated units are formed from a mix of reserve and regular personnel.

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd cav regt (opcon 9th bde)

Mechanised

1 (1st) div (2 (3rd & 7th) mech inf bde (1 armd cav regt, 1 mech inf bn, 1 lt mech inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 sigs regt, 1 spt bn), 1 (1st) mech inf bde (1 lt mech inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 sigs regt, 1 spt bn), 1 amph bn, 1 (10th) arty bde (1 MRL bty, 1 EW regt, 1 int bn, 1 AD regt (integrated)), 1 sigs regt, 1 (17th) log bde (1 engr regt, 1 MP bn, 2 log bn, 1 sigs coy))

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (2nd) med bde (4 med bn)

HELICOPTER

1 (16th) hel bde (1 ISR hel regt (2 sqn), 1 tpt hel regt (3 sqn), 1 spec ops hel regt (2 spec ops hel sqn, 1 avn sqn), 1 ISR UAV regt)

Special Operations Command

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (SAS) SF regt

1 (SF Engr) SF regt

2 cdo regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 sigs sqn (incl 1 reserve sqn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 CSS sqn

Reserve Organisations 15,500 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 (2nd) div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce sqn (assigned to 9th Bde)

1 (regional force) surv gp (3 surv unit (integrated))

Light

1 (4th) inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 inf bn, 1 engr regt, 1 spt bn)

1 (5th) inf bde (1 recce regt, 4 inf bn, 1 engr regt, 2 spt bn)

1 (9th) inf bde (integrated) (1 inf bn, 1 spt bn)

1 (11th) inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 inf bn, 1 engr regt, 1 spt bn)

1 (13th) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 2 inf bn, 1 spt bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (opcon 10th arty bde)

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 trg bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 36 M1A2 SEPv3 *Abrams*

RECCE 25 *Boxer* CRV (incl variants)

IFV 221 ASLAV-25 (incl variants)

APC • APC (T) 416 M113AS4

AUV 1,994: ε875 *Bushmaster* IMV; 1,000 *Hawkei*; 119 Supacat HMT

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 51: 15 ASLAV-F; 17 ASLAV-R; 19 M88A2

VLB 5+: 5 *Biber*; some M1110 Joint Assault Bridge

MW 20: 12 *Husky*; some M1150 ABV; 8 MV-10

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

RCL • 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 274

SP 2 K9 (AS9 *Huntsman*)

TOWED 155mm 48 M777A2

MRL 227mm 8 M142 HIMARS

MOR 81mm 216: 40 L16; 176 M252A1

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 18+

Point-defence RBS-70

Medium-range ε18 NASAMS III

AMPHIBIOUS 15 LCM 8 (capacity either 1 MBT or 200 troops)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 18: 2 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*; 16 *Tiger* (6 more in store)

MRH 2 AW139 (leased)

TPT 29: **Heavy** 14 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 15 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 21: **Medium** 15 RQ-7B *Shadow* 200; **Light** 6+ RQ-21A *Blackjack*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II; AGR-20A APKWS

Navy 15,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6 *Collins* with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Mk 48 ADCAP mod 7 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 10

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 3

2 *Hobart* with *Aegis* Baseline 8.1 C2, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 6 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIB SAM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 MK 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* hel)

1 *Hobart* with *Aegis* Baseline 8.1 C2, 2 quad lnchr with NSM AShM, 6 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIB SAM/SM-6 Block IA SAM/RIM-162A ESSM SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 MK 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* hel)

FRIGATES • FFGHM 7 *Anzac* (GER MEKO 200) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 5 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

PSO 2 *Arafura* with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 14: 3 *Armidale* (*Bay* mod); 11 *Cape* (of which 2 leased)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MHC 2 *Huon*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 3

LHD 2 *Canberra* (capacity 18 hel; 4 LCM-1E; 110 veh; 12 M1 *Abrams* MBT; 1,000 troops)

LSD 1 *Choules* (ex-UK *Bay*) (capacity 2 med hel; 32 MBT; 350 troops)

LANDING CRAFT • LCM 12 LCM-1E

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 11

AGE 1 *Guidance* with 1 hel landing platform

AGS 1 *Leeuwin* with 1 hel landing platform

AORH 2 *Supply* (ESP *Cantabria*) (capacity 1 MH-60R *Seahawk* hel)

AXS 1 *Young Endeavour*

The following vessels are operated by a private company:

AFS 2: 1 *Ocean Protector* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Reliant* with 1 hel landing platform

ASR 2: 1 *Besant*; 1 *Stoker*

AX 1 *Sycamore* (capacity 1 med hel)

AXL 1 *Mercator* (*Pacific* mod)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV 10

DATA • Small 6 *Bluebottle*

MW • Small 3 SEA 1778

UTL • Small 1 *Devil Ray* T38

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA *Bluefin*-9/12

MW *Double Eagle* Mk II; *SeaFox*

Naval Aviation 1,450

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*

1 sqn with H135

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW 23 MH-60R *Seahawk*

TPT • Light 20 H135 (5 leased)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light RQ-21A *Blackjack*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114N *Hellfire* II; AGR-20A APKWS

Clearance Diving Branch

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 diving unit

Air Force 15,850

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F/A-18F *Super Hornet*

3 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon*

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with EA-18G *Growler*

ISR

1 (FAC) sqn with PC-21

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-7A *Wedgetail*

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with A330 MRTT (KC-30A)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III

1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*

1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 VIP sqn with B-737BBJ; *Falcon* 7X

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II

1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air*

2 sqn with PC-21

2 (LIFT) sqn with *Hawk* MK127*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with MQ-4C *Triton* (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 154 combat capable

FGA 96: 24 F/A-18F *Super Hornet*; 72 F-35A *Lightning* II

ASW 13 P-8A *Poseidon*

EW 12 EA-18G *Growler**

AEW&C 6 E-7A *Wedgetail*

TKR/TPT 7 A330 MRTT (KC-30A)

TPT 47: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 22: 10 C-27J *Spartan*; 12 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 12 Beech 350 *King Air*; **PAX** 5: 2 B-737BBJ (VIP); 3 *Falcon* 7X (VIP)

TRG 82: 33 *Hawk* Mk127*; 49 PC-21

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy 3 MQ-4C *Triton*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C-5/C-7 AMRAAM

ARM AGM-88E AARGM

AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM; *Paveway* IV

INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW; GBU-31/-32/-38 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb

AUV 59 *Hawkei*

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: MFO (*Operation Mazurka*) 29

IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 2

MALAYSIA: 120; 1 inf coy (on 3-month rotational tours); 1 P-8A *Poseidon* (on rotation)

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO (*Operation Paladin*) 12

PHILIPPINES: *Operation Augury* 100 (trg team)

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS (*Operation Aslan*) 15

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 4

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: *Operation Accordion* 400: 1 tpt det with 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*

UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Interflex* (*Kudu*) 70 (UKR trg)

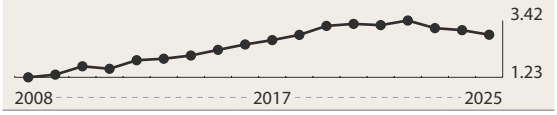
FOREIGN FORCES

Singapore 230: 1 trg sqn at Pearce with PC-21 trg ac; 1 trg sqn at Oakey with 12 AS332 *Super Puma*; AS532 *Cougar*
United States US Indo-Pacific Command: 1,700; 1 SEWS at Pine Gap; 1 comms facility at NW Cape; 1 SIGINT stn at Pine Gap • US Strategic Command: 1 detection and tracking radar at Naval Communication Station Harold E. Holt

Bangladesh BGD

Bangladeshi Taka BDT		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BDT	50.0trn	57.2trn	65.1trn
	USD	450bn	475bn	519bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.2	3.8	4.9
Def bdgt	BDT	378bn	392bn	407bn
	USD	3.40bn	3.26bn	3.25bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 170,183,916

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	20.1%	3.7%
Female	12.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	21.9%	4.3%

Capabilities

Bangladesh's limited military capability is focused on border and domestic security, including disaster relief, and has an operational legacy of UN peacekeeping deployments, predominantly to Africa. The country embarked on a defence modernisation plan in 2009 called Forces Goal 2030, which it revised in 2017. Funding for the programme and its procurement objectives is additional to the defence budget. Dhaka is pursuing naval recapitalisation and expansion, including through the local manufacture of patrol boats, to better protect the country's large EEZ. It procured several former Chinese naval vessels. In April 2024, it announced its first joint military exercises with China, based on UN peacekeeping and counter-terrorism operations. In March 2023, Bangladesh established its first submarine base to host Chinese-designed submarines. The country has close defence ties with India, its longest standing defence partner, but it cancelled a USD21m shipbuilding contract in May 2025. It also has defence relations with France. Bangladesh has plans to recapitalise the combat air fleet and Dhaka has invested in its fixed-wing training inventory. Bangladesh has relied on Chinese and Russian aid and credit to augment organic funding for procurement. The armed forces reportedly retain extensive commercial interests. Myanmar's civil war has prompted tensions between Bangladesh and Myanmar, which could lead to a greater focus on border security.

ACTIVE 173,650 (Army 132,150 Navy 27,500 Air 14,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 63,900

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 132,150

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

10 inf div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bde (2 cdo bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde
2 armd regt
1 lt armd regt
Light
25 inf bde
2 (composite) bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
10 arty bde
1 engr bde
1 sigs bde

AVIATION
1 avn regt (1 avn sqn; 1 hel sqn)

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 276: 174 Type-59/-59G(BD); 58 Type-69/-69G; 44 Type-90-II (MBT-2000)
LT TK 52: 8 Type-62; 44 VT-5
RECCE 8+ BOV M11
APC 545
APC (T) 134 MT-LB
APC (W) 330 BTR-80
PPV 81+ *MaxxPro*
AUV 188: 36 *Cobra*; 152 *Cobra* II

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV MT-LB
ARV 3+: T-54/T-55; Type-84; 3 Type-654
VLB MTU

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K115-2 *Metis* M1 (RS-AT-13)
RCL 106mm 238 M40A1

ARTILLERY 925+
SP 155mm 18 NORA B-52
TOWED 381+: **105mm** 188: 18 *Boran*; 170 Model 56 pack howitzer; **122mm** 131: 57 Type-54/54-1 (M-30); 20 Type-83; 54 Type-96 (D-30), **130mm** 62 Type-59-1 (M-46)
MRL 54: **122mm** 36+ WS-22; **302mm** 18 T-300
MOR 472: **81mm** 11 M29A1; **82mm** 366 Type-53/type-87/M-31 (M-1937); **120mm** 95 AM-50/UBM 52

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 35mm PG99

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3: 1 **LCT**; 2 **LCVP**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 5: 4 Cessna 152; 1 Cessna 208B

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 AS365N3 *Dauphin*
TPT 9: **Medium** 6 Mi-171Sh **Light** 3: 1 Bell 206L-4 *Long Ranger* IV; 2 Bell 407GXi

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range FM-90 (CH-SA-4)
Point-defence FN-16 (CH-SA-14); QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

GUNS • TOWED 174: **35mm** 8 GDF-009 (with *Skyguard*-3); **37mm** 132 Type-65/74; **57mm** 34 Type-59 (S-60)

Navy 27,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 *Nabajatra* (ex-PRC Type-035G (*Ming*)) with 8 single 533mm TT with Yu-3/Yu-4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5
FFGHM 3:
1 *Khalid bin Walid (*ROK *Ulsan* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple FM-90N (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple ILAS-3 (B-515) 324mm TT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AW109E hel)
2 *Umar Farooq* (ex-PRC Type-053H3 (*Jiangwei* II)) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 1 octuple GMLS with HHQ-7 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 FQF 3200 A/S mor, 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 1 hel)
FFG 2 *Abu Bakr* (ex-PRC Type-053H2 (*Jianghu* III)) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 100mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 49
CORVETTES 6
FSGM 4 *Shadhinota* (PRC C13B) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with FL-3000N (HHQ-10) (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
FSG 2 *Bijoy* (ex-UK *Castle*) with 2 twin lnchr with C-704 AShM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PSOH 2 *Somudra Joy* (ex-US *Hero*) with 1 76mm gun, hel landing platform (1 used for trg)
PCFG 4 *Durdarsha* (ex-PRC *Huangfeng*) with 4 single lnchr with C-704 AShM
PCG 2 *Durjoy* with 2 twin lnchr with C-704 AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCO 8: 1 *Madhumati* (ROK *Sea Dragon*) with 1 57mm gun; 5 *Kapatakhaya* (ex-UK *Island*); 2 *Durjoy* with 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 1 76mm gun
PCC 12: 2 *Meghna* with 1 57mm gun (fishery protection); 10 *Padma*
PBF 12: 8 X12 *Combat Craft*; 4 *Titas (*ROK *Sea Dolphin*) (1 used for trg)
PB 3: 1 *Barkat* (ex-PRC *Shanghai* III); 1 *Salam* (ex-PRC *Huangfen*); 1 other

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
MSO 5: 1 *Sagar*; 4 *Shapla* (ex-UK *River*)

AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LSL 1
LANDING CRAFT 20
LCU 8: 4 *Dolphin*; 4 Other (of which 2†)

LCT 2
LCM 3 *Darshak* (ex-PRC Type-069 (*Yuchin*))
LCVP 3†

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9
AGS 5: 1 *Anushandhan* (ex-UK *Roebuck*); 2 *Darshak*; 2 *Jarip*
AG 1
AOR 1 *Khan Jahan Ali*
AR 1†
ATF 1 *Khadem* (ex-PRC *Hujiu*)†

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • MP 4 Do-228NG
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 AW109E *Power*

Special Warfare and Diving Command 300

Air Force 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-7MB/FT-7B *Airguard*
1 sqn with F-7BG/FT-7BG *Airguard*
1 sqn with F-7BGI/FT-7BGI *Airguard*
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Yak-130 *Mitten**
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-32 *Cline*
1 sqn with C-130B/J *Hercules*
1 sqn with L-410UVP
TRAINING
1 sqn with G 120TP
1 sqn with K-8W *Karakorum**; L-39ZA *Albatros**
1 sqn with PT-6
1 hel sqn with AW119 *Koala;* Bell 206L *Long Ranger*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AW139; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh
1 sqn with Bell 212

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 86 combat capable
FTR 52: 9 F-7MB *Airguard*; 11 F-7BG *Airguard*; 11 F-7BGI *Airguard*; 5 FT-7B *Airguard*; 4 FT-7BG *Airguard;* 4 FT-7BGI *Airguard*; 6 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B
TPT 17: **Medium** 9: 4 C-130B *Hercules*; 5 C-130J *Hercules*; **Light** 8: 3 An-32 *Cline*†; 2 C295W; 3 L-410UVP
TRG 86: 4 DA40NG; 24 G 120TP; 15 K-8W *Karakorum**; 7 L-39ZA *Albatros**; ε24 PT-6; 12 Yak-130 *Mitten**
HELICOPTERS
MRH 18: 4 AW139 (SAR); 12 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 2 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H (VIP)
TPT 27: **Medium** 11 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 16: 2 AW119 *Koala*; 4 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*; 10+ Bell 212
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium 1 *Falco Astore*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR PL-5; PL-7; PL-9C; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*)
ASM Cirit

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 63,900

Ansars 20,000+

Security Guards

Rapid Action Battalions 5,000

Ministry of Home Affairs
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
14 paramilitary bn

Border Guard Bangladesh 38,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 rvn coy
Other
54 paramilitary bn

Coast Guard 900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 54
PSO 4 *Syed Nazrul* (ex-ITA *Minerva*) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 7 *Sobuj Bangla* (*Padma* mod)
PBF 13: 3 *Hurricane*; 10 X12 *Combat Craft*
PB 25: 1 *Ruposhi Bangla;* 2 *Shetgang*; 2 *Sonadia*; 4 *Tawfiq* (ex-PRC Type-062 (*Shanghai* II)); 16 Other
PBR 5 *Pabna*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AAR 5

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1,414; 1 cdo coy; 1 inf bn; 2 med coy; 1 hel coy

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1,756; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 MP coy; 1 tpt flt with 1 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 hel coy with 6 Mi-17/Mi-171Sh

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 120; 1 FSGM

LIBYA: UN • UNSMIL 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1,628; 1 inf bn; 2 rvn coy; 2 engr coy

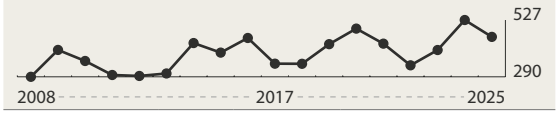
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 511; 1 inf bn(-)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 30; 1 fd hospital

Brunei BRN

Brunei Dollar BND		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BND	20.7bn	20.3bn	20.9bn
	USD	15.5bn	15.6bn	16.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.1	1.8	2.4
Def bdgt	BND	796m	ε665m	ε687m
	USD	596m	511m	540m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	498,766					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	11.1%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	21.9%	3.8%
Female	10.4%	3.3%	4.0%	4.6%	25.0%	4.1%

Capabilities

Brunei's core defence missions include ensuring territorial integrity, counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations, and assisting civil authorities. In May 2021, the government published Brunei's fourth defence white paper, its first since 2011. Brunei is seeking to improve its C4ISR capabilities – especially aerial, maritime, and underwater surveillance capabilities – to offset the relatively small size of its armed forces. In 2022, Brunei began operating its first UAVs and, in 2023, received two ex-Singaporean patrol vessels. It also received deliveries of C4ISR systems, fixed-wing light transport aircraft and rotary-wing CAS and ISR capabilities in 2024. Under a long-standing bilateral arrangement, which was recently extended to 2030, Brunei hosts a British military presence including a Gurkha infantry battalion, a helicopter-flight and a jungle-warfare school. Brunei has close defence ties with Singapore and hosts a permanent Singapore Armed Forces training facility. It participates in regular bilateral exercises with Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries. The armed forces also participate in multinational exercises organised by ASEAN and the ADMM. Brunei has limited capacity to deploy forces abroad without assistance but has nevertheless maintained a small deployment to UNIFIL in Lebanon since 2008. Brunei has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 7,200 (Army 4,400 Navy 1,200 Air 1,100 Special Forces 500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 400–500

RESERVE 700 (Army 700)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 4,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt bn (1 armd recce sqn, 1 engr sqn)

Reserves 700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 20 FV101 *Scorpion* (incl FV105 *Sultan* CP)

APC • APC (W) 45 VAB

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 *Samson*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 24

Navy 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

CORVETTES • FSG 4 *Darussalam* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCO 2 *As-Siddiq* (ex-SGP *Fearless*)

PCC 4 *Ijtihad*

PBF 1 *Mustaed*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCM 4: 2 *Damuan* (*Cheverton Loadmaster*); 2 *Teraban*

Air Force 1,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 flt with CN235M

TRAINING

1 sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 214 (SAR)

1 sqn with S-70i *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE

1 sqn with *Mistral*

1 sqn with *Rapier*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 2 C295W; 1 CN235M

TRG 4 PC-7 MkII *Turbo Porter*

HELICOPTERS

TPT 15: **Medium** 13: 1 Bell 214 (SAR); 12 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 1 *Integrator*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*; *Rapier*

Special Forces Regiment ε500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 400–500

Gurkha Security Unit 400–500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn(-)

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 30

FOREIGN FORCES

Singapore 1 trg camp with infantry units on rotation; 1 trg school; 1 hel det with AS332 *Super Puma*

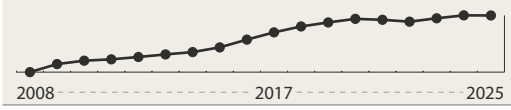
United Kingdom 1,200; 1 (Gurkha) inf bn; 1 jungle trg centre; 1 hel sqn with 3 SA330 *Puma* HC2

Cambodia CAM

Cambodian Riel KHR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KHR	189trn	200trn	211trn
	USD	46.1bn	48.8bn	51.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.0	4.8	4.0
Def bdgt [a]	KHR	2.93trn	2.96trn	
	USD	717m	723m	

[a] Ministry of Defence budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 17,230,333

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.3%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	20.2%	2.0%
Female	14.0%	4.5%	4.0%	3.8%	21.6%	3.5%

Capabilities

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) were established in 1993 after the merger of the Communist government's Cambodian People's Armed Forces and two non-communist resistance armies. The country's primary external military threat continues to be the ongoing border dispute with Thailand which resulted in skirmishes between 2008 and 2011. The dispute again escalated in 2025 culminating in a five-day period of violence in July. Internal security concerns include civil unrest and transnational threats, such as drug trafficking. Cambodia's most important international defence links are with China, Japan and Vietnam. Despite a traditional reliance on Russia for defence equipment, China has emerged as a key supplier. Beijing is funding upgrades at the Ream naval base located on the Gulf of Thailand. Cambodia and China also conduct military exercises. The US imposed a largely symbolic arms embargo on Cambodia in December 2021 over the country's military links to China. Phnom Penh's equipment funding is limited, although amidst worsening bilateral relations with Thailand, President Hun Sen announced plans to bolster national defence spending and focus on three military modernisation targets: military equipment, military structure and military personnel. The president also announced the reintroduction of conscription. The 2022 defence white paper stated that military modernisation is the top priority and encouraged the development of a domestic defence industry. Cambodia currently lacks the ability to design and manufacture modern equipment for its armed forces.

ACTIVE 124,300 (Army 75,000 Navy 2,800 Air 1,500 Provincial Forces 45,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 67,000

Conscript liability 18 months service authorised but not implemented since 1993

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε75,000

6 Military Regions (incl 1 special zone for capital)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (Spec Ops Comd) AB/SF Bde

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 (2nd & 3rd Intervention) inf div (3 inf bde)

4 (Intervention) indep inf bde

7 indep inf bde

Other

1 (70th) sy bde (4 sy bn)

17 (border) sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

4 fd engr regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (construction) engr regt

1 tpt bde

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 200+: 50 Type-59; 150+ T-54/T-55

LT TK 20+: Type-62; 20 Type-63

RECCE 20+ BRDM-2

IFV 70 BMP-1

APC 230+

APC (T) M113

APC (W) 230: 200 BTR-60/BTR-152; 30 OT-64

AUV 27: 12 Dongfeng *Mengshi*; 15 *Tiger* 4×4

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55

MW *Bozena*; RA-140 DS

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 82mm B-10; **107mm** B-11
ARTILLERY 486+
SP 155mm 12 SH-1
TOWED 400+: **76mm** ZIS-3 (M-1942)/**122mm** D-30/**122mm** M-30 (M-1938)/**130mm** Type-59-I
MRL 74+: **107mm** Type-63; **122mm** 48+: 8 BM-21; ε20 PHL-81; some PHL-90B; 20 RM-70; **132mm** BM-13-16 (BM-13); **140mm** 20 BM-14-16 (BM-14); **300mm** 6 PHL-03
MOR 82mm M-37; **120mm** M-43; **160mm** M-160
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Point-defence FN-6 (CH-SA-10); FN-16 (CH-SA-14) (reported); QW-3
Medium-range KS-1C (CH-SA-12)
GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60

Navy ε2,800 (incl 1,500 Naval Infantry)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16
PBF 4 Project 205P (ex-FSU *Stenka*)
PB 7: 3 (PRC 20m); 4 (PRC 46m)
PBR 5: 2 *Kaoh Chhlam*; 3 other
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1
LCU 1 Type-067 (*Yunnan*)

Naval Infantry 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Light
1 (31st) nav inf bde
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn

Air Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
ISR/TRAINING
1 flt with P-92 *Echo*
TRANSPORT
1 VIP sqn (reporting to Council of Ministers) with A320; AS350 *Ecureuil*; AS355F2 *Ecureuil* II
1 flt with MA60; Y-12 (II)
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-8 *Hip*; Z-9
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 10: **Light** 9: 2 MA60; 5 P-92 *Echo* (pilot trg/recce); 2 Y-12 (II) (2 An-24RV *Coke*; 1 BN-2 *Islander* in store); **PAX** 1 A320 (VIP)
TRG (5 L-39C *Albatros** in store)
HELICOPTERS
MRH 16: 6 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 10 Z-9
TPT 10: **Heavy** (2 Mi-26 *Halo* in store); **Medium** ε4 Mi-8 *Hip* (2 more in store); **Light** 6: 2 AW109 (reported); 2 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 2 AS355F2 *Ecureuil* II

Provincial Forces 45,000+

Reports of at least 1 inf regt per province, with varying numbers of inf bn (with lt wpn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 67,000

Police 67,000 (including gendarmerie)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 344; 1 engr coy
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1
LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 182; 1 EOD coy
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 82; 1 MP coy
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 1

FOREIGN FORCES

China 120; 2 FSGM

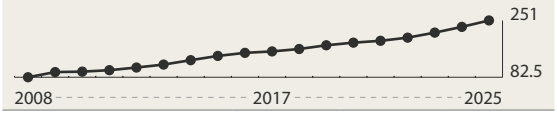
China, People's Republic of PRC

Chinese Yuan Renminbi CNY		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CNY	135trn	140trn	146trn
	USD	18.7trn	19.4trn	20.7trn
Real GDP growth	%	5.0	4.8	4.2
Def exp [a]	CNY	ε2.34trn	ε2.46trn	
	USD	ε325bn	ε341bn	
Def bdgt [b]	CNY	ε1.69trn	ε1.81trn	
	USD	ε235bn	ε251bn	

[a] Includes central and local defence budget; foreign weapons purchases; R&D spending; and central People's Armed Police budget

[b] Central Expenditure budget including local militia funding

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 1,415,135,431

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.3%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	26.7%	6.8%
Female	7.3%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	25.9%	7.9%

Capabilities

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the world's largest armed force, with an increasingly advanced equipment inventory. Its operational effectiveness, however, remains hampered by training and doctrine issues. In 2021, amendments to the National Defense Law handed full responsibility for defence mobilisation to the

Central Military Commission (CMC) and removed the role of the State Council. Anti-corruption investigations within the PLA continued in 2024 and into 2025. In 2024, the CMC disbanded the Strategic Support Force and reorganised its constituent parts as three independent PLA arms focused individually on cyber, space and information support operations. China has several defence relationships with regional states and through its membership of the SCO. It has also worked to develop defence ties with African and Middle Eastern states. In February 2022, China and Russia announced a friendship with 'no limits', and Western states have said that Beijing has assisted Moscow's war on Ukraine through the supply of components and is receiving Russian technical assistance in return. The relationship continues to deepen, though falls short of a formal alliance. The PLA lacks any significant recent combat experience, and its training has suffered from over-scripted and unrealistic exercises. It is unclear how effective the newly established structures will be at generating and controlling high-intensity combined-arms capabilities. Nevertheless, the PLA continues to play an increasingly active role in asserting Chinese foreign-policy objectives in the Asia-Pacific region, which likely also provides opportunities to build experience. The PLA conscripts twice a year with the aim of improving readiness. Recruitment focuses on college graduates and those skilled in science and engineering, particularly with specialisms in cyber and space. In 2023, China adopted the Reserve Personnel Law, which instituted a system for military personnel replenishment. A requirement for out-of-area operations is relatively new for the PLA; the navy is the only service to have experience in extended deployments, assisted by its support base in Djibouti. Major platform inventories in all the services comprise of a mix of modern, older and obsolescent designs as modernisation efforts continue. China has an extensive defence-industrial base, capable of producing advanced equipment across all domains, although questions persist over quality and reliability.

ACTIVE 2,035,000 **(Ground Forces 950,000 Navy 262,000 Air Force 403,000 Strategic Missile Forces 125,000 Other 295,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 500,000**

Conscript liability Selective conscription; all services 24 months

RESERVE ε510,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Missile Forces 125,000+

People's Liberation Army Rocket Force

Controls nuclear and conventional missile units
Organised as launch brigades subordinate to 6 army-level missile bases.

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

5 ICBM bde with DF-5A/B/C
2 ICBM bde with DF-31A
5 ICBM bde with DF-31A(G)
3 ICBM bde with DF-31BJ
5 ICBM bde with DF-41
8 IRBM bde with DF-26
4 MRBM bde with DF-17 with HGV
1 MRBM bde with DF-21A/E
2 MRBM bde with DF-21C/D
2 SRBM bde with DF-11A/DF-15B
2 SRBM bde with DF-16
3 GLCM bde with CJ-10/CJ-10A/CJ-100
4 SSM bde (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

ICBM • Nuclear 298: 18+ DF-5A/B/C (CH-SS-4 Mod 2/3/4); ε150 DF-31BJ (silo); ε24 DF-31A (CH-SS-10 Mod 2); ε56 DF-31A(G); ε44 DF-41 (CH-SS-20); DF-61 with HGV (entering service)

IRBM • Dual-capable 250: ε250 DF-26 (CH-SS-18) (incl variants); DF-27 with HGV (CH-SS-X-24) (entering service)

MRBM 102: **Nuclear** ε24 DF-21A/E (CH-SS-5 Mod 2/6); **Conventional** 78: ε48 DF-17 with HGV (CH-SS-22); ε30 DF-21C/D (CH-SS-5 Mod 4/5)

SRBM • Conventional 225: ε108 DF-11A (CH-SS-7 Mod 2); ε81 DF-15B (CH-SS-6 Mod 3); ε36 DF-16 (CH-SS-11 Mod 1/2)

GLCM • Conventional 126: ε72 CJ-10/CJ-10A (CH-SSC-9 Mod 1/2); ε54 CJ-100 (CH-SSC-13 *Splinter*); CJ-1000 (entering service)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy TB-001

Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC 6

SSBN 6 Type-094 (*Jin*) with up to 12 JL-2 (CH-SS-N-14)/JL-3 (CH-SS-N-20) nuclear SLBMs, 6 single 533mm TT with Yu-6 HWT

Defensive

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RADAR • STRATEGIC: 5+ large phased array radars; some detection and tracking radars

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 275

COMMUNICATIONS 12: 2 *Shen Tong*-1; 4 *Shen Tong*-2; 2 *Feng Huo*-1; 3 *Feng Huo*-2; 1 *Feng Huo*-3

POSITIONING, NAVIGATION & TIMING 45: 3 *Beidou*-2(M); 5 *Beidou*-2(G); 7 *Beidou*-2(IGSO); 24 *Beidou*-3(M); 3 *Beidou*-3(G); 3 *Beidou*-3(ISGO)

METEOROLOGY/OCEANOGRAPHY 8: 2 *Yunhai*-1; 6 *Yunhai*-2

ISR 123: 2 *Jianbing*-5; 4 *Jianbing*-6; 4 *Jianbing*-7; 5 *Jianbing*-9; 3 *Jianbing*-10; 3 *Jianbing*-11/-12; 3 *Jianbing*-16; 4 LKW; 12 *Tianhui*; 5 *Yaogan*-29; 4 *Yaogan*-34; 15 *Yaogan*-35; 15 *Yaogan*-36; 15 *Yaogan*-39; 9 *Yaogan*-40; 18 *Yaogan*-43; 1 *Yaogan*-45; 1 *Yaogan*-46

ELINT/SIGINT 81: 30 *Chuangxin*-5 *(Yaogan*-30); 15 *Jianbing*-8; 3+ *Qianshao*-3; 10 *Shijian*-6 (5 pairs – reported ELINT/SIGINT role); 7 *Shijian*-11 (reported ELINT/SIGINT role); 12 *Yaogan*-31; 4 *Yaogan*-32

EARLY WARNING 3+ *Huoyan*-1
RENDEZVOUS & PROXIMITY OPERATIONS 3: 1 *Shijian*-17; 1 *Shijian*-21; 1 *Shijian*-23
REUSABLE SPACECRAFT 1 CSSHQ
COUNTERSPACE • MSL SC-19 (reported)

Army ε950,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
13 (Group) army HQ
SPECIAL FORCES
14 spec ops bde
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
31 (cbd arms) armd bde
Mechanised
1 (high alt) mech inf div (1 (cbd arms) armd regt, 2 (cbd arms) mech regt, 1 arty /AD regt)
18 (cbd arms) mech inf bde
2 indep mech inf regt
Light
3 (high alt) inf div (1 (cbd arms) armd regt, 2 (cbd arms) inf regt, 1 arty/AD regt)
23 (cbd arms) inf bde
Air Manoeuvre
2 air aslt bde
Amphibious
6 amph aslt bde
Other
1 (OPFOR) armd bde
1 mech gd div (1 armd regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)
1 sy gd div (4 sy regt)
16 (border) sy bde
15 (border) sy regt
1 (border) sy gp
COMBAT SUPPORT
15 arty bde
2 MRL bde
10 engr/NBC bde
5 engr bde
5 NBC bde
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
13 spt bde
COASTAL DEFENCE
19 coastal arty/AShM bde
AVIATION
1 mixed avn bde
HELICOPTER
12 hel bde
CISR UAV
1 bde with CH-4B
TRAINING
4 hel trg bde
AIR DEFENCE
14 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 4,700: 400 ZTZ-59/-59-II/-59D; 200 ZTZ-79; 300 ZTZ-88A/B; 1,000 ZTZ-96; 1,500 ZTZ-96A; 600 ZTZ-99; 700 ZTZ-99A; some ZTZ-99B; some Type-100
LT TK 1,250: 750 ZTD-05; 500 ZTQ-15
ASLT 1,200 ZTL-11
TSV some Type-100
IFV 8,060: 400 ZBD-04; 2,000 ZBD-04A; 3,250 ZBL-08; 10+ ZBL-19 (reported); 600 ZBD-86; 650 ZBD-86A; 550 ZSL-92; 600 ZSL-92B
APC 3,600
APC (T) 1,950: 200 ZSD-63; 1,750 ZSD-89/-89A
APC (W) 1,650: 700 ZSL-92A; 900 ZSL-10; 50 ZSL-93
AAV 750 ZBD-05
AUV Dongfeng Mengshi; *Tiger* 4×4
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV Type-73; Type-84; Type-85; Type-97; Type-654
VLB MTU; TMM; GQL-110A (Type-84A); GQL-111 (HZQL75); GQL-321 (HZQL22); GQL-410; High Altitude VLB; HZQL-18; ZGQ-84
MW Type-74; Type-79; Type-81-II; Type-84
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 1,125: 450 HJ-8 (veh mounted); 200 HJ-10; 25 HJ-10A; 450 ZSL-02B
MANPATS HJ-73D; HJ-8A/C/E; HJ-11; HJ-12
RCL 3,966: **75mm** PF-56; **82mm** PF-65 (B-10); PF-78; **105mm** PF-75; **120mm** PF-98
GUNS 1,788
SP 480: **100mm** 250 PTL-02; **120mm** 230 PTZ-89
TOWED • 100mm 1,308 PT-73 (T-12)/PT-86
ARTILLERY 9,580
SP 3,240: **122mm** 2,170: 300 PLZ-89; 550 PLZ-07A; 150 PLZ-07B; 300 PCL-09; 600 PLL-09; 120 PCL-161; 120 PCL-171; 30 PCL-181 **152mm** 150 PLZ-83A/B; **155mm** 920: 320 PLZ-05; 600 PCL-181; (600 in store: **122mm** 400 PLZ-89; **152mm** 200 PLZ-83A)
TOWED 900: **122mm** 300 PL-96 (D-30); **130mm** 100 PL-59 (M-46)/PL-59-I; **152mm** 500 PL-66 (D-20); (4,700 in store: **122mm** 3,000 PL-54-1 (M-1938)/PL-83/PL-60 (D-74)/PL-96 (D-30); **152mm** 1,700 PL-54 (D-1)/PL-66 (D-20))
GUN/MOR 120mm 1,250: 450 PLL-05; 800 PPZ-10
MRL 1,390+ **107mm** PH-63; **122mm** 1,095: 200 PHL-81/PHL-90; 350 PHL-11; 375 PHZ-89; 120 PHZ-11; 30 PHL-20; 10+ PHL-21; 10 PHL-161; **300mm** 175 PHL-03; **370mm** 120+ PCH-191; (1,000 in store: **122mm** 1,000 PHL-81)
MOR 2,800**: 82mm** PP-53 (M-37)/PP-67/PP-82/PP-87; **SP 82mm** PCP-001; **100mm** PP-89

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional *Fire Dragon*-480 mod (launched from PCH-191 MRL)

COASTAL DEFENCE

AShM HY-1 (CH-SSC-2 *Silkworm*); HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*); HY-4 (CH-SSC-7 *Sadsack*); YJ-62

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45

PBF 5+

PB 40: 20+ *Huzong*; 20+ *Shenyang*

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS 5:

LST 2 *Yunda*

LSM 3+ *Yujiu*

LANDING CRAFT • LCM 234: 3+ *Yugong*; 40+ *Yunnan* II; 100+ *Yupen*; 16+ *Yutu*; 75+ *Yuwei*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 21+

AKL 6+ *Leizhuang*

AKR 2 *Yunsong* (capacity 1 MBT; 1 med hel)

ARC 1

AO 1 *Fuzhong*

AOL 10: 8 *Fubing*; 2+ *Fulei*

ATF some *Huntao*

AX 1 *Haixun* III

AIRCRAFT • TPT 6: **Medium** 4: 2 Y-8; 2 Y-9; **Light** 2 Y-7

HELICOPTERS

ATK 320+: 200 Z-10; 120+ Z-19

MRH 248: 22 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 3 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; 38 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; 25 Mi-17V-7 *Hip* H; ε120 Z-9WZ; ε40 Z-20T

TPT 512: **Heavy** 135: 9 Z-8A; 96 Z-8B; ε30 Z-8L; **Medium** 309: 140 Mi-171; 19 S-70C2 (S-70C) *Black Hawk*; ε150 Z-20; **Light** 68: 15 H120 *Colibri*; 53 Z-11

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 5+ CH-4B; some T-20

ISR • Heavy BZK-005; BZK-009 (reported); **Medium** BZK-006 (incl variants); BZK-007; BZK-008

OWA *Harpy*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 754+

Medium-range 250 HQ-16A/B (CH-SA-16)

Short-range 504: 24 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 30 HQ-6D (CH-SA-6); 200 HQ-7A/B (CH-SA-4); 200 HQ-17 (CH-SA-15A); 50 HQ-17A (CH-SA-15B)

Point-defence HN-5A/B (CH-SA-3); FN-6 (CH-SA-10); QW-1 (CH-SA-7); QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

SPAAGM 25mm 270 PGZ-04A

GUNS 7,126+

SP 126: **30mm** some PGL-19; **35mm** 120 PGZ-07; **37mm** 6 PGZ-88

TOWED 7,000+: **25mm** PG-87; **35mm** PG-99 (GDF-002); **37mm** PG-55 (M-1939)/PG-65/PG-74; **57mm** PG-59 (S-60); **100mm** PG-59 (KS-19)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AKK-90

ASM AKD-8; AKD-9; AKD-10; CM-501GA; CM-502KG; LJ-21

Navy ε262,000

The PLA Navy is organised into five service arms: submarine, surface, naval aviation, coastal defence and marine corps, as well as other specialised units. There are three fleets, one each in the Eastern, Southern and Northern Theatre Commands

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 62

STRATEGIC • SSBN 6 Type-094 (*Jin*) with up to 12 JL-2 (CH-SS-N-14)/JL-3 (CH-SS-N-20) nuclear SLBMs, 6 single 533mm TT with Yu-6 HWT

TACTICAL 56

SSGN 3:

ε3 Type-093B (*Shang* III) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) or YJ-19 AShM/Yu-6 HWT, ε4 6-cell VLS with YJ-17 or YJ-20 AShM (service status and armament uncertain)

SSN 6:

2 Type-093 (*Shang* I) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT

4 Type-093A (*Shang* II) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT

SSK 46:

2 Project 636 (Improved *Kilo*) with 6 single 533mm TT with TEST-71ME HWT/53-65KE HWT

8 Project 636M (Improved *Kilo*) with 6 single 533mm TT with TEST-71ME HWT/53-65KE HWT/3M54E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM

4 Type-035B (*Ming*) with 8 single 533mm TT with Yu-3 HWT/Yu-4 HWT

12 Type-039(G) (*Song*) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT

4 Type-039A (*Yuan*) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT

14 Type-039B (*Yuan*) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT

2 Type-039B mod (*Yuan*) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with YJ-82 (CH-SS-N-7) AShM or YJ-18 (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/Yu-3 HWT/Yu-6 HWT (up to 10 Type-035(G) (*Ming*) in reserve with 8 single 533mm TT with Yu-3 HWT/Yu-4 HWT)

SSB 1 Type-032 (*Qing*) (SLBM trials)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 110

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 3:

1 Type-001 (*Kuznetsov*) with 3 18-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 3 H/PJ-11 CIWS (capacity 18–24 J-15 ac; 17 Ka-28/Ka-31/Z-8S/Z-8JH/Z-8AEW hel)

1 Type-002 (*Kuznetsov* mod) with 3 18-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 3 H/PJ-11 CIWS (capacity 32 J-15 ac; 12 Ka-28/Ka-31/Z-8S/Z-8JH/Z-8AEW hel)

1 Type-003 (*Fujian*) with 4 18-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 4 H/PJ-11 CIWS (capacity 40 J-15T/J-35 ac, 4 KJ-600 ac, 12 Z-20 hel)

CRUISERS • CGHM 8 Type-055 (*Renhai*) with 14 8-cell VLS (8 fore, 6 aft) with YJ-18A (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/HHQ-9B (CH-SA-N-21) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 130mm gun (capacity 2 med hel)

DESTROYERS 48

DDGHM 46:

2 *Hangzhou* (RUS Project 956EM (*Sovremenny* II)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M80MVE *Moskit*-E (RS-SS-N-22B *Sunburn*) AShM, 2 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M38E M-22E *Shtil* (RS-SA-N-7 *Gadfly*) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-956 ASTT with SET-65KE HWT/53-65KE HWT, 2 RBU 1000 *Smerch* 3 A/S mor, 2 *Kashtan* (RS-CADS-N-1) CIWS, 1 twin 130mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9C/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

2 *Hangzhou* (RUS Project 956E (*Sovremenny* III)) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-12A AShM, 4 8-cell H/AJK-16 VLS with HHQ-16 (CH-SA-N-16) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 4 AK630M CIWS, 2 twin 130mm guns (capacity 1 Z-9C/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

1 Type-051B (*Luhai*) with 4 quad lnchr with YJ-12A AShM, 4 8-cell H/AJK-16 VLS with HHQ-16 (CH-SA-N-16) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 2 Z-9C/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

2 Type-052 (*Luhu*) with 4 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with HHQ-7 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 FQF 2500 A/S mor, 2 H/PJ-12 CIWS, 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 2 Z-9C hel)

2 Type-052B (*Luyang* I) (in refit) with 4 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 2 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M317E *Shtil*-1 (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 H/PJ-12 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

6 Type-052C (*Luyang* II) (of which 1 in refit) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-62 AShM, 8 6-cell VLS with HHQ-9 (CH-SA-N-9) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 H/PJ-12 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 2 Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

10 Type-052D (*Luyang* III) with 8 8-cell VLS with YJ-18A (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/HHQ-9B (CH-SA-N-21) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-12 CIWS, 1 130mm gun (capacity 2 Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

3 Type-052D (*Luyang* III) with 8 8-cell VLS with YJ-18A (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/HHQ-9B (CH-SA-N-21) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 130mm gun (capacity 2 Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

12 Type-052D mod (*Luyang* III mod) with 8 8-cell VLS with YJ-18A (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/HHQ-9B (CH-SA-N-21) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 130mm gun (capacity 2 Z-9/Z-20 hel)

6 Type-052D mod 2 (*Luyang* III mod 2) with 8 8-cell VLS with YJ-18A (CH-SS-N-13) AShM/HHQ-9B (CH-SA-N-21) SAM/Yu-8 A/S msl, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 130mm gun (capacity 2 Z-9/Z-20 hel)

DDGM 2 Type-051C (*Luzhou*) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM; 6 6-cell B-204 VLS with S-300FM *Rif*-M (RS-SA-N-20 *Gargoyle*) SAM, 2 H/PJ-12 CIWS, 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FRIGATES • FFGHM 51

2 Type-053H3 (*Jiangwei* II) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with HHQ-7 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9C hel)

5 Type-053H3 (*Jiangwei* II Upgrade) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 8-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9C hel)

2 Type-054 (*Jiangkai*) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 4 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-28 *Helix* A/Z-9C hel)

40 Type-054A (*Jiangkai* II) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with Yu-8 A/S msl/HHQ-16 (CH-SA-N-16) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 FQF 3200 A/S mor, 2 H/PJ-11/12 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-28 *Helix* A/Z-9C hel)

2 Type-054B (*Jiangkai* III) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with Yu-8 A/S msl/HHQ-16 (CH-SA-N-16) SAM, 1 4-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 Z-20 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 142+

CORVETTES • FSGM 50 Type-056A (*Jiangdao*) with 2 twin lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 8-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG ε60 Type-022 (*Houbei*) with 2 quad lnchr with YJ-83 AShM, 1 H/PJ-13 CIWS

PCG ε22: (some Type-037-II (*Houjian*) with 2 triple lnchr with YJ-8 (CH-SS-N-4) AShM; some Type-037-IG (*Houxin*) with 2 twin lnchr with YJ-8 (CH-SS-N-4) AShM)

PCC some Type-037-IS (*Haiqing*) with 2 FQF-3200 A/S mor

PB up to 10 Type-062-1 (*Shanghai* III)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 40:

MCO 24: 4 Type-081 (*Wochi*); 10+ Type-081A (*Wochi* mod); 10+ Type-082-II (*Wozang*)

MSC 16: 4 Type-082 (*Wosao* I); 12 Type-082-I (*Wosao* II)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 12:

LHD 4 Type-075 (*Yushen*) with 2 24-cell GMLS with HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17) SAM, 2 H/PJ-11 CIWS (capacity 3 Type-726 (*Yuyi*) LCAC; 800 troops; 60+ AFV; 28 hel)

LPD 8 Type-071 (*Yuzhao*) with 4 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 4 Type-726 (*Yuyi*) LCAC plus supporting vehicles; 800 troops; 60 AFV; 4 hel)

LANDING SHIPS 39

LST 25:

1 Type-072-IIG (*Yukan*) (capacity 2 LCVP; 10 tk; 200 troops)

9 Type-072-II/III (*Yuting* I) (capacity 10 tk; 250 troops; 2 hel)

9 Type-072A (*Yuting* II) (capacity 4 LCVP; 10 tk; 250 troops)

6 Type-072B (*Yuting* II) (capacity 4 LCVP; 10 tk; 250 troops)

LSM 14:

1 Type-073-II (*Yudeng*) with 1 twin 57mm gun (capacity 5 tk or 500 troops)

10 Type-073A (*Yunshu*) (capacity 6 tk)

3 Type-074 mod (*Yuhai* mod) (capacity 2 tk, 250 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 82

LCU 11 Type-074A (*Yubei*) (capacity 10 tanks or 150 troops)

LCM ε25: 10+ *Yubu*; (some Type-067A (*Yunnan*))

LCAC 46: 40+ Type-726 (*Yuyi*); 6 *Zubr*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 173

ABU 1 Type-744A (*Yannan*)

AFS 1 Type-904A (*Danyao* I)

AFSH 2 Type-904B (*Danyao* II)

AG 7: 1 *Kanwu*; 6 Type-639 (*Kanhai*)

AGB 2 Type-272 (*Yanrao*) with 1 hel landing platform

AGE 11: 2 Type-909 (*Dahua*) with 1 hel landing platform (weapons test platform); 3+ *Dubei*; 1 *Kantan*; 4 Type-636 (*Shupang*); 1 *Yuting* I (naval rail gun test ship)

AGI 17: 1 Type-815 (*Dongdiao*) with 1 hel landing platform; 8 Type-815A (*Dongdiao*) with 1 hel landing platform; 8 FT-14

AGOR 2 *Dahua*

AGOS 6 Type-927 (*Dongjian*)

AGS 9 Type-636A (*Shupang*) with 1 hel landing platform

AH 9: 5 *Ankang*; 2 Type-919 (*Anshen*); 2 Type-920 (*Anwei*)

AOEH 2 Type-901 (*Fuyu*) with 2 H/PJ-13 CIWS

AORH 10: 2 Type-903 (*Fuchi*); 7 Type-903A (*Fuchi* II); 1 Type-908 (*Fusu*)

AO 22: 4 *Fubai*; 16 Type-632 (*Fujian*); 2 Type-637 (*Fuxiao*)

AOL 6 Type-631 (*Fuchang*)

AP 4: 2 *Daguan*; 2 *Darong*

ARC 3 *Youlan*

ARS 24: 7 *Datuo*; 6 *Hai Jiu* 101 with 1 hel landing platform; 1 Type-648 (*Dadao*); 3 Type-917 (*Dasan*); 1 Type-922-III (*Dalang* II); 3 Type-922-IIIA (*Dalang* III); 2 Type-946 (*Dazhou*); 1 Type-946A (*Dadong*)

ASR 7: 1 *Dalao* mod; 3 Type-926 (*Dalao*); 3 Type-925 (*Dajiang*) (capacity 2 Z-8)

ATF 14: 3 *Tuqiang*; ε11 Type-837 (*Hujiu*)

AWT 9+: 3 *Fushi*; 2 *Fuzi*; (some *Fuzi* mod); 4 Type-632 (*Fujian*)

AX 3:

1 Type-679 (*Daxin*) with 2 FQF 1200 A/S mor, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

1 Type-680 (*Dadu*) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

1 Type-891A (*Dashi*) with 2 hel landing platforms

AXS 1 *Polang*

ESD 1 *Donghaidao*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV 32+

MARSEC 2+: 1 JARI; 1 JARI mod; Others

MW 30+ Type-529 (*Wonang*) (operated by *Wozang* MCO)

UUV • UTL • Extra-Large 2 HSU001

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • DATA *Haiyi* 300; *Haiyi* 1000-I/II

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 72 YJ-12/YJ-62 (3 regt)

Naval Aviation 18,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 bde with J-11B/BG/BS *Flanker*

3 bde with J-15/J-15T *Flanker*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 regt with Y-9 ASW

2 hel regt with Z-9C; Z-9D; Z-18F

ELINT/ISR/ASW

1 regt with Y-8JB/X; Y-9JZ; Y-9 ASW

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

3 regt with Y-8J; KJ-200; KJ-500

TRANSPORT

1 regt with Y-7H; Y-8C; CRJ-200/700

TRAINING

1 regt with CJ-6A

1 regt with HY-7

2 regt with JL-8

1 regt with JL-9G

1 regt with JL-9

1 regt with JL-10

1 hel regt with Z-9C

HELICOPTER

1 regt with Ka-27PS; Ka-28; Ka-31

1 regt with Z-8J/JH; Z-9C/D

1 regt with Y-7G; Z-8; Z-8J; Z-8S; Z-9C/D

ISR UAV

1 regt with BZK-005

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 263 combat capable
- **FGA** 164: ε40 J-11B/BS *Flanker* L; ε10 J-11BG *Flanker*; ε60 J-15 *Flanker* K; 50+ J-15T *Flanker*; 4+ J-35
- **ASW** 30+ Y-9 ASW
- **EW** ε6 J-15D *Flanker**
- **ELINT** 17: 4 Y-8JB *High New* 2; 3 Y-8X; 10 Y-9JZ
- **AEW&C** 33: 6 KJ-200 *Moth*; 20+ KJ-500; 3+ KJ-600; 4 Y-8J *Mask*
- **TPT** 38: **Medium** 6 Y-8C; **Light** 28: 20 Y-5; 2 Y-7G; 6 Y-7H; **PAX** 4: 2 CRJ-200; 2 CRJ-700
- **TRG** 118: 38 CJ-6; 12 HY-7; 16 JL-8*; 28 JL-9*; 12 JL-9G*; 12 JL-10*

HELICOPTERS
- **ASW** 40: 14 Ka-28 *Helix* A; 14 Z-9C; 10 Z-18F; 2+ Z-20F
- **AEW** 13: 9 Ka-31 *Helix* B; 4+ Z-18 AEW
- **MRH** 13: 11 Z-9D; 2+ Z-20J
- **SAR** 11: 3 Ka-27PS; 4 Z-8JH; 2 Z-8S; 2 Z-9S
- **TPT** 42: **Heavy** 34: 8 SA321 *Super Frelon*; 9 Z-8; 13 Z-8J; 4 Z-18; **Medium** 8 Mi-8 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
- **ISR • Heavy** BZK-005; WZ-7; **Medium** ASN-209; BZK-007

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
- **AAM • IR** PL-8; PL-9; **IIR** PL-10 (CH-AA-9 *Azrael*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** PL-11; **ARH** PL-12 (CH-AA-7A *Adze*; PL-12A (CH-AA-7B *Adze*); PL-15 (CH-AA-10 Abaddon); R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*); R-77-1 (RS-AA-12B *Adder*)
- **ASM** KD-88
- **AShM** YJ-83K; YJ-9; YJ-12
- **ARM** YJ-91

Marines ε45,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
- 2 spec ops bde

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious
- 8 mne bde

HELICOPTER
- 1 bde with Z-8C

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **LT TK** 80+: ε80 ZTD-05; some ZTQ-15
- **ASLT** ε50 ZTL-11
- **IFV** ε150 ZBL-08
- **AAV** ε240 ZBD-05

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **MSL • MANPATS** HJ-73; HJ-8
- **RCL 120mm** Type-98

ARTILLERY 40+
- **SP 122mm** 40+: 20+ PLZ-07; 20+ PLZ-89; **155mm** some PCL-181
- **MRL 107mm** PH-63
- **MOR 82mm** PP-87

HELICOPTERS
- **TPT • Heavy** 28 Z-8C

AIR DEFENCE
- **SAM • Point-defence** HN-5 (CH-SA-3); FN-6 (CH-SA-10); QW-2 (CH-SA-8)
- **GUNS • SP 35mm** some PGZ-07

Air Force 403,000

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER
- 1 bde with H-6N
- 2 regt with H-6DU/G/J
- 1 regt with H-6H
- 5 regt with H-6K
- 1 regt with H-6M; WZ-8

FIGHTER
- 1 bde with J-7 *Fishcan*
- 2 bde with J-7G *Fishcan*
- 1 bde with J-11A/J-11B/Su-27UBK *Flanker*
- 3 bde with J-11B/BG/BS *Flanker* L

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
- 2 bde with J-10A/S *Firebird*
- 1 bde with J-10A/S *Firebird*; Su-30MK2/MKK *Flanker* G
- 1 bde with J-10B/S *Firebird*
- 7 bde with J-10C/S *Firebird*
- 1 bde with J-11B/BG/BS *Flanker* L; JH-7A *Flounder*
- 12 bde with J-16 *Flanker* N
- 1 bde with J-16 *Flanker* N; Su-30MKK *Flanker* G; Su-35 *Flanker* M
- 12 bde with J-20
- 1 bde with J-20/J-35A
- 1 bde with Su-30MKK *Flanker* G

GROUND ATTACK
- 6 bde with JH-7A *Flounder*

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
- 4 regt with KJ-500; Y-8DZ/G/XZ; Y-9G/LG/XZ

ISR
- 1 regt with JZ-8F *Finback**
- 1 bde with JZ-8F *Finback**

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
- 2 bde with KJ-500; Y-9G/LG/Z
- 1 regt with KJ-500; Y-9LG/Z
- 1 regt with KJ-200 *Moth*; KJ-2000; Y-8T; Y-9Z

SEARCH & RESCUE
- 4 bde with Mi-171E; Y-5; Y-7; Y-8; Z-8; Z-9; Z-20S
- 1 regt with Mi-171E; Y-7; Y-9; Z-8

TANKER
- 1 bde with H-6U

TRANSPORT
- 1 regt with Il-76MD/TD *Candid*; Il-78 *Midas*; Y-20B

1 regt with Y-7
2 regt with Y-9 *Claw*
3 regt with Y-20A; Y-20B; YY-20A
1 (VIP) regt with A319; B-737; CRJ-200/-700

TRAINING
5 bde with CJ-6/6A/6B; Y-5
1 bde with H-6A; HY-7
1 bde with J-7; JJ-7A
14 bde with JJ-7A; JL-8; JL-9; JL-10; J-10A/S; J-11BS
1 bde with Y-7; Y-8C

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 (VIP) regt with AS332 *Super Puma*; H225

ISR UAV
1 bde with GJ-1; GJ-2; GJ-11
1 bde with WZ-7; WZ-10
1 regt with WZ-7; WZ-10

AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM div (3 SAM regt)
26 SAM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2,880 combat capable
BBR 219: ε12 H-6A (trg role); 27 H-6G/G mod; 18 H-6J ε40 H-6H/M; ε110 H-6K; 12+ H-6N
FTR 227: 50 J-7 *Fishcan*; 50 J-7G *Fishcan*; 95 J-11; 32 Su-27UBK *Flanker*
FGA 1,521: 236 J-10A *Firebird* A; 55 J-10B *Firebird*; 240 J-10C *Firebird* C; 77 J-10S *Firebird*; 110 J-11B/BS *Flanker* L; 40 J-11BG *Flanker*; 330 J-16 *Flanker* N; 300+ J-20; 4+ J-20A (in test); 4+ J-20S (in test); 4+ J-35A; 24 Su-30MK2 *Flanker* G; 73 Su-30MKK *Flanker* G; 24 Su-35 *Flanker* M
ATK 200 JH-7A *Flounder*
EW 45: ε20 J-16D *Flanker**; 6 Y-8DZ; 9 Y-8G *High New* 3; 2 Y-8XZ *High New* 7; 6+ Y-9G; 2 Y-9XZ
ELINT 17: 5+ Y-9LG; 12 Y-9Z
ISR 48: 24 JZ-8 *Finback**; 24 JZ-8F *Finback**
AEW&C 48: 4 KJ-200 *Moth*; 40 KJ-500; 4 KJ-2000
C2 8: 2 B-737; 6 Y-8T *High New* 4
TKR 18: 10 H-6U; 5 H-6DU; 3 Il-78 *Midas*
TKR/TPT 40: 30 YY-20A; 10 YY-20B
TPT 280: **Heavy** 75: 20 Il-76MD/TD *Candid*; 55 Y-20; **Medium** 60: 30 Y-8C; 30 Y-9 *Claw*; **Light** 114: 3 Learjet 35A; 70 Y-5; 41 Y-7/Y-7H; **PAX** 31: 3 A319; 10 B-737 (VIP); 5 CRJ-200; 5 CRJ-700; 8 Tu-154M *Careless*
TRG 1,057+: 400 CJ-6/-6A/-6B; 12+ HY-7; 50 JJ-7*; 150 JJ-7A*; 350 JL-8*; 45 JL-9*; 50+ JL-10*

HELICOPTERS
SAR 30+ Z-20S
MRH 22: 20 Z-9; 2 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H
TPT 31+: **Heavy** 18+ Z-8; **Medium** 13+: 6+ AS332 *Super Puma* (VIP); 3 H225 (VIP); 4+ Mi-171

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
UCAV 2+ GJ-11 (in test); (multiple other types in test)
CCA (multiple types in test)
CISR • Heavy 12+: 12+ GJ-1; some GJ-2;
ISR • Heavy 34+: 24+ WZ-7; 2+ WZ-8; 8+ WZ-10 (ELINT/ISR)
AEW some WZ-9

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 898+
Long-range 670+: 196 HQ-9 (CH-SA-9); 96 HQ-9B (CH-SA-21); 130+ HQ-22 (CH-SA-20); 32 S-300PMU (RS-SA-10 *Grumble*); 64 S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); 120 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); 32 S-400 (RS-SA-21B *Growler*)
Medium-range 150 HQ-12 (CH-SA-12)
Short-range 78+: 50+ HQ-6A (CH-SA-6); 24 HQ-6D (CH-SA-6); 4+ HQ-11
GUNS • TOWED • 57mm PG-59 (S-60)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR PL-5B/C; PL-8; PL-9; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IIR** PL-10 (CH-AA-9 *Azrael*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** PL-11; **ARH** PL-12 (CH-AA-7A *Adze*); PL-12A (CH-AA-7B *Adze*); PL-15 (CH-AA-10 *Abaddon*); PL-17 (CH-AA-X-12) (entering service); R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*); R-77-1 (RVV-SD) (RS-AA-12B *Adder*)
ASM AKD-9; AKD-10; AR-1/-2; CM-502KG; KD-88; Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)
AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*); YJ-12; YJ-8K; YJ-83K; YJ-83KH
ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*); YJ-91 (domestically produced Kh-31P variant)
ALBM • Nuclear JL-1; **Conventional** KD-21
LACM • Conventional CJ-20; Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); YJ(KD)-63

BOMBS
Laser-guided FT-7A; LS-500J; LT-2
INS/GPS-guided FT-7; FT-9
EO-guided KAB-500KR; KAB-1500KR

Airborne Corps

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bde

MANOEUVRE
Air Manoeuvre
5 AB bde
1 air aslt bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt bde

TRANSPORT
1 bde with Y-5; Y-7; Y-8; Y-12D

HELICOPTER
1 regt with Z-10K; Z-8KA; Z-9WZ; Z-20K

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
ABCV 180 ZBD-03; some ZBD-03 mod
APC • APC (T) 4 ZZZ-03 (CP)

AUV CS/VN3 mod

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

SP some HJ-9

ARTILLERY 187+

TOWED 122mm ε54 PL-96 (D-30)

GUN/MOR 120mm 25+ TKUP201

MRL 107mm ε54 PH-63

MOR 54+: **82mm** some; **100mm** 54

AIRCRAFT • TPT 58: **Medium** 6 Y-8; **Light** 52: 20 Y-5; 2 Y-7; ε30 Y-12D

HELICOPTERS

ATK 8 Z-10K

CSAR 8 Z-8KA

MRH 12 Z-9WZ

TPT • Medium 6 Z-20K

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence QW-1 (CH-SA-7)

GUNS • TOWED 25mm 54 PG-87

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AKK-90

ASM AKD-8; AKD-9; AKD-10; LJ-21

Aerospace Force

The Aerospace Force was created from the former Aerospace Systems Department of the Strategic Support Force in 2024 and is responsible for the PLA's space capabilities

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES see Space

REUSABLE SPACECRAFT see Space

COUNTERSPACE see Space

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AGM 4 Type-718 (*Yuan Wang*) (space and missile tracking)

Cyberspace Force

The Cyberspace Force was created from the former Network Systems Department of the Strategic Support Force in 2024 and is responsible for the PLA's cyber capabilities

Information Support Force

The Information Support Force was formed in 2024 from elements of the former Strategic Support Force and is responsible for providing a joint network information system to the PLA

Joint Logistics Support Force

The Joint Logistics Support Force was established in 2016 to oversee the operational aspects of the PLA's logistics requirements

Theatre Commands

Eastern Theatre Command

Eastern Theatre Army

71st Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 4 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

72nd Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 1 armd bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 2 amph bde, 1 arty bde, 1 MRL bde, 1 engr bde, 1 NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde)

73rd Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 1 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 2 inf bde, 2 amph bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

Other Forces

(1 CISR UAV bde)

Eastern Theatre Navy

Coastal defence from south of Lianyungang to Dongshan (approx. 35°10′N to 23°30′N), and to seaward; HQ at Ningbo; support bases at Fujian, Zhoushan, Ningbo

18 **SSK**; 18 **DDGHM**; 23 **FFGHM**; 20 **FSGM**; ε24 **PCFG/PCG**; 15 **MCMV**; 2 **LHD**; 3 **LPD**; ε16 **LSM/LST**

Eastern Theatre Navy Aviation

1st Naval Aviation Division

(1 AEW&C regt with KJ-500; 1 ASW regt with Y-9 ASW)

Other Forces

(1 hel regt with Ka-27PS; Ka-28; Ka-31; 1 UAV regt with BZK-005)

Eastern Theatre Air Force

10th Bomber Division

(2 bbr regt with H-6K; 1 bbr regt with H-6M/WZ-8)

26th Special Mission Division

(1 AEW&C regt with KJ-500; 1 AEW&C regt with KJ-200; KJ-2000; Y-8T; Y-9Z)

Fuzhou Base

(1 FGA bde with J-10C; 1 FGA bde with J-16; 1 FGA bde with J-20; 1 FGA bde with Su-30MKK; 3 SAM bde)

Shanghai Base

(1 ftr bde with J-11B; 1 FGA bde with J-10A; Su-30MK2; 2 FGA bde with J-16; 2 FGA bde with J-20; 1 atk bde with JH-7A; 1 trg bde with J-10; JL-10; Su-27UBK; 2 SAM bde)

Other Forces

(1 bbr regt with H-6DU/G/J; 1 ISR bde with JZ-8F; 1 SAR bde; 1 Flight Instructor Training Base with CJ-6/JL-8/JL-9/JL-10)

Other Forces

Marines

(2 mne bde)

Southern Theatre Command

Southern Theatre Army

74th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 1 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 2 inf bde, 2 amph bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde, 1 NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

75th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 2 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 air aslt bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 AD bde)

Other Forces

(1 (composite) inf bde (Hong Kong); 1 hel sqn (Hong Kong), 1 AD bn (Hong Kong))

Southern Theatre Navy

Coastal defence from Dongshan (approx. 23°30′N) to VNM border, and to seaward (including Paracel and Spratly islands); HQ at Zhanjiang; support bases at Yulin, Guangzhou

6 **SSBN**; 4 **SSN**; 16 **SSK**; 2 **CV**; 4 **CGHM**; 15 **DDGHM**; 14 **FFGHM**; 20 **FSGM**; ε30 **PCFG/PCG**; 16 **MCMV**; 2 **LHD**; 5 **LPD**; ε20 **LSM/LST**

Southern Theatre Navy Aviation

3rd Naval Aviation Division

(1 ASW regt with Y-9 ASW; 1 AEW&C regt with KJ-500)

Other Forces

(1 FGA bde with J-11B/BG; 2 FGA bde with J-15/J-15T; 2 ASW hel regt with Z-9C/D; Z-18F; 1 tpt/hel regt with Y-7G; Z-8; Z-8J; Z-8S; Z-9C/D)

Southern Theatre Air Force

8th Bomber Division

(2 bbr regt with H-6K)

20th Special Mission Division

(3 EW regt with KJ-500; Y-8DZ/G/XZ; Y-9G/LG/XZ)

Kunming Base

(1 FGA bde with J-10C; 1 FGA bde with J-20; 1 trg bde with JJ-7A; 1 SAM bde)

Nanning Base

(1 FGA bde with J-11B/BG; JH-7A; 1 FGA bde with J-10A; 4 FGA bde with J-16; 1 FGA bde with J-16; Su-30MKK; Su-35; 2 FGA bde with J-20; 1 atk bde with JH-7A; 1 ISR UAV bde with WZ-7; WZ-10; 3 SAM bde)

Other Forces

(1 bbr regt with H-6DU/G/J; 1 tkr bde with H-6U; 1 SAR bde)

Other Forces

Marines

(1 spec ops bde; 2 mne bde)

Western Theatre Command

Western Theatre Army

76th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 3 armd bde, 2 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 MRL bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

77th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 2 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde; 3 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde, 1 NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

Xinjiang Military District

(1 spec ops bde, 1 (high alt) mech div, 3 (high alt) inf div, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 hel bde)

Xizang Military District

(1 spec ops bde; 1 armd bde; 2 inf bde; 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 hel bde)

Western Theatre Air Force

4th Transport Division

(2 tpt regt with Y-9; 1 tpt regt with Y-20A; YY-20A)

Lanzhou Base

(1 ftr bde with J-11A/B; 1 FGA bde with J-10C; 1 FGA bde with J-16; 1 FGA bde with J-20; 1 SAM bde)

Urumqi Base

(1 ftr bde with J-11A/B; 1 FGA bde with J-16; 1 FGA bde with J-20; 1 atk bde with JH-7A; 2 SAM bde)

Lhasa Base

(1 SAM bde)

Xi'an Flying Academy

(1 trg bde with J-11B/BS; 1 trg bde with JL-9A;1 trg bde with J-10S; 1 trg bde with JL-8; 1 trg bde with Y-7; Y-8)

Other Forces

(1 AEW&C bde with KJ-500; Y-9LG/Z; 1 SAR regt; 1 ISR UAV bde)

Northern Theatre Command

Northern Theatre Army

78th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 4 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

79th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 3 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde, 1 NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

80th Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 1 armd bde; 2 mech inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

Northern Theatre Navy

Coastal defence from the DPRK border (Yalu River) to south of Lianyungang (approx 35°10′N), and to seaward; HQ at Qingdao; support bases at Lushun, Qingdao.

3 **SSGN**; 2 **SSN**; 12 **SSK**; 1 **CV**; 4 **CGHM**; 13 **DDGHM**; 2 **DDGM**; 14 **FFGHM**; 10 **FSGM**; ε18 **PCFG/PCG**; 11 **MCMV**; ε2 **LST**

Northern Theatre Navy Aviation

2nd Naval Air Division

(1 EW/ISR/ASW regt with Y-8JB/X; Y-9JZ; Y-9 ASW; 1 AEW&C regt with Y-8J; KJ-200; KJ-500)

Other Forces

(1 FGA bde with J-15/J-15T; 1 hel regt with Z-8J/JH; Z-9C/D; 1 tpt regt with Y-7H; Y-8C; CRJ-200/-700; 1 trg regt with CJ-6A; 1 trg regt with HY-7; 2 trg regt with JL-8; 1 trg regt with JL-9G; 1 trg regt with JL-9; 1 trg regt with JL-10)

Northern Theatre Air Force

16th Special Mission Division

(1 EW regt with Y-8DZ/G; Y-9LG; KJ-500; 1 ISR regt with JZ-8F; 1 UAV regt with WZ-7; WZ-10)

Dalian Base

(1 ftr bde with J-7; 1 ftr bde with J-11B/BS; 1 FGA bde with J-10B; 1 FGA bde with J-10C; 2 FGA bde with J-16; 1 FGA bde with J-20/J-35A; 1 atk bde with JH-7A; 4 SAM bde)

Jinan Base

(1 FGA bde with JH-7A; 1 FGA bde with J-10C; 1 FGA bde with J-16; 2 SAM bde)

Harbin Flying Academy

(1 trg bde with CJ-6/J-11B/JL-9; Y-5; 1 trg bde with H-6A; HY-7; 2 trg bde with JL-9; 1 trg bde with JL-10)

Other Forces

(1 SAR bde)

Other Forces

Marines

(1 spec ops bde, 4 mne bde; 1 hel bde)

Central Theatre Command

Central Theatre Army

81st Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 2 armd bde, 1 (OPFOR) armd bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 avn bde, 1 AD bde)

82nd Group Army

(1 spec ops bde, 3 armd bde, 1 mech bde, 2 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde, 1 NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 hel bde, 1 AD bde)

83rd Group Army

(2 armd bde, 4 mech inf bde, 1 air aslt bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr/NBC bde, 1 spt bde, 1 AD bde)

Other Forces

(2 (Beijing) gd div)

Central Theatre Air Force

13th Transport Division

(2 tpt regt with Y-20A/B; YY-20A; 1 tpt regt with Il-76MD; Il-78: Y-20B)

34th VIP Transport Division

(1 tpt regt with A319; B-737; CRJ200/700; 1 tpt regt with Y-7)

36th Bomber Division

(1 bbr regt with H-6H; 1 bbr regt with H-6K)

Datong Base

(1 ftr bde with J-7G; 1 FGA bde with J-10A; 2 FGA bde with J-10C; 2 FGA bde with J-20; 1 SAM div; 5 SAM bde)

Wuhan Base

(1 ftr bde with J-7G; 2 FGA bde with J-20; 2 SAM bde)

Shijiazhuang Flying Academy

(1 trg bde with J-10A/S; 2 trg bde with JL-8; 1 trg bde with JL-10)

Airborne Corps

(5 AB bde; 1 air aslt bde; 1 tpt bde; 1 hel regt)

Other Forces

(1 bbr bde with H-6N; 1 AEW&C bde with KJ-500; Y-9Z; 1 SAR bde)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 500,000+ active

People's Armed Police ε500,000

In addition to the forces listed below, PAP also has 32 regional commands, each with one or more mobile units

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (1st Mobile) paramilitary corps (3 SF regt; 9 (mobile) paramilitary units; 1 engr/CBRN unit; 1 hel unit)

1 (2nd Mobile) paramilitary corps (2 SF unit; 9 (mobile) paramilitary units; 1 engr/CBRN unit; 1 hel unit)

China Coast Guard (CCG)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 686

PSOH 46:

10 *Shucha* II (capacity 1 med hel)

3 Type-053H2G (*Jiangwei* I) (capacity 1 med hel) (ex-PLAN)

8 Type-301 (Type-054A mod/*Zhaokai*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

6 Type-818 (Type-054 mod/*Zhaoduan*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

4 Type-918 (*Shuoshi* II) (capacity 1 med hel)

2 *Zhaotou* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 med hel)

12 *Zhaoyu* (capacity 1 med hel)

1 *Zhaochang* (capacity 1 med hel)

PSO 45:

1 *Haixun*

6 *Shusheng* with 1 hel landing platform

3 *Shuwu*

4 Type-401 (*Zhaolai*) with 1 hel landing platform

1 Type-636A (*Kanjie*) with 1 hel landing platform (ex-PLAN)

2 Type-718 (*Tuzhong*) (ex-PLAN)

9 Type-718B (*Zhaojun*) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
1 Type-918 (*Wolei*) (ex-PLAN)
1 Type-922 (*Dalang* I) (ex-PLAN)
3 *Zhaogao* with 1 hel landing platform
13 *Zhaotim*
1 *Zhongpa* with 1 hel landing platform

PCOH 22 Type-056 (*Jiangdao*) (ex-PLAN) with 1 76mm gun

PCO 30: 1 *Shuke* I; 4 *Shuke* II; 15 *Shuke* III; 3 *Shuyou*; 4 *Zhaodai*; 3 *Zhaoming*

PCC 168: 17+ *Hailin* I/II; 30 *Hulai* II; 9 *Hutao* I; 2 *Hutao* III; 1 *Hutao* IV; 4 Type-220 (*Hongda*); 25+ Type-618B-II; 40 Type-803 (*Zhongtao*); 1 Type-806 (*Shuzao* II); 14 Type-806A (*Shuzao* III); 5 Type-903C (*Zhongke*); 10 *Zhongeng*; 2 *Zhongmel*; 7 *Zhongsui*; 1 *Zhongyu*

PBF ε125

PB ε250

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 2 Type-072-II (*Yuting* I) (ex-PLAN; used as hospital vessels and island supply)

LANDING CRAFT • LCM 1+ *Yuwei*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 29

AG 8: 7+ *Kaobo*; 1 *Shutu*

AGB 1 Type-210 (*Yanbing*) (ex-PLAN)

AGOR 5: 3 *Haijian*; 2 *Xiang Yang Hong* 9

AKR 1 Type-701 (*Yunsong*) (trg role)

ARS 3 *Zhaolai* II with 1 hel landing platform

ATF 11

AIRCRAFT

MP 2+ MA60H

TPT • Light ε7 Y-12 (MP role)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 36: 26 H425; 10+ Z-9

TPT 5+ **Heavy** ε5 Z-18; **Medium** some Z-20

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy GJ-2

Maritime Militia

Composed of full- and part-time personnel. Reports to PLA command and trains to assist PLAN and CCG in a variety of military roles. These include ISR, maritime law enforcement, island supply, troop transport and supporting sovereignty claims. The Maritime Militia operates a variety of civilian vessels including fishing boats and oil tankers.

DEPLOYMENT

CAMBODIA: 120; 2 FSGM

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 13

DJIBOUTI: 400; 1 spec ops coy; 1 mne coy; 1 med unit; 2 ZTL-11; 8 ZBL-08

GULF OF ADEN: 1 DDGHM; 1 FFGHM; 1 AORH

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 484; 1 engr bn; 1 med coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 4

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1,053; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 285; 1 inf coy; 1 hel flt with 2 Mi-171

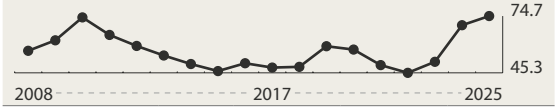
TAJIKISTAN: ε300 (trg)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 9

Fiji FJI

Fijian Dollar FJD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	FJD	13.5bn	14.0bn	14.6bn
	USD	5.97bn	6.34bn	6.70bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	3.2	3.1
Def bdgt	FJD	159m	170m	168m
	USD	69.9m	76.8m	77.1m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	955,284

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	22.4%	4.3%
Female	11.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%	21.3%	5.0%

Capabilities

The Republic of Fiji Military Forces' (RFMS) limited military capabilities are focused on national defence and international peacekeeping operations. The RFMF has a history of intervening in domestic politics, with democracy suspended from 2006–14 following its third coup. In 2024, the government released a National Security and Defence Review, which identified economic insecurity, cyber threats, environmental challenges, US–China competition, and low trust in Fiji's security forces as challenges to the country's security. In 2025, the government published its first national security strategy, which highlighted the need to modernise and reverse eroding public trust in Fiji's security institutions. The RFMF is developing a deployable-force headquarters, funded by Australia, which will also administer and train personnel for peacekeeping and HADR roles. It issued a Security Framework in 2023, addressing information-security concerns. International peacekeeping operations are an important source of revenue for the government. Fiji's principal defence relationships are with Australia and New Zealand. A status of forces agreement was signed with Australia in 2022, and with New Zealand and France in 2023. Defence relations with China, Japan, South Korea and the US are growing, with all four countries providing training or donating equipment. The RFMF is attempting to improve the quality of senior NCOs and to raise standards across the rest of the force. Fiji has little defence-industrial capability and is only able to carry out basic equipment maintenance domestically. Significant upgrade and maintenance work is usually conducted in Australia.

ACTIVE 4,040 (Army 3,700 Navy 340)

RESERVE ε6,000

(to age 45)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,700 (incl 300 recalled reserves)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops coy

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bty

1 engr bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 log bn

Reserves 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

5 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 10 *Bushmaster* IMV

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 24 L16

Navy 340

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PCO 2 *Guardian* (AUS *Bay* mod) (1 more non-operational)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AGS 2: 1 *Kacau*; 1 *Volasiga*

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: MFO 170; elm 1 inf bn

IRAQ: UN • UNAMI 156; 2 sy unit

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

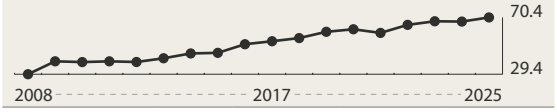
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 150; 1 inf coy

India IND

Indian Rupee INR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	INR	331trn	359trn	395trn
	USD	3.91trn	4.13trn	4.51trn
Real GDP growth	%	6.5	6.6	6.2
Def bdgt [a]	INR	6.41trn	6.81trn	
	USD	75.8bn	78.3bn	

[a] Includes defence civil estimates, which include military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 1,419,316,933

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	22.1%	3.2%
Female	11.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	21.1%	3.7%

Capabilities

India's armed forces remain primarily orientated towards territorial disputes with Pakistan. The country also has long-standing territorial disputes with China and is pivoting towards security concerns posed by Beijing in the Indian Ocean. The country employs a large number of paramilitary forces for internal security, while Indian forces remain one of the main troop contributors to UN peacekeeping operations. Interservice coordination has historically been an issue, with the post of Chief of Defence Staff being created in 2019 to overcome such constraints. In May 2024, the Inter-Services Organisations (Command, Control & Discipline) Act was unveiled, designed to further improve interservice integration. India continues to develop its nuclear capabilities, and in 2024 tested its *Agni*-V IRBM, employing MIRVs. The mainstay of India's equipment is Soviet and Russian in origin, particularly in its air capabilities – with the two countries also cooperating on missile defence through India's purchase of the S-400 system. More recent Indian imports have been from the US and France, with India signing a defence and technology cooperation agreement with the US in 2023 as part of wider efforts to strengthen security ties. The large size of India's armed forces has resulted in high personnel costs. As a result, efforts to limit the number of new recruits to term-limited contracts were introduced under the Agnipath scheme in 2022. The capability of India's large conventional forces is also limited by inadequate logistics, shortages of ammunition, spare parts and specialist maintenance personnel. Modernisation projects have seen delays and cost overruns. The government's 'Make in India' policy aims to strengthen the defence-industrial base, but progress is slow, with limited foreign direct investment in defence. India has sought to establish itself as a reliable partner for global defence supply chains.

ACTIVE 1,500,700 (Army 1,248,000 Navy 84,350 Air 151,800 Coast Guard 16,550) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,591,050

RESERVE 1,155,000 (Army 960,000 Navy 55,000 Air 140,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 941,000

Army first-line reserves (300,000) within 5 years of full-time service, further 500,000 have commitment to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces Command

Strategic Forces Command (SFC) is a tri-service command established in 2003. The commander-in-chief of SFC, a senior three-star military officer, manages and administers all strategic forces through army, navy and air-force chains of command

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
1 SRBM bde with *Agni* I
1 IRBM bde with *Agni* II/III
2 SRBM bde with SS-250 *Prithvi* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS 66
ICBM • Nuclear *Agni* V (in test)
IRBM • Nuclear 4+: ε4 *Agni* III; *Agni* IV (entering service)
MRBM • Nuclear ε8 *Agni* II
SRBM • Nuclear 54: ε12 *Agni* I; ε42 SS-250 *Prithvi* II; some SS-350 *Dhanush* (naval testbed)

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 2 *Arihant* with 4 1-cell VLS with K-15 *Sagarika* SLBM, 6 533mm TT

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ALCM • Nuclear *Nirbhay* (likely nuclear capable; in development)

Some Indian Air Force assets (such as *Mirage* 2000H, *Rafale* or Su-30MKI) may be tasked with a strategic role

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 27
NAVIGATION, POSITIONING, TIMING 8 IRNSS
COMMUNICATIONS 3 GSAT-7
ISR 15: 9 *Cartosat*; 6 RISAT
ELINT/SIGINT 1 EMISAT

Army 1,248,000

6 Regional Comd HQ (Northern, Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southwestern), 1 Training Comd (ARTRAC)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
4 (strike) corps HQ
10 (holding) corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
8 SF bn

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
2 armd div (3 armd bde, 1 arty bde (2 arty regt))
1 armd div (3 armd bde, 1 SP arty bde (2 SP arty regt))
8 indep armd bde
Mechanised
6 (RAPID) mech inf div (1 armd bde, 2 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde)
2 indep mech bde
Light
15 inf div (2–5 inf bde, 1 arty bde)
1 inf div (forming)
7 indep inf bde
12 mtn div (3-4 mtn inf bde, 1 arty bde)
2 indep mtn bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 para bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
1 IRBM bde with *Agni* II/III
1 SRBM bde with *Agni* I
2 SRBM bde with SS-250 *Prithvi* II
3 GLCM regt with PJ-10 *Brahmos*

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty div (2 arty bde, 1 MRL bde)
2 indep arty bde
4 engr bde

ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 atk hel sqn (1 forming)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 spec ops sqn

HELICOPTER
23 hel sqn

AIR DEFENCE
8 AD bde

Reserve Organisations

Reserves 300,000 reservists (first-line reserve within 5 years full-time service); 500,000 reservists (commitment until age 50) (total 800,000)

Territorial Army 160,000 reservists (only 40,000 regular establishment)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
42 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
6 (Railway) engr regt
2 engr regt
1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
6 ecological bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 3,750: 122 *Arjun*; 2,418 T-72M1; 10 T-90 MkIII; ε1,200 T-90S (ε1,100 various models in store)
RECCE *Ferret* (used for internal-security duties along with some indigenously built armd cars)
IFV 3,100: 700 BMP-1; 2,400 BMP-2 *Sarath* (incl some BMP-2K CP)

APC 350+
APC (W) 9 TASL IPMV
PPV 341+: 165 *Casspir*; 126 *Kalyani* M4; 36 TASL QRFV; 14+ *Yukthirath* MPV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV BMP-2; FV180
ARV 730+: T-54/T-55; 156 VT-72B; 222 WZT-2; 352 WZT-3
VLB AM-50; BLG-60; BLG T-72; *Kartik*; MTU-20; MT-55; *Sarvatra*
MW 24 910 MCV-2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 148: 110 9P148 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); ε38 NAMICA
MANPATS 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); *Milan* 2
RCL 3,000+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** 3,000+ M40A1 (10 per inf bn)

ARTILLERY 10,040+
SP 155mm 100 K9 *Vajra*-T
TOWED 3,134+: **105mm** 1,350+: 600+ IFG Mk1/Mk2/Mk3; up to 700 LFG; 50 M-56; **122mm** 520 D-30; **130mm** ε450 M-46 (500 in store) **155mm** 814: 30+ *Dhanush*; ε300 FH-77B; ε200 M-46 (mod); 125 M777A2; 159 *Sharang*
MRL 306: **122mm** ε150 BM-21/LRAR; **214mm** 114 *Pinaka*; **300mm** 42 9A52 *Smerch*
MOR 6,500+: **81mm** 5,000+ E1; **120mm** ε1,500 AM-50/E1; **SP 120mm** E1

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
IRBM • Nuclear 4+: ε4 *Agni* III; *Agni* IV (entering service)
MRBM • Nuclear ε8 *Agni*-II
SRBM • Nuclear 54: ε12 *Agni*-I; ε42 250 *Prithvi* II
GLCM • Conventional 15 PJ-10 *Brahmos*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 5 LCH *Prachand*
MRH 339: 78 *Dhruv*; 12 *Lancer*; 74 *Rudra*; 115 SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 60 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR 60: **Heavy** ε34 *Heron* (incl 4 leased); **Medium** 26: 1 *Drishti*-10; 13 *Nishant*; 12 *Searcher* Mk I/II

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR *Mistral*
ASM AGM-114L *Longbow Hellfire*; AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 728+
Medium-range ε48 *Akash*
Short-range 180 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
Point-defence 500+: 50+ 9K33AKM *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 200 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 250 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Starstreak*
SPAAGM 30mm up to 80 2K22 *Tunguska* (RS-SA-19 *Grison*)

GUNS 2,315+
SP 23mm 75 ZSU-23-4; ZU-23-2 (truck-mounted);
TOWED 2,240+: **20mm** Oerlikon (reported); **23mm** 320 ZU-23-2; **40mm** 1,920 L40/70

Navy 84,350

Fleet HQ New Delhi. Commands located at Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 19
STRATEGIC • SSBN 2 *Arihant* with 4 K-15 *Sagarika* SLBM, 6 single 533mm TT
TACTICAL 17
SSK 17:
6 *Kalvari* (FRA *Scorpene*) with 6 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM/SUT HWT
3 *Shishumar* (GER Type-209/1500) with 8 single 533mm TT with SUT mod 1 HWT
1 *Shishumar* (GER Type-209/1500) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* II AShM/SUT mod 1 HWT
7 *Sindhughosh* (FSU Project 877EKM (*Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M54E1/E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-27A/B) (*Klub*-S AShM variant unclear) AShM/53-65KE HWT/TEST-71ME HWT/SET-65E HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 35
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 2
1 *Vikramaditya* (ex-FSU *Kiev* mod) with 3 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 4 AK630M CIWS (capacity 12 MiG-29K/KUB *Fulcrum* FGA ac; 6 Ka-28 *Helix* A ASW hel/Ka-31 *Helix* B AEW hel)
1 *Vikrant* with 3 AK630M CIWS (to be fitted with *Barak*-8 SAM) (capacity 30 aircraft including MiG-29K/KUB *Fulcrum*, Ka-31 *Helix* B, MH-60R *Seahawk*, *Dhruv*)
DESTROYERS 13
DDGHM 10:
3 *Delhi* (Project 15) with 2 quad lnchr with *Brahmos* AShM, 2 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M38E M-22E *Shtil* (RS-SA-N-7 *Gadfly*) SAM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 5 single 533mm ASTT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor; 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 *Dhruv* hel/*Sea King* Mk42B hel)
3 *Kolkata* (Project 15A) with 2 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 *Dhruv*/*Sea King* Mk42B hel)
4 *Visakhapatnam* (Project 15B) with 2 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT with *Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 *Dhruv*/*Sea King* Mk42B hel)

DDGM 3:
1 *Rajput* (FSU Project 61 (*Kashin*)) with 2 twin lnchr with P-27 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with VL-SRSAM SAM, 1 twin ZIF-101 lnchr with 4K91 M-1 *Volnya* (RS-SA-N-1 *Goa*) SAM, 1 quintuple 533mm PTA-51-61ME ASTT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 4 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)
2 *Rajput* (FSU Project 61 (*Kashin*)) with 1 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 2 twin lnchr with P-27 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 1 twin ZIF-101 lnchr with 4K91 M-1 *Volnya* (RS-SA-N-1 *Goa*) SAM, 1 quintuple 533mm ASTT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

FRIGATES 20

FFGHM 16:
2 *Brahmaputra* (Project 16A) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 3 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 2 triple ILAS-3 (B-515) 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 4 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)/*Sea King* Mk42B hel) (1 more non-operational)
3 *Shivalik* (Project 17) with 1 8-cell 3S14E VLS with 3M54TE *Klub*-N (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM/ *Brahmos* AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 1 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M317E *Shtil*-1 (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Sea King* Mk42B hel)
3 *Nilgiri* (Project 17A) with 1 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 triple 533mm ITTL ASTT with *Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*/*Sea King* Mk42B hel)
3 *Talwar* I (RUS Project 11356 (*Krivak* IV)) with 1 8-cell 3S14E VLS with 3M54TE *Klub*-N (RS-SS-N-27B *Sizzler*) AShM, 1 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M317E *Shtil*-1 (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-11356 ASTT with SET-65E HWT/ *Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 *Kashtan* (RS-CADS-N-1) CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)
3 *Talwar* II (RUS Project 11356 (*Krivak* IV)) with 1 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 1 single 3S90E lnchr with 9M317E *Shtil*-1 (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-11356 ASTT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)
2 *Talwar* III (RUS Project 11356R (*Krivak* V)) with 1 8-cell UVLM VLS with *Brahmos* AShM, 2 12-cell VLS with 9M317E *Shtil*-1 (RS-SA-N-7B) SAM, 2 twin 533mm DTA-53-11356 ASTT with SET-65E HWT/*Varunastra* HWT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*/Ka-28 *Helix* A hel)

FFH 4 *Kamorta* (Project 28) with 2 twin 533mm ITTL ASTT with *Varunastra* HWT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*/ Ka-28 *Helix* A ASW hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 160

CORVETTES • FSGM 6:
2 *Khukri* (Project 25) with 2 twin lnchr with P-27 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 twin lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (for *Dhruv*/SA316 *Alouette* III (*Chetak*))
4 *Kora* (Project 25A) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (for *Dhruv*/ SA316 *Alouette* III (*Chetak*))

PSOH 10: 4 *Saryu* with 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Dhruv*); 6 *Sukanya* with 4 RBU 2500 A/S mor (capacity 1 SA316 *Alouette* III (*Chetak*))

PCFGM 7:
5 *Veer* (FSU *Tarantul*) with 4 single lnchr with P-27 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun
2 *Prabal* (mod *Veer*) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCT 3:
2 *Arnala* (ASW-SWC) with 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor
1 *Mahe* (ASW-SWC) with 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor

PCF 3 *Tarmugli* (*Car Nicobar* mod)

PCC 16: 10 *Car Nicobar*; 6 *Trinkat* (*Bangaram* SDB Mk5)

PBF 115: 9 Immediate Support Vessel (Rodman 78); 14 Immediate Support Vessel (Craftway); 15 Plascoa 1300 (SPB); 2 *Super Dvora*; 75 Solas Marine Interceptor

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS 1

LPD 1 *Jalashwa* (ex-US *Austin*) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity up to 6 med spt hel; either 9 LCM or 4 LCM and 2 LCAC; 4 LCVP; 930 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 4

LST 4: 1 *Magar* with 2 MS-227 *Ogon*' MRL with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 15 MBT or 8 APC or 10 trucks; 500 troops); 3 *Shardul* (*Magar* mod) with 2 MS-227 *Ogon*' MRL with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 11 MBT or 8 APC or 10 trucks; 500 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 12

LCT 8 LCU Mk-IV (capacity 1 *Arjun* MBT/2 T-90 MBT/4 IFV/160 troops)

LCM 4 LCM 8 (for use in *Jalashwa*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 43

AGOR 1 *Sagardhwani* with 1 hel landing platform

AGSH 3 *Sandhayak* II (capacity 1 med hel)
AGS 6: 1 *Makar*; 5 *Sandhayak* with 1 hel landing platform
AGM 2: 1 *Anvesh*; 1 *Dhruv*
AOL 14: 1 *Ambika*; 4 GSL 1,000T Fuel Barge; 2 *Poshak*; 7 *Purak*
AOR 1 *Jyoti* with 1 hel landing platform
AORH 3: 1 *Aditya* (capacity 1 med hel); 2 *Deepak* with 4 AK630 CIWS (capacity 1 *Sea King* Mk42B)
AP 2 *Nicobar* with 1 hel landing platform
ASR 2: 1 *Nistar*; 1 other
ATF 1 *Gaj*
AWT 3 *Ambuda*
AX 1 *Tir* with 1 hel landing platform
AXS 4: 2 *Mhadei*; 2 *Tarangini*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV 3
DATA • Small 3 SSO

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
UTL *Atom* Mk 1; Hugin

Naval Aviation 7,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with MiG-29K/KUB *Fulcrum*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*
1 sqn with Ka-28 *Helix* A
1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk42B

MARITIME PATROL
5 sqn with Do-228; Do-228-101
3 sqn with P-8I *Neptune*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with Ka-31 *Helix* B

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*); *Sea King* Mk42C
4 sqn with *Dhruv* MkI/MkIII

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Do-228

TRAINING
1 sqn with Do-228; Do-228-101; *Virus* SW-80
1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk132*; HJT-16 *Kiran* MkI/II
1 hel sqn with *Sea King* Mk42B

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 spec ops sqn with *Sea King* Mk42C

ISR UAV
3 sqn with *Heron*; *Searcher* MkII

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 69 combat capable
FTR 40: 33 MiG-29K *Fulcrum*; 7 MiG-29KUB *Fulcrum*
ASW 12 P-8I *Neptune*
MP 12+ Do-228-101
TPT • Light 10 Do-228; (17 BN-2 *Islander* in store)
TRG 41: 17 *Hawk* Mk132*; 7 HJT-16 *Kiran* MkI; 5 HJT-16 *Kiran* MkII; 12 *Virus* SW-80

HELICOPTERS
ASW 36: 12 Ka-28 *Helix* A; 6 MH-60R *Seahawk*; 18 *Sea King* Mk42B
MRH 73: 10 *Dhruv* MkI; 16 *Dhruv* MkIII; 24 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*); 23 SA319 *Alouette* III
AEW ε12 Ka-31 *Helix* B
TPT • Medium 5 *Sea King* Mk42C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 2 MQ-9B *Sea Guardian* (leased; unarmed)
ISR 16: **Heavy** ε10 *Heron;* **Medium** 6: 1 *Drishti*-10; 5 *Searcher* Mk II

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **ARH**: R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; *Rampage*
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; Kh-35 (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*)

BOMBS
Laser-guided KAB-500L
TV-guided KAB-500OD

Marines ε1,200 (Additional 1,000 for SPB duties)

After the Mumbai attacks, the Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB), with 80 PBF, was established to protect critical maritime infrastructure

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 (marine) cdo force

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 amph bde

Air Force 151,800

5 regional air comds: Western (New Delhi), Southwestern (Gandhinagar), Eastern (Shillong), Central (Allahabad), Southern (Trivandrum). 2 support comds: Maintenance (Nagpur) and Training (Bangalore)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with LCA *Tejas* Mk1
3 sqn with MiG-29UPG/UPG-UB *Fulcrum*
3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000E/ED/I/IT (2000H/TH) (secondary ECM role)
2 sqn with *Rafale* DH/EH
13 sqn with Su-30MKI *Flanker*

GROUND ATTACK
5 sqn with *Jaguar* IB/IS
1 sqn with *Jaguar* IB/IM/IS

ISR
1 unit with Global 5000 ISR

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with EMB-145AEW *Netra*
1 sqn with Il-76TD *Phalcon*

TANKER

1 sqn with Il-78 *Midas*

TRANSPORT

6 sqn with An-32/An-32RE *Cline*

2 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III

1 sqn with C295MW; HS-748

3 sqn with Do-228; HS-748

1 sqn with Il-76MD *Candid*

1 VIP sqn with B-737; B-737BBJ; B-777-300ER; EMB-135BJ

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with Su-30MKI *Flanker*

1 unit with An-32; Do-228; *Hawk* Mk132; HJT *Kiran* MkI/II; *Jaguar* IS/IM; PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer*; S316B *Alouette* III

1 sqdn with *Tejas* (forming)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

1 sqn with LCH *Prachand*

2 sqn with Mi-25 *Hind*; Mi-35 *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

5 sqn with *Dhruv*

7 sqn with Mi-17/Mi-17-1V *Hip* H

12 sqn with Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H

2 sqn with SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

1 flt with CH-47F *Chinook*; Mi-26 *Halo*

2 flt with SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*)

2 flt with SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

ISR UAV

5 sqn with *Heron*; *Searcher* MkII

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

2 GLCM sqn with PJ-10 *Brahmos*

AIR DEFENCE

6 sqn with 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*)

8 sqn with *Akash*

5 sqn with *Akash Prime*

2 sqn with *Akash Prime* (forming)

5 sqn with *Barak*-8 (MRSAM)

25 sqn with S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3B *Goa*)

3 sqn with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

3 sqn with *Spyder*-SR

6 flt with 9K38 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 636 combat capable

FGA 431: 36 LCA *Tejas* Mk1; 50 MiG-29UPG *Fulcrum*; 7 MiG-29UPG-UB *Fulcrum*; 34 *Mirage* 2000E/I (2000H); 8 *Mirage* 2000ED/IT (2000TH); 8 *Rafale* DH; 27 *Rafale* EH; 261 Su-30MKI *Flanker* H

ATK 107: ε21 *Jaguar* IB; ε76 *Jaguar* IS; ε10 *Jaguar* IM

ISR 2 Global 5000 ISR

AEW&C 5: 2 EMB-145AEW *Netra* (1 more in store); 3 Il-76TD *Phalcon*

TKR 7: 6 Il-78 *Midas*†; 1 KC-135R *Stratotanker* (leased)

TPT 296: **Heavy** 28: 11 C-17A *Globemaster* III; 17 Il-76MD *Candid*; **Medium** 12 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 186: 22 An-32; 76 An-32RE *Cline*; 16 C295W; 40 Do-228-101; 28 Do-228-202; 4 EMB-135BJ; **PAX** 70: 6 A321 (to be converted to AEW&C); 1 B-707; 3 B-737; 3 B-737BBJ; 2 B-777-300ER; 55 HS-748

TRG 369: 98 *Hawk* Mk132*; 86 HJT-16 *Kiran* MkI/IA; 41 HJT-16 *Kiran* MkII; 73 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer* MkII; 71 *Virus* SW-80

HELICOPTERS

ATK 49: 22 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*; 10 LCH *Prachand*; 17 Mi-25/Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 401: 59 *Dhruv*; 35 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 45 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; 148 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; 59 SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 39 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*); 16 *Rudra*

TPT • Heavy 15 CH-47F *Chinook*; (3 Mi-26 *Halo* in store)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy ε14 *Heron*; **Medium** some *Searcher* MkII

OWA *Harop*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Mistral*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic* 2; **IIR** ASRAAM; MICA IR; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** Super 530D; **ARH** *Astra* Mk1; R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*); *Meteor*; MICA RF

ASM 9K113 *Shturm*-V (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); 9M120 Ataka (RS-AT-9); AGM-114L *Longbow Hellfire*; AGM-114R *Hellfire* II; Kh-29T (RS-AS-14B *Kedge*); Kh-59 (RS-AS-13 *Kingbolt*); *Popeye* II (*Crystal Maze*); *Rampage*

AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; AM39 *Exocet*; Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*); Kh-35 (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*)

ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

LACM • Conventional *Brahmos*; Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); SCALP-EG

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II; *Griffin*; KAB-500L

INS/SAT guided AASM *Hammer* 250; GBU-38 JDAM-ER; *Spice*; *Spice* 2000

EO-guided KAB-500KR

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

GLCM • Conventional PJ-10 *Brahmos*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 233

Long-range 24 S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*)

Medium-range 134: ε64 *Akash*; ε40 *Akash Prime*; ε30 *Barak*-8 (MRSAM)

Short-range ε75 S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3B *Goa*); *Spyder*-SR

Point-defence 9K33M3 *Osa*-AKM (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

Coast Guard 16,550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 139

PSOH 25: 2 *Sankalp (*capacity 1 *Chetak*/*Dhruv* hel); 2 *Samar* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Chetak*/*Dhruv* hel); 11 *Samarth* (capacity 1 *Chetak*/*Dhruv* hel); 7 *Vikram* (capacity 1 *Dhruv* hel); 3 *Vishwast* (capacity 1 *Chetak*/*Dhruv* hel)

PSO 3 *Samudra Prahari* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 45: 20 *Aadesh*; 2 *Adamya*; 8 *Rajshree* (Flight I); 5 *Rajshree* (Flight II) 5 *Rani Abbakka*; 5 *Sarojini Naidu*

PBF 66: 6 C-154; 11 C-143; 49 C-401

AMPHIBIOUS • UCAC 14: 2 H-181 (*Griffon* 8000TD); 12 H-187 (*Griffon* 8000TD)

AIRCRAFT • MP 38 Do-228-101

HELICOPTERS • MRH 38: 4 *Dhruv* MkI; 15 *Dhruv* MkIII; 19 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,591,050

Rashtriya Rifles 65,000

Ministry of Defence. 15 sector HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

65 paramilitary bn

Assam Rifles 62,600

Ministry of Home Affairs. Security within northeastern states, mainly army-officered; better trained than BSF

FORCES BY ROLE

Equipped to roughly same standard as an army inf bn

COMMAND

7 HQ

MANOEUVRE

Other

47 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 252

Border Security Force 255,650

Ministry of Home Affairs

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

193 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Small arms, lt arty, some anti-tank weapons

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 942+

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 ERJ-135BJ

HELICOPTERS • MRH 21: 6 *Dhruv*; 6 Mi-17-1V Hip; 8 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; 1 SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*)

Central Industrial Security Force 151,900 (lightly armed security guards)

Ministry of Home Affairs. Guards public-sector locations

Central Reserve Police Force 298,000

Ministry of Home Affairs. Internal-security duties, only lightly armed, deployable throughout the country

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

208 paramilitary bn

15 (rapid action force) paramilitary bn

10 (CoBRA) paramilitary bn

6 (Mahila) paramilitary bn (female)

2 sy gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

5 sigs bn

Defence Security Corps 31,000

Provides security at Defence Ministry sites

Indo-Tibetan Border Police 90,000

Ministry of Home Affairs. Tibetan border security SF/ guerrilla-warfare and high-altitude-warfare specialists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

56 paramilitary bn

National Security Guards 12,000

Anti-terrorism contingency deployment force, comprising elements of the armed forces, CRPF and Border Security Force

Railway Protection Forces 70,000

Sashastra Seema Bal 91,900

Guards the borders with Nepal and Bhutan

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

73 paramilitary bn

Special Frontier Force 10,000

Mainly ethnic Tibetans

Special Protection Group 3,000

Protection of ministers and senior officials

State Armed Police 450,000

For duty primarily in home state only, but can be moved to other states. Some bn with GPMG and army-standard infantry weapons and equipment

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

144 (India Reserve Police) paramilitary bn

Reserve Organisations

Civil Defence 500,000 reservists

Operate in 225 categorised towns in 32 states. Some units for NBC defence

Home Guard 441,000 reservists (547,000 authorised str)

In all states except Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala; men on reserve lists, no trg. Not armed in peacetime. Used for civil defence, rescue and firefighting provision in wartime; 6 bn (created to protect tea plantations in Assam)

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN SEA & GULF OF ADEN: *Operation Sankalp* 500; 1 DDGHM; 1 PSOH

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: **UN** • MINUSCA 6

CYPRUS: **UN** • UNFICYP 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: **UN** • MONUSCO 1,076; 1 inf bn; 1 med coy

LEBANON: **UN** • UNIFIL 897; 1 mech inf bn; 1 log coy; 1 med coy

MIDDLE EAST: **UN** • UNTSO 2

SOMALIA: **UN** • UNTMIS 1

SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS 2,401; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 2 fd hospital

SUDAN: **UN** • UNISFA 595; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 fd hospital

SYRIA/ISRAEL: **UN** • UNDOF 197; 1 inf pl, 1 MP pl, 1 log coy

WESTERN SAHARA: **UN** • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

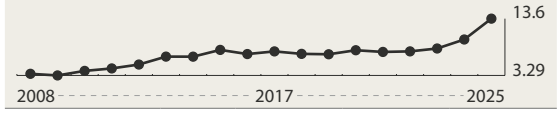
Total numbers for UNMOGIP mission in India and Pakistan

Argentina 2
Brazil 1
Croatia 8
Italy 2
Kenya 1
Korea, Republic of 5
Mexico 4
Nigeria 1
Philippines 4
Romania 2
Sweden 2
Switzerland 3
Thailand 6
Uruguay 1

Indonesia IDN

Indonesian Rupiah IDR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	IDR	22.1qrn	23.7qrn	25.6qrn
	USD	1.40trn	1.44trn	1.55trn
Real GDP growth	%	5.0	4.9	4.9
Def bdgt	IDR	175trn	248trn	185trn
	USD	11.0bn	15.1bn	11.2bn
FMA (US)	USD	14m	14m	0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 283,587,097

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.9%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	22.0%	3.8%
Female	11.4%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	22.4%	4.5%

Capabilities

The Indonesian National Armed Forces are the largest in South-east Asia and are focused on internal security, counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism. The army remains the dominant service and joint service integration is limited, however, there are efforts to improve integration. Tensions in the South China Sea have prompted plans for a greater military and coast guard presence in the area. In 2025, six new two-star Army Military Regional Commands and fourteen new two-star Navy Regional Commands were officially stood up, while the three-star National Air Defence Command was reactivated. Amendments to the 2004 National Armed Forces Law passed in 2025, which expanded the number of civilian institutions active service members can serve in, added new operational mandates to defend against cyber threats and to protect citizens and national interests abroad, and increased the retirement age. Indonesia has a number of defence cooperation agreements with regional and extra-regional partners. The country routinely hosts multilateral military exercises and frequently participates in UN peacekeeping operations. The *Perisai Trisula Nusantara* strategy and Optimum Essential Force modernisation plan is set to replace the Minimum Essential Force plan, which expired in 2024 without being completed, but details are limited. The country's procurement priorities include satellites, combat aircraft, UAVs, submarines, frigates, and ballistic missile and air defence systems. Indonesia's defence industry has jointly produced fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, landing platform docks and frigates.

ACTIVE 433,700 (Army 300,400 Navy 80,000 Air 53,300) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 63,850

Conscription liability 24 months selective conscription authorised (not required by law)

RESERVE 400,000

Army cadre units; numerical str n.k., obligation to age 45 for officers

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε300,400

Mil Area Commands (KODAM)

15 comd (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX, XII, XIII, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, Jaya & Iskandar Muda)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 lt armd bn

Mechanised

3 armd cav bn

7 cav bn

1 mech inf bde (1 cav bn, 3 mech inf bn)

1 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn)

3 indep mech inf bn

Light

1 inf bde (3 cdo bn)

1 inf bde (2 cdo bn, 1 inf bn)

1 inf bde (1 cdo bn, 2 inf bn)

2 inf bde (3 inf bn)

3 inf bde (1 cdo bn, 1 inf bn)

3 inf bde (2 inf bn)

29 indep inf bn

20 indep cdo bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 SP arty bn

11 fd arty bn

11 cbt engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 construction bn

TRANSPORT

1 tpt sqn

TRAINING

1 hel trg unit

ATTACK HELICOPTER

3 atk hel sqn

HELICOPTER

1 hel sqn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt (2 ADA bn, 1 SAM unit)

9 ADA bn

3 SAM unit

Special Forces Command (KOPASSUS)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF gp (total: 2 cdo/para unit, 1 CT unit, 1 int unit)

Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRAD)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 tk bn

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn)

Light

2 inf bde (3 cdo bn)

1 inf bde (2 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

3 AB bde (3 AB bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty regt (1 SP arty bn; 1 MRL bn; 1 fd arty bn)

1 fd arty bn

2 cbt engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

3 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 103: 42 *Leopard* 2A4; 61 *Leopard* 2RI

LT TK 353: 275 AMX-13 (partially upgraded); 18 *Harimau*; 60 FV101 *Scorpion*-90

ASLT 32: 10 *Badak;* 22 *Black Fox*

RECCE 87: 69 *Saladin* (16 upgraded); 18 VBL

IFV 75: 42 *Marder* 1A3; 33 *Pandur* II

APC 872+

APC (T) 267: 75 AMX-VCI; 34 BTR-50PK; 15 FV4333 *Stormer*; 143 M113A1-B

APC (W) 614+: 397 *Anoa*; some *Barracuda;* 40 BTR-40; 45 FV603 *Saracen* (14 upgraded); 100 LAV-150 *Commando*; 32 VAB-VTT

PPV some *Casspir*

AUV 127: 14 APR-1; 18 *Bushmaster*; 22 *Commando Ranger*; 73+ *Komodo* 4×4

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 4: 3 PiPz-2RI *Dachs*; 1 M113A1-B-GN

ARV 15+: 2 AMX-13; 6 AMX-VCI; 3 BREM-2; 4 BPz-3 *Buffel*; *Stormer*; T-54/T-55

VLB 19: 10 AMX-13; 3 BPR *Biber*-1; 4 M3; 2 *Stormer*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; SS.11; *Milan*; 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 90mm M67; **106mm** M40A1

RL 89mm LRAC

ARTILLERY 1,243+

SP 92: **105mm** 20 AMX Mk61; **155mm** 72: 54 CAESAR; 18 M109A4

TOWED 133+: **105mm** 110+: some KH-178; 60 M101; 50 M-56; **155mm** 23: 5 FH-88; 18 KH-179

MRL 127mm 63 ASTROS II Mk6

MOR 955: **81mm** 800; **120mm** 155: 75 Brandt; 80 UBM 52

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional *Khan* (*Bora*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PBF 5: 1 *Antasena* (X18 CB); 4 Combat Boat 18M (used as fast transports)

PB 2

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 5:

2 ADRI LI with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 8 MBT; 500 troops)

1 ADRI LIII with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 5 MBT; 1 landing craft; 800 troops)

2 ADRI XCII

LANDING CRAFT 14

LCU 12: 3 ADRI XXXIII; 2 ADRI XLI; 1 ADRI XLIV; 3 ADRI XLV; 2 ADRI XLVIII; 1 ADRI L

LCAC 2

AIRCRAFT

TPT 7: **Light** 6 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212); **PAX** 1 Beech 390 *Premier* I

HELICOPTERS

ATK 14: 8 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*; 6 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 65: 5 H125M (AS550C3) *Fennec* (armed); 6 H125M (AS555AP) *Fennec* (armed); 6 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (NB-412); 24 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey;* 9 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*; 15 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H

TPT • Light 22: 7 Bell 205A; ε12 Bo-105 (NBo-105) (armed); 2 H120 *Colibri*; 1 H125 (AS350B3) *Ecureuil*

TRG ε12 Hughes 300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Light *Blowfish* A3;

ISR • Light *Elang Laut* 25 (reported); *Rajawali* 330 (reported)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 12+: *Kobra*; *Starstreak*; TD-2000B (*Giant Bow* II); RBS-70; QW-3; 12 ZUR-23-2KG

GUNS • TOWED 411: **20mm** 121 Rh 202; **23mm** *Giant Bow*; **40mm** 90 L/70; **57mm** 200 S-60

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9M120 *Ataka* (AT-9 *Spiral* 2) (reported); AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

Navy ε80,000 (including Marines and Aviation)

Three fleets: East (Sorong), Central (Surabaya) and West (Tanjung Uban)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

1 *Cakra* (GER Type-209/1300) with 8 single 533mm TT with SUT HWT

3 *Nagapasa* (GER Type-209/1400) with 8 single 533mm TT with *Black Shark* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

FRIGATES 8:

FFGHM 5:

1 *Ahmad Yani* (ex-NLD *Van Speijk*) with 2 2-cell VLS with 3M55E *Yakhont* (RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*) AShM, 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr (manual) with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 (NBo-105) hel)

2 *Ahmad Yani* (ex-NLD *Van Speijk*) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr (manual) with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 (NBo-105) hel)

2 *R.E. Martadinata* (SIGMA 10514) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 6-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 *Millennium* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFHM 3:

2 *Ahmad Yani* (ex-NLD *Van Speijk*) with 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr (manual) with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 (NBo-105) hel)

1 *Brawijaya* (ITA PPA) with 2 8-cell Sylver A50 VLS, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 208

CORVETTES 24

FSGM 7:

3 *Bung Tomo* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2/3 AShM, 1 16-cell VLS with *Sea Wolf* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 1 76mm gu, 1 hel landing platform

4 *Diponegoro* (NLD Damen SIGMA 9113) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2/3 AShM, 2 quad *Tetral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FSGH 1 *Nala* with 2 twin lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 twin 375mm A/S mor, 1 120mm gun (capacity 1 lt hel)

FS 16:

2 *Fatahillah* with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 twin 375mm A/S mor, 1 120mm gun

14 *Kapitan Pattimura* (ex-GDR *Parchim* I) with 4 single 400mm ASTT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 1 AK230 CIWS, 1 twin 57mm gun

PCFG 4:

3 *Mandau* with 4 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 57mm gun

1 *Sampari* (KCR-60M) with 2 twin lnchr with *Atmaca* AShM

PCG 5:

2 *Sampari* (KCR-60M) with 2 twin lnchr for C-705 AShM, 1 57mm gun

1 *Sampari* (KCR-60M) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 57mm gun

2 *Todak* with 2 single lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6), 1 57mm gun

PCT 2 *Andau* with 2 single 533mm TT with SUT, 1 57mm gun

PCO 2:

1 *Bung Hatta* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MBe *Panther* hel) (fitted for but not with AShM and SAM)

1 *Bung Karno* (capacity 1 AS565MBe *Panther* hel)

PCC 38: 6 *Dorang*; 4 *Kakap* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Pandrong*; 4 *Pari*; 2 *Pulau Rote*; 3 *Sampari* (KCR-60M) with 1 NG-18 CIWS, 1 57 mm gun; 15 *Tatihu* (PC-40); 2 *Todak* with 1 57mm gun

PBG 8: 2 *Clurit* with 2 single lnchr with C-705 AShM,

1 AK630 CIWS; 6 *Clurit* with 2 single lnchr with C-705 AShM

PBF 25+ Combat Boat 18M

PB 100: 2 *Badau* (ex-BRN *Waspada*); 1 *Bawean*; 1 *Cucut* (ex-SGP *Jupiter*); 1 *Klewang*; 13 *Kobra*; 1 *Krait*; 1 *Kudungga*; 1 *Mumuja*; 7 *Sibarau*; ε39 *Sinabang* (KAL-28); 8 *Viper*; 25 other

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8

MCO 4: 2 *Pulau Fani* (GER *Frankenthal* (Type-332)); 2 *Pulau Rengat*

MSC 4 *Pulau Rote* (ex-GDR *Kondor* (Project 89))

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS • LPD 4:

4 *Makassar* (capacity 2 LCU or 4 LCVP; 13 tanks; 500 troops; 2 AS332L *Super Puma*)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 23

1 *Teluk Amboina* (capacity 16 tanks; 800 troops)

4 *Teluk Bintuni* (capacity 4 LCVP; 470 troops; 15 APC or 10 MBT)

2 *Teluk Cirebon* (ex-GDR *Frosch* II) (capacity 11 APC; 80 troops)

9 *Teluk Gilimanuk* (ex-GDR *Frosch*) (capacity 11 APC; 80 troops)

5 *Teluk Lada* with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 4 LCVP; 470 troops; 15 APC; 10 MBT)

2 *Teluk Semangka* (capacity 17 tanks; 200 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 52

LCM 20

LCU 2

LCVP 30

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 26

AGF 1 *Multatuli* with 1 hel landing platform

AGOR 3: 1 *Pollux*; 2 *Rigel* (FRA Ocea OSV 190)

AGSH 1 *Dewa Kembar* (ex-UK *Hecla*) with 1 hel landing platform

AGS 1 *Leuser* (IDN *Soputan* mod)

AH 4:

1 *Dr Soeharso* (ex-*Tanjung Dalpele*) (capacity 2 LCU/LCVP; 500 troops; 2 AS332L *Super Puma*)

2 *Dr Sudirohusodo* (*Semarang* mod) (capacity 2 med hel)

1 *Semarang* (IDN *Makassar* mod) (capacity 2 LCM; 3 hels; 28 vehs; 650 troops)

AK 1 *Mentawai* (HUN *Telaud*)

AOR 4: 1 *Arun* (ex-UK *Rover*); 2 *Bontang* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Tarakan* with 1 hel landing platform

AP 2: 1 *Tanjung Kambani* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Karang Pilang*

ATF 1 *Soputan*

AXL up to 5 *Kadet*

AXS 3: 1 *Arung Samudera;* 1 *Bima Suci*; 1 *Dewaruci*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

UUV • DATA • Extra-large 1+ KSOT

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

MW PAP

UTL *Hugin* 1000

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with AS565MBe *Panther*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 350i *King Air* (VIP); C212-200 MPA

1 sqn with C212-200 MPA; CN235-220 MPA

TRAINING

1 sqn with Beech G36 *Bonanza*; Beech G38 *Baron*; Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; H120 *Colibri*; PA-28 *Archer* III; TB-9 *Tampico*; TB-10 *Tobago*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 (NB-412) *Twin Huey*; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey;* Bo-105 (NBo-105)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 9: 3 C212-200 MPA; 6 CN235-220 MPA

TPT • Light 30: 1 Beech 350i *King Air* (VIP); 7 Beech G36 *Bonanza*; 2 Beech G38 *Baron*; 9 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 7 PA-28 *Archer* III (trg); 2 TB-9 *Tampico*; 2 TB-10 *Tobago*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 11 AS565MBe *Panther*

MRH 7: 4 Bell 412 (NB-412) *Twin Huey;* 3 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

CSAR 4 H225M *Caracal*

TPT • Light 11: 2 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; ε6 Bo-105 (NBo-105); 3 H120 *Colibri*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 1: H-6 *Poseidon*; 1 S-100 *Camcopter*; *ScanEagle* 2; STERNA IT180-120

Marines ε20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne gp (1 cav regt, 3 mne bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cbt spt regt, 1 CSS regt)

1 mne gp (forming)

1 mne bde (3 mne bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 10: 10 AMX-10 PAC 90

RECCE 21 BRDM-2

IFV 114: 24 AMX-10P; 22 BMP-2; 54 BMP-3F; 2 BTR-4; 12 BTR-80A

APC 103: **APC (T)** 100 BTR-50P; **APC (W)** 3 BTR-4M

AAV 15: 10 LVTP-7A1; 5 M113 *Arisgator*

ARTILLERY 71+

TOWED 50: **105mm** 22 LG1 MK II; **122mm** 28 M-38

MRL 122mm 21: 4 PHL-90B; 9 RM-70; 8 RM-70 *Vampir*

MOR 81mm some

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • 40mm 5 L/60/L/70; **57mm** S-60

Air Force ε53,300

3 operational comd (East, Central and West) plus trg comd

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-16A/AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 25/32+ *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with Su-27SK/SKM *Flanker*; Su-30MK2 *Flanker*
2 sqn with *Hawk* Mk109*/Mk209*
1 sqn with T-50i *Golden Eagle**

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 (A-29) *Super Tucano**

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with B-737-200
1 sqn with CN235M-220 MPA; CN235M-110

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B/KC-130B *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B/H *Hercules*; KC-130B *Hercules;* L-100-30
1 sqn with A400M *Atlas*; C-130H-30/J-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*
1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212/NC-212i)
1 sqn with C295M
1 VIP sqn with B-737-200/400/500; B-737-800; BAe 146-RJ85; *Falcon* 7X/8X

TRAINING

1 sqn with G 120TP
1 sqn with KT-1B
1 UAV flt with LH-D (forming)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AS332L *Super Puma* (NAS332L); H225M; NAS332 C1+ *Super Puma*
1 sqn with H225M (forming)
1 sqn with H120 *Colibri*
1 VIP sqn with AS332L *Super Puma* (NAS332L)

COMBAT/ISR UAV

1 sqn with CH-4B

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Aerostar*

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM unit with NASAMS II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 104 combat capable

FTR 3: 1 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 2 Su-27SK *Flanker*

FGA 46: 6 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 3 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon;* 18 F-16C Block 25/32+ *Fighting Falcon*; 5 F-16D Block 25/32+ *Fighting Falcon*; 3 Su-27SKM *Flanker*; 11 Su-30MK2 *Flanker* G

MP 5: 3 B-737-200; 2 CN235M-220 MPA

ISR 1 C295M

TKR/TPT 1 KC-130B *Hercules*

TPT 70: **Heavy** 1 A400M Atlas; **Medium** 30: 4 C-130B *Hercules;* 11 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 5 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 4 L-100-30; **Light** 27: 9 C295; 7 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212); 6 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i); 5 CN235M-110; **PAX** 12: 1 B-737-200 (ISR); 3 B-737-400; 1 B-737-500; 2 B-737-800; 1 B-737-800BBJ (VIP); 1 BAe 146-RJ85 (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 7X, 2 *Falcon* 8X

TRG 101: 13 EMB-314 (A-29) *Super Tucano**; 30 G 120TP; 7 *Hawk* Mk109*; 22 *Hawk* Mk209*; 16 KT-1B; 13 T-50i *Golden Eagle**

HELICOPTERS

TPT 36: **Heavy** 14 H225M (some CSAR); **Medium** 10: 9 AS332 *Super Puma* (NAS332L) (VIP/CSAR); 1 NAS332 C1+ *Super Puma*; **Light** 12 H120 *Colibri*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 4: 1 *Anka*-S; 3+ CH-4B
ISR • Medium *Aerostar*; ε2 LH-D;
Light *Wulung* (reported)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)
ARH AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM; R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; AR-1; AR-2; Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); Kh-59T (RS-AS-14B *Kedge*)
ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

BOMBS

Laser & INS/SAT-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM
INS/SAT-guided GBU-38 JDAM

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Medium-range NASAMS II

Special Forces (KORPASGAT)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 (KOPASGAT) SF wg (total: 6 spec ops sqn)
4 indep SF coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Chiron*; QW-3
GUNS • TOWED 35mm 6 Oerlikon *Skyshield*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 63,850

Mobile Brigade Corps (BRIMOB) 53,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC (W) 34 *Tactica*

KPLP (Sea and Coast Guard Unit) ε9,000

Responsible to Military Sea Communications Agency

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 76

PCO 7: 1 *Arda Dedali*; 3 *Chundamani*; 1 *Kalimasada*; 2 *Trisula*
PB 69: 4 *Golok* (SAR); 5 *Kujang*; 6 *Rantos*; 54 (various)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • ABU 7

Bakamla (Maritime Security Agency) 1,250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PSO 4: 3 *Pulau Nipah* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Tanjung Datu* with 1 hel landing platform

PB 6 *Bintang Laut* (KCR-40 mod)

Reserve Organisations

Kamra People's Security ε40,000

Report for 3 weeks' basic training each year; part-time police auxiliary

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 259; 1 engr coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1,030; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1,254; 1 mech inf bn; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy; 1 FSGM

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

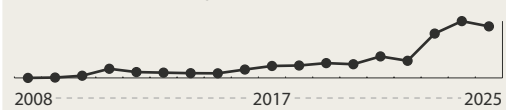
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 3

Japan JPN

Japanese Yen JPY		2024	2025	2026
GDP	JPY	608trn	632trn	649trn
	USD	4.02trn	4.28trn	4.46trn
Real GDP growth	%	0.1	1.1	0.6
Def bdgt [a]	JPY	8.80trn	8.70trn	8.85trn
	USD	58.2bn	58.9bn	60.9bn

[a] No supplemental agreed for defence in 2025 or 2026 at time of writing

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 122,664,433

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	21.9%	13.1%
Female	5.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	22.2%	16.6%

Capabilities

Tokyo's principal security challenges are a more assertive China, North Korean aggression, and Russia's distortion of international law in the region encompassing Japan's Northern Territories. These challenges are reflected in the 2025 Defence White Paper, which builds on national security policy documents published in December 2022, committing to a more proactive posture and increased defence spending. Policy and organisational reforms include the 2025 launch of the Joint Operations Command, to better integrate the JSDF's command structure. The navy maintains strengths in anti-submarine warfare and air defence, the air force has expanded its fighter jet capabilities, and the ground force focuses on the south-west region, standing up an Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade there in April 2024. Japan is also enhancing cross-domain operations by developing space, cyber, and electromagnetic-spectrum capabilities under its plans for a 'multi-domain defence force'. Equipment upgrades include integrated air and missile defence and uninhabited systems. The government is accelerating deployment plans for stand-off missile systems. Personnel challenges persist due to a declining birthrate, private-sector competition, and negative perceptions of military life. Legislative reforms aiming to improve JSDF working conditions are under way. The Japan–US alliance remains central to security considerations, with ties cemented through continued basing, widespread use of US equipment, and regular joint exercises. Since loosening its guidelines on exporting defence equipment in 2014, Japan has made several significant exports including the sale of Japanese frigates to Australia in 2025. Tokyo's international industrial cooperation is also growing, exemplified by the Global Combat Air Programme with Italy and the UK.

ACTIVE 247,150 (Ground Self-Defense Force 149,750 Maritime Self-Defense Force 45,500 Air Self-Defense Force 47,000 Central Staff 4,900) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

RESERVE 55,900 (General Reserve Army (GSDF) 46,000 Ready Reserve Army (GSDF) 8,000 Navy 1,100 Air 800)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 12

COMMUNICATIONS 3 *Kirameki*

ISR 9 IGS

Ground Self-Defense Force 149,750

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

5 army HQ (regional comd)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit (bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (7th) armd div (1 armd recce sqn, 3 tk regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SP arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)

1 indep tk bn

Light

3 (1st, 3rd, 9th & 10th) inf div (1 armd recce bn, 3 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)

1 (2nd) inf div (1 armd recce sqn, 1 tk regt, 1 mech inf regt, 2 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SP arty regt, 1 AT coy, 1 ADA bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)

1 (4th) inf div (1 armd recce bn, 3 inf regt, 1 inf coy, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)

1 (6th) inf div (1 armd recce sqn, 1 mech inf regt; 2 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)
1 (8th) inf div (1 armd recce sqn, 1 mech inf regt, 2 inf regt, 1 inf coy, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 NBC bn, 1 log regt)
1 (5th) inf bde (1 armd recce sqn, 1 tk bn, 1 mech inf regt, 2 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 SAM coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 log bn)
1 (11th) inf bde (1 armd recce sqn, 1 tk sqn, 3 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 SAM coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 log bn)
1 (13th) inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 3 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (14th) inf bde (1 armd recce sqn, 1 mech inf regt, 1 inf regt, 1 hel sqn, 1 SAM coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (15th) inf bde (1 recce sqn, 1 inf regt, 1 avn sqn, 1 AD regt, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 (1st) AB bde (3 AB bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (12th) air mob inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 3 inf regt, 1 avn sqn, 1 SAM coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 NBC coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Amphibious

1 amph bde (1 recce coy, 3 amph regt, 1 amph aslt bn, 1 mor bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (1st) arty bde (1 MRL regt (2 MRL bn); 3 AShM regt)
1 (2nd) arty bde (1 fd arty regt (1 SP arty bn; 3 fd arty bn); 1 MRL coy; 3 AShM regt)
2 fd arty regt (4 fd arty bn)
1 fd arty regt (2 fd arty bn)
5 engr bde
1 engr unit
1 EW bn
5 int bn
1 MP bde
1 sigs bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

5 log unit (bde)
5 trg bde

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM regt

TILTROTOR

2 sqn with MV-22B *Osprey* (forming)

HELICOPTER

1 hel bde (1 tpt sqn; 6 tpt hel sqn; 1 VIP tpt hel bn)
5 hel gp (1 atk hel bn, 1 hel bn)

AIR DEFENCE

2 SAM bde (2 SAM gp)
3 SAM gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 347: 117 Type-10; 230 Type-90
ASLT 200 Type-16 MCV
RECCE 110 Type-87
IFV 68 Type-89
APC 786
APC (T) 226 Type-73
APC (W) 560: 179 Type-82 (CP); 381 Type-96
AAV 52 AAV-7
AUV 8 *Bushmaster*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 54: 5 Type-11; 19 Type-78; 30 Type-90
VLB 22 Type-91

NBC VEHICLES 55: 34 Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle; 21 NBC Reconnaissance Vehicle

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL
SP 37 Type-96 MPMS
MANPATS Type-79 *Jyu*-MAT; Type-87 *Chu*-MAT; Type-01 LMAT
RCL • 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 1,539

SP 155mm 158: 22 Type-19; 136 Type-99
TOWED 155mm 190 FH-70
MRL 227mm 21 M270 MLRS
MOR 1,170: **81mm** 656 L16 **120mm** 490 RT-61; **SP 120mm** 24 Type-96

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Yoko*
LANDING CRAFT • LCT 1 *Nihonbare*

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 100: 38 Type-12; 62 Type-88

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 8 Beech 350 *King Air* (LR-2)

TILTROTOR • TPT 17 MV-22B *Osprey*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 84: 36 AH-1S *Cobra*; 12 AH-64D *Apache*; 36 OH-1S
MRH 18 Bell 412EPX (UH-2)
TPT 220: **Heavy** 49: 2 CH-47D *Chinook* (CH-47J); 47 CH-47JA *Chinook*; **Medium** 42: 3 H225 *Super Puma* MkII+ (VIP); 39 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (UH-60JA); **Light** 129: 99 Bell 205 (UH-1J); 30 Enstrom 480B (TH-480B)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 316+
Medium-range 120: 45 Type-03 *Chu*-SAM; 15 Type-03 *Chu*-SAM Kai; 60 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
Short-range 22 Type-11 *Tan*-SAM
Point-defence 174+: 84 Type-81 *Tan*-SAM; 90 Type-93 *Kin*-SAM; Type-91 *Kei*-SAM
GUNS • SP 35mm 52 Type-87

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR Type-91
ASM AGM-114M *Hellfire* II; BGM-71 TOW

Maritime Self-Defense Force 45,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 25:

9 *Oyashio* (of which 2 in trg role) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Type-89 HWT

12 *Soryu* (of which 10 fitted with AIP and 2 fitted with lithium-ion fuel battery) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Type-89 HWT

4 *Taigei* (of which 1 in trg role) (fitted with lithium-ion fuel battery) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Type-89 HWT/Type-18 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 55

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 4

CVS 1 *Izumo* with 2 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM lnchr with RIM-116 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 12 F-35B Lightning II FGA ac; 5 SH-60 *Seahawk*/MCH-101 hel)

CVH 3:

2 *Hyuga* with 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with ASROC/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Mk 46/Type-97 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (normal ac capacity 3 SH-60 *Seahawk* ASW hel; plus additional ac embarkation up to 7 SH-60 *Seahawk* or 7 MCH-101)

1 *Izumo* (being converted to CVS) with 2 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM lnchr with RIM-116 SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (normal ac capacity 7 SH-60 *Seahawk* ASW hel; plus additional ac embarkation up to 5 SH-60 *Seahawk*/MCH-101 hel)

CRUISERS • CGHM 4:

2 *Atago* with *Aegis* Baseline 9 C2, 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (8 fore, 4 aft) with SM-2 Block IIIA/B SAM/SM-3 Block IA/IB/IIA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm HOS-302 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

2 *Maya* (*Atago* mod) with *Aegis* Baseline 9 C2, 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM/SSM-2 (Type-17) AShM, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (8 fore, 4 aft) with SM-2 Block IIIA/B SAM/SM-3 Block IA/IB/IIA SAM/Type-07 A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

DESTROYERS 33

DDGHM 28:

8 *Asagiri* (of which 1 in trg role) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 lnchr with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-302 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 octuple Mk 112 lnchr with ASROC, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

4 *Akizuki* with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with ASROC A/S msl/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Type-97 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

2 *Asahi* (*Akizuki* mod) with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM/Type-07 A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Type-12 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

9 *Murasame* with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 1 16-cell Mk 48 mod 0 VLS with RIM-162C ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-302 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with ASROC A/S msl, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 2 76mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

5 *Takanami* (improved *Murasame*) with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with ASROC A/S msl/RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-302 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

DDGM 5:

1 *Hatakaze* (trg role) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-301 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 octuple Mk 112 lnchr with ASROC A/S msl, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 2 127mm guns, 1 hel landing platform

4 *Kongou* with *Aegis* Baseline 5 C2, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 12 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (of which 2 only 5-cell and fitted with reload crane) with SM-2 Block IIIA/B SAM/SM-3 Block IA SAM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple 324mm HOS-302 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun

FRIGATES 14

FFGHM 8:

6 *Mogami* with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-2 (Type-17) AShM, 1 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

2 *Mogami* with 2 quad lnchr with SSM-2 (Type-17) AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with Type-07 A/S msl, 1 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-303 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)

FFG 6 *Abukuma* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 triple 324mm HOS-301 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 octuple Mk 112 lnchr with ASROC A/S msl, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PBFG 6 *Hayabusa* with 4 SSM-1B (Type-90) AShM, 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 19

MCCS 2:

1 *Uraga* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (for MCH-101 hel)

1 *Uraga* with 1 hel landing platform (for MCH-101 hel)
MSO 4 *Awaji*
MSC 13: 3 *Hirashima*; 7 *Sugashima*; 3 *Enoshima*

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 3 *Osumi* with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 2 CH-47 hel; 10 Type-90 MBT; 2 LCAC(L) ACV; 330 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 7
LCM 1 LCU-2001
LCAC 6 LCAC(L) (capacity either 1 MBT or 60 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 26
AGBH 1 *Shirase* (capacity 2 AW101 *Merlin* hel)
AGEH 1 *Asuka* (wpn trials) with 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (capacity 1 SH-60 *Seahawk* hel)
AGOS 3 *Hibiki* with 1 hel landing platform
AGS 3: 1 *Futami*; 1 *Nichinan*; 1 *Shonan*
AOEH 2 *Mashu* (capacity 1 med hel)
AOE 3 *Towada* with 1 hel landing platform
AO 2 YOT-01
ARC 1 *Muroto*
ASR 2: 1 *Chihaya* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Chiyoda* with 1 hel landing platform
ATF 5 *Hiuchi*
AX 3:
1 *Kashima* with 2 triple 324mm HOS-301 ASTT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
1 *Kurobe* with 1 76mm gun (trg spt ship)
1 *Tenryu* (trg spt ship) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV
MW • Medium *Mogami* USV

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA REMUS 100
MW OZZ-5; *Seafox*

Naval Aviation ε9,800

7 Air Groups

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI SUBMARINE/SURFACE WARFARE
1 sqn with SH-60B (SH-60J)/SH-60K *Seahawk*
4 sqn with SH-60K *Seahawk*

MARITIME PATROL
2 sqn with P-1
2 sqn with P-3C *Orion*

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EP-3C *Orion*

MINE COUNTERMEASURES
1 sqn with MCH-101

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with *Shin Meiwa* US-2

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Beech 90 *King Air* (LC-90); KC-130R *Hercules*

TRAINING
1 sqn with Beech 90 *King Air* (TC-90)
1 sqn with P-1; P-3C *Orion*
1 sqn with T-5J
1 hel sqn with H135 (TH-135); SH-60K *Seahawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 62 combat capable
ASW 62: 35 P-1; 27 P-3C *Orion*
ELINT 5 EP-3C *Orion*
SAR 7 *Shin Meiwa* US-2
TPT 24: **Medium** 6 C-130R *Hercules*; **Light** 18: 5 Beech 90 *King* Air (LC-90); 13 Beech 90 *King Air* (TC-90) (trg)
TRG 30 T-5J

HELICOPTERS
ASW 74: 6 SH-60B *Seahawk* (SH-60J); 66 SH-60K *Seahawk*; 2 SH-60L *Seahawk* (in test)
MCM 10 MCH-101
TPT 18: **Medium** 3 AW101 *Merlin* (CH-101); **Light** 15 H135 (TH-135) (trg)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; AGM-114M *Hellfire* II
AShM AGM-84 *Harpoon*; ASM-1C (Type-90)

Air Self-Defense Force 47,000

7 cbt wg

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
6 sqn with F-15J *Eagle*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with F-2A/B
3 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
1 sqn with F-35B *Lightning* II (forming)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EC-1; YS-11EA

ELINT
1 sqn with RC-2; YS-11EB

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
2 sqn with E-2C/D *Hawkeye*
1 sqn with E-767

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 wg with U-125A *Peace Krypton*; UH-60J *Black Hawk*

TANKER
1 sqn with KC-46A *Pegasus* (forming)
1 sqn with KC-767J

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-2; Gulfstream IV (U-4)
1 sqn with C-2
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*
1 VIP sqn with B-777-300ER
Some (liaison) sqn with Gulfstream IV (U-4); T-4*

TRAINING
1 (aggressor) sqn with F-15J *Eagle*

TEST
1 wg with F-15J *Eagle*; T-4*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
4 flt with CH-47J *Chinook*
ISR UAV
1 sqn with RQ-4B *Global Hawk* (forming)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 536 combat capable
FTR 200: 156 F-15J *Eagle*; 44 F-15DJ *Eagle*
FGA 140: 64 F-2A; 27 F-2B; 44 F-35A *Lightning* II; 5 F-35B *Lightning* II
EW 3: 1 Kawasaki EC-1; 2 YS-11EA
SIGINT 4: 1 RC-2; 3 YS-11EB
AEW&C 24: 10 E-2C *Hawkeye*; 10 E-2D *Hawkeye*; 4 E-767
SAR 26 U-125A *Peace Krypton*
TKR/TPT 13: 6 KC-46A *Pegasus*; 3 KC-130H *Hercules*; 4 KC-767J
TPT 50: **Medium** 30: 13 C-130H *Hercules*; 17 C-2; **PAX** 20: 2 B-777-300ER (VIP); 13 Beech T-400; 5 Gulfstream IV (U-4)
TRG 245: 196 T-4*; 49 T-7
HELICOPTERS
SAR 37 UH-60J *Black Hawk*
TPT • Heavy 15 CH-47J *Chinook*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 3
ISR • Heavy 3 RQ-4B *Global Hawk*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AAM-3 (Type-90); **IIR** AAM-5 (Type-04); AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow*; **ARH** AAM-4 (Type-99); AAM-4B (Type-99); AIM-120C5/C7 AMRAAM
AShM ASM-1 (Type-80); ASM-2 (Type-93); ASM-2B
BOMBS
Laser & INS/SAT-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM
INS/SAT-guided GBU-38 JDAM
IIR-guided GCS-1

Air Defence

Ac control and warning. 4 wg; 28 radar sites
FORCES BY ROLE
AIR DEFENCE
4 SAM gp (total: 24 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE)
8 SAM bty with Air Base Defense SAM; Type-81 *Tan*-SAM
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 146+
Long-range 120 M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE
Short-range ε26 Air Base Defense SAM
Point-defence Type-81 *Tan*-SAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

Coast Guard 14,800

Ministry of Land, Transport, Infrastructure and Tourism (no cbt role)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 380
PSOH 19: 1 *Mizuho* (capacity 2 hel); 1 *Mizuho* II (capacity 2 hel); 5 *Shikishima* (capacity 2 hel); 3 *Shunko* (capacity 2 hel); 9 *Tsugaru* (*Soya* mod) (capacity 1 hel)
PSO 55: 9 *Hateruma* with 1 hel landing platform; 3 *Hida* with 1 hel landing platform; 6 *Iwami*; 1 *Izu* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Itsukushima* (trg role); 1 *Kojima* (trg role) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Miura* (trg role) with 1 hel landing platform; 5 *Miyako* with 1 hel landing platform; 5 *Ojika* with 1 hel landing platform; 23 *Taketomi* with 1 hel landing platform
PCO 13: 3 *Aso*; 9 *Katori*; 1 *Teshio* (icebreaker)
PCC 22: 2 *Amami*; 20 *Tokara*
PBF 50: 26 *Hayagumo*; 17 *Raizan*; 1 *Takatsuki*; 6 *Tsuruugi*
PB 55: 4 *Asogiri*; 4 *Hamagumo*; 10 *Hayanami*; 15 *Katonami*; 1 *Matsunami*; 11 *Shimoji*; 10 *Yodo*
PBI 166: 2 *Hakubai*; 3 *Hayagiku*; 4 *Hayakaze*; 157 *Himegiku*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 22
ABU 1 *Teshio*
AGS 15: 5 *Hamashio*; 2 *Hamashio* II (*Katonami* mod); 1 *Jinbei*; 2 *Meiyo*; 2 *Peiyo*; 1 *Shoyo*; 1 *Takuyo*; 1 *Tenyo*
AG 3: 1 *Aki Hikari*; 2 *Hakuun*
AXL 3: 1 *Aoba*; 2 other
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA *Naminow*
AIRCRAFT
MP 6 *Falcon* 2000MSA
SAR 4 Saab 340B
TPT 24: **Light** 22: 4 Cessna 172; 10 Beech 350 *King Air* (LR-2); 8 DHC-8-300 (MP); **PAX** 2 Gulfstream V (MP)
HELICOPTERS
MRH 3 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*
SAR 15 S-76D
TPT 44: **Medium** 17: 2 AS332 *Super Puma*; 15 H225 *Super Puma*; **Light** 27: 21 AW139; 4 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; 2 S-76C
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 3 MQ-9B *Sea Guardian* (leased; unarmed)

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN SEA & GULF OF ADEN: 200; 1 DDGHM
DJIBOUTI: 190; 2 P-3C *Orion*
EGYPT: MFO 4
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

FOREIGN FORCES

United States
US Indo-Pacific Command: 57,900
Army 2,650; 1 corps HQ (fwd); 1 SF gp; 1 avn bn; 1 SAM bn with M903 *Patriot* PAC MSE

Navy 22,000; 1 CVN; 2 CGHM; 8 DDGHM; 2 DDGM; 1 LCC; 4 MCO; 1 LHA; 2 LPD; 1 LSD; 2 FGA sqn with 10 F/A-18E *Super Hornet*; 1 FGA sqn with 10 F/A-18F *Super Hornet*; 1 FGA sqn with 10 F-35C *Lightning* II; 2 ASW sqn with 5 P-8A *Poseidon*; 2 EW sqn with 5 EA-18G *Growler*; 1 AEW&C sqn with 5 E-2D *Hawkeye*; 2 ASW hel sqn with 12 MH-60R *Seahawk*; 1 tpt hel sqn with MH-60S *Knight Hawk*; 1 base at Sasebo; 1 base at Yokosuka

USAF: 13,250; 1 HQ (5th Air Force) at Okinawa–Kadena AB; 1 ftr wg at Misawa AB (1 FGA sqn with 22 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*; 1 FGA sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II (forming)); 1 ftr wg at Okinawa–Kadena AB (2 FGA sqn with F-15EX *Eagle* II (forming); 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-15E *Strike Eagle*; 2 FGA sqn with 12 F-35A *Lightning* II; 1 tkr sqn with 15 KC-135R *Stratotanker;* 1 AEW sqn with 2 E-3G *Sentry*; 1 CSAR sqn with 10 HH-60W *Jolly Green* II; 1 CISR UAV sqn with 4 MQ-9A *Reaper*); 1 tpt wg at Yokota AB with 10 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 3 Beech 1900C (C-12J); 1 spec ops gp at Okinawa–Kadena AB with (1 sqn with 5 MC-130J *Commando* II; 1 sqn with 5 CV-22B *Osprey*); 1 ISR sqn with RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 ISR UAV flt with 5 RQ-4A *Global Hawk*

US Space Force 100

USMC 20,000; 1 mne div HQ; 2 mne regt HQ; 1 recce bn; 3 mne bn; 1 arty bn; 1 log bn; 1 AD bn; 1 FGA sqn at Iwakuni with 12 F/A-18C/D *Hornet*; 3 FGA sqn at Iwakuni with 12 F-35B *Lightning* II; 1 tkr sqn at Iwakuni with 15 KC-130J *Hercules*; 2 tpt sqn at Futenma with 12 MV-22B *Osprey*

US Strategic Command: 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Shariki; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Kyogamisaki

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of DPRK

Definitive macro- and defence economic data not available

Population	26,402,841

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	23.9%	4.3%
Female	9.6%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	24.1%	7.2%

Capabilities

North Korea continues to show improvements in its nuclear-weapons capacity. The country showcased a new tactical-warhead design in 2023 and has conducted several claimed simulated nuclear-strike drills. There remains concern that the country may renew nuclear testing. North Korea's continued investment in asymmetric capabilities, particularly the development of nuclear weapons and ballistic-missile delivery systems, reflects recognition of the qualitative inferiority of its conventional forces. The country tested a second solid-propellant ICBM design in November 2024, with a third – as yet untested – design revealed in October 2025. Efforts to further diversify shorter-range delivery systems continue. North Korea is also exploring new, potentially less vulnerable basing options, including both surface and submarine-based naval designs. North Korea remains diplomatically isolated. While foreign defence cooperation is restricted by international pressure and sanctions, Pyongyang has developed military ties, including with Moscow. In June 2024, the two countries signed and later ratified a comprehensive strategic partnership treaty. Western states assert that North Korea has delivered large quantities of artillery rounds to aid Russia's war on Ukraine and also started transferring short-range ballistic missiles by the end of 2023. In April 2025, Moscow and Pyongyang confirmed that North Korean troops had deployed to Russia's Kursk region, with Western officials estimating that around 11,000 have been engaged there since October 2024. The scope and depth of assistance North Korea may receive in return from Russia remains unclear, though the Multilateral Sanctions Monitoring Team cited the transfer of short-range air defence systems in their initial May 2025 report. North Korean forces regularly conduct domestic exercises, but the staged nature of those publicised is not necessarily representative of wider operational capability. Increasingly obsolete equipment of Soviet and Chinese origin is supplemented by a growing number of indigenous designs and upgrades. The precise capability of the locally made equipment is unclear. North Korea has maintenance, repair and overhaul capacity, the ability to manufacture light arms, armoured vehicles, artillery and missile systems, and shipbuilding capacity.

ACTIVE 1,280,000 (Army 1,100,000 Navy 60,000 Air 110,000 Strategic Forces 10,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 189,000

Conscript liability Army 5–12 years, Navy 5–10 years, Air Force 3–4 years, followed by compulsory part-time service to age 40. Thereafter service in the Worker/Peasant Red Guard to age 60

RESERVE ε600,000 (Armed Forces ε600,000), Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,700,000

Reservists are assigned to units (see also Paramilitary)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces ε10,000

North Korea describes its ballistic missile force as nuclear capable, although there is no conclusive evidence to verify the successful integration of a warhead with any of these systems

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ε)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

ICBM 20+: 6+ *Hwasong*-14/-15/-15 mod 1/-18 (all in test); 11+ *Hwasong*-17 mod 1 (in test); *Hwasong*-19 (in test; 3+ *Hwasong*-20 (in test); (Earlier *Hwasong*-13/-13 mod designs untested and presumed cancelled)

IRBM 10+: 10+ *Hwasong*-12/-12 mod 1 (in test); some *Hwasong*-16 (in test); some *Hwasong*-16B

MRBM 17+: ε10 *Hwasong*-7 (*Nodong* mod 1/mod 2); 7+ *Pukgusong*-2 (in test); some *Scud*-ER

SBRM 323+: 30+ *Hwasong*-5/-6 (RS-SS-1C/D *Scud*-B/C); 1+ *Hwasong*-8/-8 mod 1 (in test); 17+ *Hwasong*-11A (KN-23) (road & rail mobile variants); 9+ *Hwasong*-11B (KN-24) (in test); 6+ *Hwasong*-11C (KN-23 mod 1) (in test); 250 *Hwasong*-11D; 4+ *Hwasong*-11E (in test); some *Hwasong*-11S (KN-23 mod 2) (in test); 6+ *Scud* (mod) (status uncertain)

GLCM some *Hwasal*-1/-1D-3/-2 (in test)

Army ε1,100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

10 inf corps HQ

1 (Capital Defence) corps HQ

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd div

15 armd bde

Mechanised

6 mech div

Light

27 inf div

14 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty div

21 arty bde

9 MRL bde

5–8 engr river crossing/amphibious regt

1 engr river crossing bde

Special Purpose Forces Command 88,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

8 (Reconnaissance General Bureau) SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

17 recce bn

Light

9 lt inf bde

6 sniper bde

Air Manoeuvre

3 AB bde

1 AB bn

2 sniper bde

Amphibious

2 sniper bde

Reserves 600,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

40 inf div

18 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ε)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 3,500+ T-34/T-54/T-55/T-62/Type-59/*Chonma*/*Pokpoong*/*Songun*/*Chonma*-2

LT TK 560+: 560 PT-76; M-1985

IFV 32 BTR-80A

APC 2,500+

APC (T) BTR-50; Type-531 (Type-63); VTT-323

APC (W) 2,500 BTR-40/BTR-60/M-1992/1/BTR-152/M-2010 (6×6)/M-2010 (8×8)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); M-2010 ATGM

MANPATS 2K15 *Shmel* (RS-AT-1 *Snapper*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot)*; 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel)*

RCL 82mm 1,700 B-10

ARTILLERY 21,400+

SP/TOWED 8,500:

SP 122mm M-1977; M-1981; M-1985; M-1991; **130mm** M-1975; M-1981; M-1991; **152mm** M-1974; M-1977; M-2018; **170mm** M-1978; M-1989

TOWED 122mm D-30; D-74; M-1931/37; **130mm** M-46; **152mm** M-1937; M-1938; M-1943

GUN/MOR 120mm (reported)

MRL 5,400: **107mm** Type-63; VTT-323 107mm; **122mm** BM-11; M-1977 (BM-21); M-1985; M-1992; M-1993; VTT-323 122mm; **200mm** BMD-20; **240mm** BM-24; M-1985; M-1989; M-1991; **300mm** some M-2015 (KN-SS-X-09) (in test)

MOR 7,500: **82mm** M-37; **120mm** M-43; **160mm** M-43

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SBRM 24+: 24 FROG-3/-5/-7; some M-2019 (KN-25) (in test); some *Toksa* (RS-SS-21B *Scarab* mod)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Point-defence 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 11,000+

SP 14.5mm M-1984; **23mm** M-1992; **37mm** M-1992; **57mm** M-1985

TOWED 11,000: **14.5mm** ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60**; 85mm** M-1939 *KS*-12; **100mm** KS-19

Navy ε60,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 72

SSB 2:

1 *8.24 Yongung* (*Gorae* (*Sinpo*-B)) (SLBM trials) with 1 *Pukguksong*-1 SLBM (status unclear)/*Hwasong*-11S (KN-23 mod 2) SLBM (in test)

1 *Hero Kim Gun-ok* (*Romeo* mod) with 4 *Hwasong*-11S (KN-23 mod 2) SLBM (in test), 6 LACM (operational status and armament unclear)

SSK ε20 Type-033 (*Romeo*) with 8 single 533mm TT with SAET-60 HWT

SSC ε40 (some *Sang-O* some with 2 single 533mm TT with 53–65E HWT; some *Sang-O* II with 4 single 533mm TT with 53–65E HWT)

SSW ε10† (some *Yugo* some with 2 single 406mm TT; some *Yeono* some with 2 single 533mm TT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

DESTROYERS • DDGM 2 *Choe Hyon* with 1 10-cell VLS with SRBM, 2 12-cell VLS with LACM/AShM, 1 8-cell VLS with LACM/AShM, 2 quad lnchr with LACM/AShM, 1 12-cell VLS with SAM, 1 *Pantsir*-M with 57E6 SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT, 2 Type 730 (H/PJ-12) CIWS (reported), 1 127mm gun, 1 UAV landing platform (armament unclear; may vary between vessels)

FRIGATES • FFG 2:

1 *Najin* with 2 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 100mm guns, 2 twin 57mm guns

1 *Najin* with 2 twin lnchr with *Kumsong*-3 (KN-SS-N-2 *Stormpetrel*) AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 100mm guns, 2 twin 57mm guns (operational status unclear)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 374+

CORVETTES 7

FSGM 2 *Amnok* with 2 quad lnchr with *Hwasal*-2 LACM (operational status unclear, armament may vary between vessels), 1 sextuple GMLS with 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*), 2 twin 533mm TT, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun

FSM 2 *Tuman* with 1 sextuple GMLS with 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*), 1 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 100mm gun (armament unclear; may vary between vessels)

FS 5: 4 *Sariwon* with 2 twin 57mm guns; 1 *Tral* with 1 85mm gun

PCG 10 *Soju* (FSU Project 205 mod (*Osa*)) with 4 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM

PCC 18:

6 Type-037 (*Hainan*) with 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

7 *Taechong* I with 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 85mm gun, 1 twin 57mm gun

5 *Taechong* II with 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 100mm gun, 1 twin 57mm gun

PBFG 31+:

6 *Komar* with 2 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM

8 Project 205 (*Osa* I) with 4 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM, 2 twin AK230 CIWS

6 *Sohung* (*Komar* mod) with 2 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM

1+ *Nongo* with 2 single lnchr with P-15 *Termit* (RS-SS-N-2 *Styx*) AShM (operational status unknown)

6+ *Nongo* with 2 twin lnchr with *Kumsong*-3 (KN-SS-N-2 *Stormpetrel*) AShM (operational status unknown)

4 Type-021 (*Huangfeng*) with 4 single lnchr with P-15 *Termit* (RS-SS-N-2 *Styx*) AShM, 2 twin AK230 CIWS

PBF 222: approx. 50 *Chong-Jin* with 1 85mm gun; 142 *Ku Song*/*Sin Hung*/*Sin Hung* (mod); approx. 30 *Sinpo*

PB 86: approx. 50 *Chaho*; 6 *Chong-Ju* with 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 85mm gun; 12 Type-062 (*Shanghai* II); 18 SO-1 with 4 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 20

MSC 20: 15 *Yukto* I; 5 *Yukto* II

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LSM 10 *Hantae* (capacity 3 tanks; 350 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 255

LCM 25

LCPL approx. 95 *Nampo* (capacity 35 troops)

UCAC 135 *Kongbang* (capacity 50 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23:

AGI 14 (converted fishing vessels)

AS 8 (converted cargo ships)

ASR 1 *Kowan*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • UUV

ATK • Extra-Large *Haeil*; *Haeil*-1/-2

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

2 AShM regt with HY-1/*Kumsong*-3 (6 sites, some mobile launchers)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 130mm M-1992; SM-4-1

AShM HY-1; *Kumsong*-3

ARTILLERY • TOWED 122mm M-1931/37; **152mm** M-1937

Air Force 110,000

4 air divs. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Air Divs (cbt) responsible for N, E and S air-defence sectors respectively; 8th Air Div (trg) responsible for NE sector. The AF controls the national airline

FORCES BY ROLE

BOMBER

3 lt regt with H-5; Il-28 *Beagle*

FIGHTER

6 regt with J-5; MiG-17 *Fresco*

4 regt with J-6; MiG-19 *Farmer*

5 regt with J-7; MiG-21F-13/PFM *Fishbed*

1 regt with MiG-15 *Fagot*

1 regt with MiG-21bis *Fishbed*

1 regt with MiG-23ML/P *Flogger*

1 regt with MiG-29A/S/UB *Fulcrum*

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with Su-25K/UBK *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT

Some regt with An-2 *Colt*/Y-5 (to infiltrate 2 air-force sniper brigades deep into ROK rear areas); Il-62M *Classic*

TRAINING

Some regt with CJ-6; FT-2; MiG-21U/UM

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

Some regt with Hughes 500D/E; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mil-26 *Halo*; PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; Mi-4 *Hound*; Z-5

AIR DEFENCE

19 bde with S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 545 combat capable

BBR 80 Il-28 *Beagle*/H-5‡ (includes some Il-28 for ISR)

FTR 401+: MiG-15 *Fagot*‡; 107 MiG-17 *Fresco*/J-5‡; 100 MiG-19 *Farmer*/J-6 (incl JJ-6 trg ac); 120 MiG-21F-13 *Fishbed*/J-7; MiG-21PFM *Fishbed*; 46 MiG-23ML *Flogger*; 10 MiG-23P *Flogger*; 18+ MiG-29A/S/UB *Fulcrum*

FGA 30 MiG-21bis *Fishbed* (18 Su-7 *Fitter* in store)

ATK 34 Su-25K/UBK *Frogfoot*

TPT 205: **Heavy** 3 Il-76 (operated by state airline); **Light** ε200 An-2 *Colt*/Y-5; **PAX** 2 Il-62M *Classic* (VIP)

TRG 215+: 180 CJ-6; 35 FT-2; some MiG-21U/UM

HELICOPTERS

MRH 80 Hughes 500D/E (some armed)

TPT 206: **Heavy** 4 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 63: 15 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip* H; 48 Mi-4 *Hound*/Z-5; **Light** 139 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium some (unidentified indigenous type); **Light** *Pchela*-1 (*Shmel*) (reported)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 209+

Long-range 10 S-200 *Angara*† (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)

Medium-range 179+: some *Pongae*-5 (KN-SA-X-01) (status unknown); 179+ S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

Short-range ε20 S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1† (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); PL-5; PL-7; **SARH** R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27R/ER (RS-AA-10 A/C *Alamo*)

ASM 9M14 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); Kh-23 (RS-AS-7 *Kerry*)‡; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29L (RS-AS-14A *Kedge*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 189,000 active

Security Troops 189,000 (incl border guards, public-safety personnel)

Ministry of Public Security

Worker/Peasant Red Guard ε5,700,000 reservists

Org on a province/town/village basis; comd structure is bde–bn–coy–pl; small arms with some mor and AD guns (but many units unarmed)

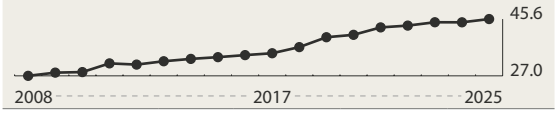
DEPLOYMENT

RUSSIA: Army 11,000; 4 inf bde

Korea, Republic of ROK

South Korean Won KRW		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KRW	2.56qrn	2.61qrn	2.67qrn
	USD	1.88trn	1.86trn	1.94trn
Real GDP growth	%	2.0	0.9	1.8
Def bdgt	KRW	59.4trn	61.6trn	66.3trn
	USD	43.6bn	43.8bn	48.2bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 51,486,343

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	5.2%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	27.3%	9.2%
Female	4.9%	2.1%	2.4%	3.1%	26.1%	11.6%

Capabilities

South Korea's forces are among the best equipped in the region. The country's defence policy is focused on the threat from North Korea, and Seoul continues to prioritise developing new capabilities to respond to Pyongyang's nuclear and conventional threat. The Defense Innovation 4.0 programme of 2023 stresses introducing advanced weapon systems to offset reduced personnel numbers. As well as redesigning overall defence policy to focus on space, advanced technologies and cyber security, South Korea pledges to develop a new integrated concept known as 'Kill Web' to deter DPRK threats, even at left-of-launch, to better support its three axis defence strategy comprising the 'Kill Chain', 'Korea Air and Missile Defense' and 'Korea Massive Punishment and Retaliation' components. The alliance with the US is key to its defence strategy. The planned transfer of wartime operational control of forces to Seoul is 'conditions based'. US military personnel and equipment are stationed in South Korea, including THAAD and *Patriot* PAC-3 air- and missile-defence systems. South Korea inaugurated a strategic command in October 2024, which oversees key assets in times of crisis, including space-based systems, ballistic missiles, F-35As, submarines and cyber capabilities. South Korea has demonstrated the capacity to support small international deployments. South Korea has developed a substantial domestic defence industry which supplies a large proportion of its equipment requirements, although it procures some materiel from the US. Local defence companies have growing international export success, though industry will have to carefully balance new export contracts against existing local orders.

ACTIVE 450,000 (Army 315,000 Navy 70,000 Air 65,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 13,500

Conscript liability Army and Marines 18 months, Navy 20 months, Air Force 21 months

RESERVE 3,100,000

Reserve obligation of three days per year. First Combat Forces (Mobilisation Reserve Forces) or Regional Combat Forces (Homeland Defence Forces) to age 33

Reserve Paramilitary 3,000,000

Being reorganised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 7

COMMUNICATIONS 2 *Anasis*

ISR 5 425 Project

Army ε315,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

6 corps HQ

1 (Capital Defence) comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (Special Warfare) SF comd (1 SF gp; 6 spec ops bde)

5 cdo regt

1 indep cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

7 armd bde

1 (Capital) armd inf div (1 armd cav bn, 2 armd bde, 1 armd inf bde, 1 SP arty bde, 1 engr bn)

1 (8th) armd inf div (1 armd cav bn, 1 armd bde, 2 armd inf bde, 1 SP arty bde, 1 engr bn)

1 (11th) armd inf div (1 armd cav bn, 3 armd inf bde, 1 SP arty bde, 1 engr bn)

Light

12 inf div (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 3 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bn)

2 indep inf bde

1 mtn inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 air mob div (2 cdo bde)

1 air aslt bde

2 air aslt bn

Other

1 sy bde

4 sy regt

1 sy gp

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 SSM bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

6 arty bde

1 MRL bde (3 MRL bn; 2 SSM bn)

6 engr bde

5 engr gp

1 CBRN defence bde

8 sigs bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 log spt comd

HELICOPTER

1 (army avn) comd

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bde

4 AD gp (2 AD bn)

2 AD bn

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 army HQ

MANOEUVRE

Light

24 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2,110: 1,000 K1/K1E1; 450 K1A1/K1A2; ε260 K2; ε400 M48A5

IFV 540: ε500 K21; 40 BMP-3

APC 2,800

APC (T) 2,260: 1,700 KIFV; 420 M113; 140 M577 (CP)

APC (W) 530; 20 BTR-80; ε60 K806; ε450 K808

PPV 10 *MaxxPro*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 207 M9; K600

ARV 238+: 200 K1; K21 ARV; K288A1; M47; 38 M88A1

VLB 56 K1; KM3

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP *Hyeongung*

MANPATS 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); *Hyeongung*; TOW-2A

RCL 75mm; 90mm M67; **106mm** M40A2

GUNS 58

SP 90mm 50 M36

TOWED 76mm 8 M18 *Hellcat* (AT gun)

ARTILLERY 12,078+

SP 2,480: **105mm** ε200 K105A1; **155mm** 2,280: ε1,240 K9/K9A1 *Thunder*; 1,040 M109A2 (K55/K55A1)

TOWED 3,300+: **105mm** 1,500 M101/KH-178; **155mm** 1,800+ KH-179/M114

MRL 298: **130mm** ε40 K136 *Kooryong*; **227mm** 58: 48 M270 MLRS; 10 M270A1 MLRS; **239mm** ε200 K239 *Chunmoo*

MOR 6,000: **81mm** KM29 (M29); KM114; KM187 **107mm** M30; **120mm** Hanwha 120mm mortar

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 30+: 30 *Hyunmoo* IIA/IIB; MGM-140A/B ATACMS (launched from M270/M270A1 MLRS)

GLCM • Conventional *Hyunmoo* III

HELICOPTERS

ATK 91: 55 AH-1F *Cobra*; 36 AH-64E *Apache*

MRH 176: 130 Hughes 500D; 1 LAH-1 *Mirion*; 45 MD-500

TPT 342: **Heavy** 33: 27 CH-47D *Chinook*; 6 MH-47E *Chinook*; **Medium** 297: 210 KUH-1 *Surion*; 87 UH-60P *Black Hawk*; **Light** 12 Bo-105

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 80: **Heavy** 1 *Heron*†; **Medium** 79: ε36 RQ-101 *Songolmae*; ε40 RQ-102K; 3 *Searcher*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Air-to-Air Stinger* (ATAS)

ASM AGM-114R1 *Hellfire* II; BGM-71 TOW

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Chiron*; *Chun Ma* (*Pegasus*); FIM-92 *Stinger*

GUNS 477+

SP 317: **20mm** ε150 KIFV *Vulcan* SPAAG; **30mm** 167 K30 *Biho*; some K30W *Cheonho* SPAAG

TOWED 160: **20mm** 60 M167 *Vulcan*; **35mm** 20 GDF-003; **40mm** 80 L/60/L/70; M1

Navy 70,000 (incl marines)

Three separate fleet elements: 1st Fleet Donghae (East Sea/Sea of Japan); 2nd Fleet Pyeongtaek (West Sea/Yellow Sea); 3rd Fleet Busan (South Sea/Korea Strait); independent submarine command; three additional flotillas (incl SF, mine-warfare, amphibious and spt elements) and 1 Naval Air Wing (3 gp plus spt gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 20

SSB 3 *Dosan An Chang-Ho* (KSS-III Batch I) (GER Type-214 mod) (fitted with AIP) with 6 SLBM (likely based on *Hyunmoo*-IIB), 6 single 533mm TT with K731 *White Shark*

SSK 17:

3 *Chang Bogo* (KSS-I) (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with SUT HWT/K731 *White Shark* HWT

5 *Chang Bogo* (KSS-I) (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/SUT HWT/K731 *White Shark* HWT

9 *Son Won-Il* (KSS-II) (GER Type-214) (fitted with AIP) with 8 single 533mm TT with *Haeseong* III LACM/*Haeseong* I AShM/SUT HWT/K731 *White Shark* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 30

CRUISERS • CGHM 4:

3 *Sejong* (KDD-III) with *Aegis* Baseline 7 C2, 6 8-cell K-VLS with *Haeseong* II LACM/*Red Shark* A/S msl, 4 quad lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 10 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (6 fore, 4 aft) with SM-2 Block IIIA/B SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hels)

1 *Jeongjo* (KDD-III Batch II) with *Aegis* Baseline KII, BMD capability, 5 8-cell K-VLS with *Haeseong* II LACM/*Red Shark* A/S msl, 4 quad lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 6 8-cell Mk 41 VLS (2 fore, 4 aft) for SM-3/SM-6 SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 2 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MH-60R hel)

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 6 *Chungmugong Yi Sun-Sin* (KDD-II) with 2 8-cell K-VLS with *Haeseong* II LACM/*Red Shark* A/S msl, 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Haeseong* I AShM, 4 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with SM-2 Block IIIA/B SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hel)

FRIGATES 20

FFGHM 18:

1 *Chungnam* (*Incheon* Batch III) with 2 8-cell K-VLS with *Haeseong* II LACM/TSLM LACM/*Haegung* (K-SAAM) SAM/*Red Shark* A/S msl, 2 quad lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hel) (to be equipped with CIWS-II)

8 *Daegu* (*Incheon* Batch II) with 2 8-cell K-VLS with *Haeseong* II LACM/TSLM LACM/*Haegung* (K-SAAM) SAM/*Red Shark* A/S msl, 2 quad lnchr with TSLM LACM/*Haeseong* I AShM, 2 triple 324mm KMk. 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hel)

3 *Gwanggaeto Daewang* (KDD-I) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 48 mod 2 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm KMk. 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hel)

6 *Incheon* with 2 quad lnchr with TSLM LACM/*Haeseong* I AShM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 lnchr with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple 324mm KMk. 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127 mm gun (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk99/AW159 *Wildcat* hel)

FFG 2 *Ulsan* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 76mm guns

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 64

CORVETTES • FSG 3 *Po Hang* (Flight V/VI) with 2 twin lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 2 triple 324mm KMk. 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 2 76mm guns

PCFG 34: 18 *Gumdoksuri* with 2 twin lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 1 76mm gun; 16 *Chamsuri* II with 1 12-cell 130mm MRL, 1 76mm gun

PBF 27 *Sea Dolphin*

MINE WARFARE 14

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12

MHO 6 *Kan Kyeong*

MSO 6 *Yang Yang*

MINELAYERS • ML 2:

1 *Nampo* (MLS-II) with 1 4-cell K-VLS VLS with *Haegung* (K-SAAM) SAM, 2 triple KMk. 32 triple 324mm ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

1 *Won San* with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT/K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 6

LHD 2:
1 *Dokdo* with 1 Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 *Goalkeeper* CIWS (capacity 2 LCAC; 10 tanks; 700 troops; 10 UH-60 hel)
1 *Marado* (*Dokdo* mod) with 1 4-cell K-VLS with *Haegung* (K-SAAM) SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 2 LCAC; 6 MBT, 7 AAV-7A1, 720 troops; 7-12 hels)
LPD 4 *Cheonwangbong* (LST-II) (capacity 3 LCM; 2 MBT; 8 AFV; 300 troops; 2 med hel)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 4 *Go Jun Bong* with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 20 tanks; 300 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 29
LCU 7+ *Mulgae* I
LCT 3 *Mulgae* II
LCM 10 LCM-8
LCAC 9: 3 *Tsaplya* (capacity 1 MBT; 130 troops); 6 LSF-II (capacity 150 troops or 1 MBT & 24 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 14
AGE 1 *Sunjin* (trials spt)
AOEH 1 *Soyangham* (AOE-II) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS (capacity 1 med hel)
AOR 3 *Cheonji* (AOE-I) with 1 hel landing platform
ARS 2 *Tongyeong* with 1 hel landing platform
ASR 2: 1 *Cheong Hae Jin*; 1 *Ganghwado* with 1 hel landing platform
AX 1 *Hansando* with 2 triple 324mm KMk. 32 ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with K-VLS) (capacity 2 med hels; 300 students)
AXL up to 4 MTB

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • UUV
MARSEC • Extra-Large ASWUUV

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
MW *Pluto Gigas*

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with Cessna F406 *Caravan* II; P-3C/K *Orion*; P-8A *Poseidon*
2 sqn with P-3C/K *Orion*
1 sqn with AW159 *Wildcat*; Lynx Mk99
1 sqn with *Lynx* Mk99A

TRAINING
1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); UH-60P *Black Hawk*
1 VIP sqn with UH-60P *Black Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 21 combat capable
ASW 21: 7 P-3C *Orion*; 8 P-3CK *Orion*; 6 P-8A *Poseidon*
TPT • Light 5 Cessna F406 *Caravan* II

HELICOPTERS
ASW 32: 8 AW159 *Wildcat*; 11 *Lynx* Mk99; 12 *Lynx* Mk99A; 1 MH-60R *Seahawk*
TPT 15: **Medium** 8 UH-60P *Black Hawk* **Light** 7 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 2+ S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM *Spike* NLOS
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; *Sea Skua*

Marines 29,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
2 mne div (1 recce bn, 1 tk bn, 3 mne bde, 1 amph bn, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bn)
1 mne bde (1 recce coy, 4 mne bn, 1 SP arty bn)
1 mne bde (3 mne bn, 1 fd arty bn)
1 mne BG (1 mne bn, 1 SP arty bn)

HELICOPTER
1 hel gp (1 atk hel sqn; 2 tpt hel sqn) (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 100: 60 K1E1; 40 K1A2
AAV 166 AAV-7A1
APC • APC(W) ε20 K808

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTUCTURE • MSL
SP *Spike* NLOS
MANPATS *Hyeongung*

ARTILLERY 238
SP • 155mm 80: ε40 K9 *Thunder*; ε20 K9A1 *Thunder*; ε20 M109A2 (K55/K55A1)
TOWED 140: **105mm** ε20 M101; **155mm** ε120 KH-179
MRL • 239mm 18 K239 *Cheonmu*
MOR 81mm KM29 (M29); KM114; KM187

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM RGM-84A *Harpoon* (truck mounted)

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium ε27 MUH-1 *Surion*

AIR DEFENCE
GUNS • Towed • 20mm M167 *Vulcan* (direct fire role)

Naval Special Warfare Flotilla

Air Force 65,000

4 Comd (Ops, Southern Combat, Logs, Trg)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
4 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II; TA-50 *Golden Eagle* Block 2
3 sqn with F-15K *Eagle*
2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 32 MLU *Fighting Falcon*
7 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with F-35A *Lightning* II
3 sqn with FA-50 *Fighting Eagle*

ISR
1 wg with KA-1
1 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon*

SIGINT
1 sqn with *Falcon* 2000; Hawker 800RA/SIG

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with B-737 AEW

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AS332L *Super Puma*; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; Ka-32 *Helix* C
1 sqn with CH-47D *Chinook;* HH-47D *Chinook*
1 sqn with HH-60P *Black Hawk*

TANKER
1 sqn with A330 MRTT

TRANSPORT
2 sqn with C-130H/H-30/J-30 *Hercules*
2 sqn with CN235M-100/220
1 spec ops sqn with MC-130K *Hercules*
1 VIP sqn with B-737-300; B-747-8; CN235-220; S-92A *Superhawk*; VH-60P *Black Hawk*

TRAINING
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
1 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
4 sqn with KT-1
1 sqn with KT-100
3 sqn with T-50/TA-50 *Golden Eagle**

ISR UAV
1 sqn with RQ-4B *Global Hawk* (forming)

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF sqn

AIR DEFENCE
3 AD bde (total: 6 SAM bn with *Chunggung*; 2 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3 CRI)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 512 combat capable
FGA 426: ε75 F-5E *Tiger* II; ε28 F-5F *Tiger* II; 59 F-15K *Eagle*; 27 F-16C Block 32 MLU *Fighting Falcon*; 89 F-16C Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR); 7 F-16D Block 32 MLU *Fighting Falcon;* 42 F-16D Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR); 39 F-35A *Lightning* II; 60 FA-50 *Fighting Eagle*
AEW&C 4 B-737 AEW
ISR 23: 4 Hawker 800RA; 19 KA-1
SIGINT 6: 4 Hawker 800SIG; 2 *Falcon* 2000 (COMINT/SIGINT)
TKR/TPT 4 A330 MRTT
TPT 38: **Medium** 16: 4 C-130H *Hercules*; 4 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 4 MC-130K *Hercules*; **Light** 20: 12 CN235M-100; 8 CN235M-220 (incl 2 VIP); **PAX** 2: 1 B-737-300; 1 B-747-8 (leased)
TRG 186: 83 KT-1; 49 T-50 *Golden Eagle**; 9 T-50B *Black Eagle** (aerobatics); 22 TA-50 *Golden Eagle**; 6 TA-50 *Golden Eagle* Block 2*; ε20 KT-100

HELICOPTERS
SAR 16: 5 HH-47D *Chinook;* 11 HH-60P *Black Hawk*
MRH 3 Bell 412EP
TPT 27: **Heavy** 5 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 22: 2 AS332L *Super Puma*; 7 Ka-32 *Helix* C; 3 S-92A *Super Hawk*; 10 VH-60P *Black Hawk* (VIP)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Heavy 4 RQ-4B *Global Hawk*
OWA *Harpy*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 120
Long-range 48 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3 CRI
Medium-range 76+:72 *Chunggung* (KM-SAM); 4+ *Chungung* II (KM-SAM II)
GUNS • 30mm K30W *Cheonho*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120B/C-5/7 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65E2 *Maverick*; AGM-130
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II
ARM AGM-88B HARM
LACM AGM-84H SLAM-ER; Taurus KEPD-350

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-28; GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III
INS/SAT-guided GBU-31/-38 JDAM; GBU-39 SDB; KGGB; *Spice* 2000
Laser & INS/SAT-guided GBU-54/-56 Laser JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 13,500 active

Civilian Defence Corps 3,000,000 reservists (to age 50)

Coast Guard 13,500

Part of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Five regional headquarters with 19 coastguard stations and one guard unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 113
PSOH 18: 1 *Lee Cheong-ho* with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Sambongho*; 16 *Tae Pung Yang* with 1 med hel
PSO 21: 3 *Han Kang* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform; 5 *Han Kang* II with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform; 12 *Jaemin* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Sumjinkang*
PCO 23 *Tae Geuk*
PCC 25: 4 *Hae Uri*; 15 *Hae Uri* II; 6 *Hae Uri* III
PB 26: 22 *Haenuri*; ε4 (various)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 8:
UCAC 8: 1 BHT-150; 4 *Griffon* 470TD; 3 *Griffon* 8000TD

AIRCRAFT
MP 5: 1 C-212-400 MP; 4 CN235-110 MPA
TPT • PAX 1 CL-604

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 5 AS565MB *Panther*; 2 AW139

SAR 2 S-92

TPT • Medium 13: 8 Ka-32 *Helix* C; 5 KUH-1 *Surion*

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN SEA & GULF OF ADEN: Combined Maritime Forces • CTF-151: 200; 1 DDGHM

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 5

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 256; 1 mech inf BG HQ; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 262; 1 engr coy

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 1

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: 170 (trg activities at UAE Spec Ops School)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Sweden NNSC: 5

Switzerland NNSC: 5

United States US Indo-Pacific Command: 28,500

Army 19,750; 1 HQ (8th Army) at Pyeongtaek; 1 div HQ at Pyeongtaek; 1 mech bde; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde with AH-64D/E *Apache*; CH-47F *Chinook*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*; 1 MRL bde with M270A1 MLRS; 1 AD bde with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3/FIM-92A *Avenger*; 1 SAM bty with THAAD; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set

Navy 350

USAF 8,150; 1 HQ (7th Air Force) at Osan AB; 1 FGA wg at Kunsan AB (2 FGA sqn(-) with 5 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*; 1 CISR sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*); 1 ftr wg at Osan AB (1 FGA sqn(+) with 60 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*); 1 ISR sqn at Osan AB with U-2S

Space Force 100

USMC 150

Laos LAO

New Lao Kip LAK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	LAK	343trn	383trn	414trn
	USD	15.9bn	16.9bn	17.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.3	3.5	2.5
Def bdgt	LAK	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	8,052,913			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	18.5%	2.3%
Female	14.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	18.9%	2.7%

Capabilities

The Lao People's Armed Forces (LPAF) form a vital pillar of Laos' state machinery alongside the ruling Communist Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the government apparatus. In addition to external security responsibilities, the LPAF is tasked with protecting the regime from internal threats. Laos has military-to-military contacts with the Cambodian, Chinese and Vietnamese armed forces. The country also has defence cooperation agreements with Russia which, along with Vietnam, provides training support. The LPAF participates regularly in regional military exercises, including some organised by the ADMM–Plus grouping involving ASEAN and some other states. Laos primarily operates Soviet-era military equipment and relies on Russian supplies, as illustrated by deliveries of training aircraft, armoured reconnaissance vehicles and main battle tanks. The country has little defence-industrial capability and its maintenance capacity is limited.

ACTIVE 29,100 (Army 25,600 Air 3,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 100,000

Conscript liability 18 months minimum

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *LaoSat*-1

Army 25,600

FORCES BY ROLE

4 mil regions

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

5 inf div

7 indep inf regt

65 indep inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

5 arty bn

1 engr regt

2 (construction) engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

9 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 46: 15 T-54/T-55; 31+ T-72B1MS

LT TK 10 PT-76

RECCE BRDM-2M

IFV 10+ BMP-1

APC • APC (W) 50: 30 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 BTR-152

AUV Dongfeng Mengshi 4×4; ZYZ-8002 (CS/VN3)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55

VLB MTU

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • RCL 57mm M18/A1; **75mm** M20; **106mm** M40; **107mm** B-11

ARTILLERY 68+

SP • 122mm 6+ PCL-09

MRL • 122mm BM-21 *Grad*

TOWED 62: **105mm** 20 M101; **122mm** 20 D-30/M-30 M-1938; **130mm** 10 M-46; **155mm** 12 M114

MOR 81mm; **82mm**; **107mm** M-1938/M2A1; **120mm** M-43

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 6 S-125M *Pechora*-M† (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); some *Yitian* (CH-SA-13)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60

Army Marine Section ε600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PBR up to 16

AMPHIBIOUS • LCM some

Air Force 3,500

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 regt with K-8W *Karakorum**; Yak-130 *Mitten**

TRANSPORT

1 regt with MA60; MA600

TRAINING

1 regt with LE500

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 regt with Ka-32T *Helix* C; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; Z-9A

1 (VIP) flt with SA360 *Dauphin*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 7 combat capable

TPT • Light 13: 1 An-26 *Curl* (reported); 8 LE500; 2 MA60; 2 MA600

TRG 7: ε4 K-8W *Karakorum**; 3 Yak-130 *Mitten**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15: 6 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; 4 Z-9A

TPT 4: **Medium** 1 Ka-32T *Helix* C; **Light** 3 SA360 *Dauphin*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

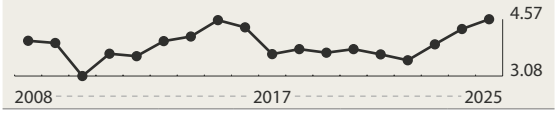
Militia Self-Defence Forces 100,000+

Village 'home guard' or local defence

Malaysia MYS

Malaysian Ringgit MYR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MYR	1.93trn	2.04trn	2.16trn
	USD	422bn	471bn	505bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.1	4.5	4.0
Def bdgt	MYR	19.7bn	21.1bn	21.7bn
	USD	4.31bn	4.87bn	5.08bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 34,905,275

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%	23.2%	4.2%
Female	10.7%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	21.9%	4.5%

Capabilities

The Royal Malaysian Armed Forces (RMAF) have a limited capacity for external defence. The army remains the dominant service, reflecting a historical focus on counter-insurgency. The Mid-Term Review of the Defence White Paper released in 2025 reaffirms its 'three pillars' of defence: concentric deterrence, comprehensive defence and credible partnerships. Key capability priorities include ISR, C-UAS, integrated air defence, long-range strike, integrated logistics, information operations, and electronic and cyber warfare. Malaysia plans to increase its defence budget to 1.5% of GDP by 2030 to realise those priorities. In 2023, the government announced plans to relocate an army brigade to Bintulu near the South China Sea, and also to build a new air base there. This was followed by an announcement in 2025 that a new naval base would be built in Kuching, also near the South China Sea. Malaysia has the ambition to conduct multi-theatre operations. However, budgetary constraints will likely continue to limit resources, equipment modernisation and readiness. The RMAF regularly exercises with regional and international partners. In 2017, Malaysia began trilateral maritime and air patrols in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas with Indonesia and the Philippines. The Sulu Sea remains an area of concern given terrorist and pirate activity. Malaysia hosts Australian forces and the headquarters of the FPDA Integrated Area Defence System at RMAF Butterworth. Malaysia's defence industry focuses mainly on MRO, naval shipbuilding and land-vehicle production via offset agreements.

ACTIVE 113,000 (Army 80,000 Navy 18,000 Air 15,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 22,500

RESERVE 53,600 (Army 50,000, Navy 1,000 Air Force 2,600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 244,700

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 80,000

2 mil region

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

5 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bde (1 SF bn; 2 cdo bn)
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 tk regt
Mechanised
5 armd regt
1 mech inf bde (4 mech bn, 1 cbt engr sqn)
Light
1 inf bde (5 inf bn)
1 inf bde (4 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn)
4 inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn)
5 inf bde (3 inf bn)
2 inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn)
Air Manoeuvre
1 (Rapid Deployment Force) AB bde (1 lt tk sqn, 4 AB bn, 1 amph coy (forming), 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr sqn)
COMBAT SUPPORT
3 fd arty bn
1 MRL bde (2 MRL bn)
1 STA bn
1 cbt engr sqn
3 fd engr regt (total: 7 cbt engr sqn, 3 engr spt sqn)
1 construction regt
1 int unit
4 MP regt
1 sigs regt
HELICOPTER
3 hel sqn
AIR DEFENCE
3 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 48 PT-91M *Pendekar*
RECCE 24 AV8 *Gempita*
IFV 199: 31 ACV300 *Adnan* (25mm *Bushmaster*); 46 AV8 *Gempita* IFV25; 122 AV8 *Gempita* IFV30 (incl 54 with *Ingwe* ATGM)
APC 352
APC (T) 265: 149 ACV300 *Adnan* (incl 69 variants); 13 ACV300 *Adnan* AGL; 63 K200A; 40 K200A1
APC (W) 35: 35 AV8 *Gempita* APC (incl 13 CP; 3 sigs; 9 amb)
PPV 52: 20 Ejder *Yalcin*; 12 IAG *Guardian*; 20 *Lipanbara*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 3 MID-M
ARV 43: 15 ACV300; 4 K288A1; 6 WZT-4; 18 AV8 *Gempita* ARV
VLB 5+: *Leguan*; 5 PMCz-90
NBC VEHICLES 4+: 4 AV8 *Gempita*; K216A1
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 8 ACV300 *Baktar Shikan*
MANPATS 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13); *Eryx*; *Baktar Shihan* (HJ-8); SS.11
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY 444
TOWED 146: **105mm** 118: 18 LG1 MkIII; 100 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 28 G-5
MRL 36 ASTROS II (equipped with 127mm SS-30)
MOR 262: **81mm** 232; **SP 81mm** 14: 4 K281A1; 10 ACV300-S; **SP 120mm** 16: 8 ACV-S; 8 AV8 *Gempita*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 6 MD-530G
TPT • Light 10 AW109
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 15+: 15 *Jernas* (*Rapier* 2000); *Anza*-II; HY-6 (FN-6) (CH-SA-10); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Starstreak;* VAMTAC with 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); VAMTAC with *Starstreak*
GUNS 52+
SP 20mm K263
TOWED 52: **35mm** 16 GDF-005; **40mm** 36 L40/70

Reserves

Territorial Army

Some paramilitary forces to be incorporated into a re-organised territorial organisation

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
4 armd sqn
Light
16 inf regt (3 inf bn)
Other
5 (highway) sy bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
5 arty bty
2 fd engr regt
1 int unit
3 sigs sqn
COMBAT SUPPORT
4 med coy
5 tpt coy

Navy 18,000

3 Regional Commands: MAWILLA 1 (Kuantan), MAWILLA 2 (Sabah) and MAWILLA 3 (Langkawi). A fourth is being formed (Bintulu)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 *Tunku Abdul Rahman* (FRA *Scorpène*) with 6 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/*Black Shark* HWT
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2
FFGHM 2 *Lekiu* (UK Yarrow F2000) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 1 16-cell VLS with *Sea Wolf* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 68

CORVETTES 8

FSG 2 *Kasturi* (GER HDW FS1500) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FSH 6 *Kedah* (GER MEKO 100) with 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with MM40 *Exocet* AShM & RAM SAM)

PCFM 2 *Laksamana* with 1 *Albatros* quad lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 1 76mm gun

PCF 4 *Perdana* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 1 57mm gun

PCC 4 *Keris* (Littoral Mission Ship) (PRC *Durjoy* mod)

PBF 35: 18 Gading Marine FIC; 17 *Tempur* (SWE CB90)

PB 15: 3 *Handalan* (SWE *Spica*-M) with 1 57mm gun; 6 *Jerong* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 1 57mm gun; 2 *Pengawal*; 2 *Sri Perlis*; 2 *Sri Sabah* (UK Vosper 32m)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MCO 4 *Mahamiru* (ITA *Lerici*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 13

AFS 2: 1 *Mahawangsa* with 2 57mm guns, 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Sri Indera Sakti* with 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

AG 2: 1 *Bunga Mas Lima* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Tun Azizan*

AGS 2: 1 *Dayang Sari*; 1 *Perantau*

AP 2 *Sri Gaya*

ASR 1 *Mega Bakti*

ATF 1

AXL 2 *Gagah Samudera* with 1 hel landing platform

AXS 1 *Tunas Samudera*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • USV

MARSEC *Sea Stalker*

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with *Super Lynx* 300

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS555 *Fennec*

1 sqn with AW139

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW 4 *Super Lynx* 300

MRH 7: 5 AS555 *Fennec*; 2 AW139

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AShM *Sea Skua*

Special Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (mne cdo) SF unit

Air Force 15,000

1 air op HQ, 2 air div, 1 trg and log comd, 1 Intergrated Area Def Systems HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F/A-18D *Hornet*

1 sqn with Su-30MKM *Flanker*

1 sqn with FA-50 *Fighting Eagle* (forming)

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk108*/Mk208*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 200T

TANKER/TRANSPORT

2 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with A400M *Atlas*

1 sqn with CN235M-220

1 VIP sqn with A319CT; BD700 *Global Express*; CN235M-220

TRAINING

1 unit with Beech 350i *King Air* (leased)

1 unit with PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 (tpt/SAR) sqn with H225M *Super Cougar*; S-70A *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with AW139

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLE

1 sqn (forming)

AIR DEFENCE

1 sqn with *Starburst*

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (Air Force Commando) unit (airfield defence/SAR)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 41 combat capable

FTR (8 MiG-29 *Fulcrum* (MiG-29N); 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B (MIG-29NUB) in store)

FGA 25: 7 F/A-18D *Hornet* (some serviceability in doubt); 18 Su-30MKM (some serviceability in doubt)

MP 3 CN235 MPA

ISR 3 Beech 200T

TKR/TPT 4 KC-130H *Hercules*

TPT 22: **Heavy** 4 A400M *Atlas*; **Medium** 10: 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 8 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 6: 2 Beech 350i *King Air* (leased); 4 CN235M-220 (incl 1 VIP); **PAX** 2: 1 A319CT (VIP); 1 BD700 *Global Express*

TRG 33: 4 *Hawk* Mk108*; 12 *Hawk* Mk208*; 17 PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer*; (7 MB-339C in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 6 AW139 (leased)

TPT 14: **Heavy** 12 H225M *Super Cougar*; **Medium** 2 S-70A *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Starstreak*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM; R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; Kh-29T (RS-AS-14B *Kedge*); Kh-29L (RS-AS-14A *Kedge*)
ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*);
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*; Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)
LACM Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

BOMBS
Electro-optical guided KAB-500KR; KAB-500OD
Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε22,500

Police–General Ops Force 18,000

FORCES BY ROLE
COMMAND
5 bde HQ
SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bn
MANOEUVRE
Other
19 paramilitary bn
2 (Aboriginal) paramilitary bn
4 indep paramilitary coy
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES • APC
APC (W) AT105 *Saxon*
PPV 4 IAG *Guardian*

Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) ε4,500

Controls 5 Maritime Regions (Northern Peninsula; Southern Peninsula; Eastern Peninsula; Sarawak; Sabah), subdivided into a further 18 Maritime Districts. Supported by one provisional MMEA Air Unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 127
PSO 5: 1 *Arau* (ex-JPN *Nojima*) with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Langkawi* with 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Pekan* (ex-JPN *Ojika*) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Tun Fatimah* (Damen OPV 1800 mod) with 1 hel landing platform
PCO 1 *Bendahara* (ex-US *Reliance*) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 6 *Bagan Datuk*
PBF 46: 12 *Penggalang* 16; 18 *Penggalang* 17 (TUR MRTP 16); 2 *Penggalang* 18; 14 *Tugau*
PB 69: 13 *Gagah*; 4 *Malawali*; 2 *Nusa* 22; 3 *Nusa* 28; 5 *Penyelamat* 20; 7 *Ramunia*; 1 *Rhu* (1 more non-op); 3 *Semilang*; 9 *Gemia* (*Sipadan Steel*); 20 *Pengawal*; 2 *Perwira*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXL 1 *Marlin*
AIRCRAFT • MP 2 Bombardier 415MP
HELICOPTERS
SAR 2 AW139
MRH 3 AS365 *Dauphin*

Area Security Units 3,500 reservists

(Auxiliary General Ops Force)
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
89 paramilitary unit

Border Scouts 1,200 reservists

in Sabah, Sarawak

People's Volunteer Corps (RELA) 240,000 reservists (some 17,500 armed)

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 6

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 829; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy; 1 tpt coy

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 9

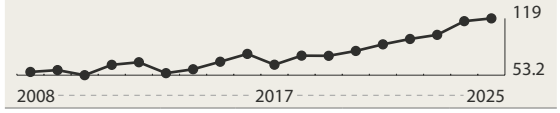
FOREIGN FORCES

Australia 130; 1 inf coy (on 3-month rotational tours); 1 P-8A *Poseidon* (rotational)

Maldives MDV

Maldivian Rufiyaa MVR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MVR	109bn	118bn	127bn
	USD	7.05bn	7.68bn	8.22bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.3	4.8	4.5
Def bdgt	MVR	2.03bn	2.16bn	2.97bn
	USD	131m	140m	193m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 388,010

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.4%	3.6%	3.7%	4.5%	24.3%	2.8%
Female	11.0%	3.4%	3.4%	4.1%	24.1%	3.7%

Capabilities

The Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF) is tasked with defence, security and civil-emergency response over the expansive and mostly oceanic territory of the archipelagic nation. The MNDF is maritime-centric, with a littoral coast guard, a marine corps and an air corps which replaced its air wing in 2024. The standing up of the new air corps introduced UAVs from Turkiye. In 2024, the president announced plans to recondition neglected military resources and double the capacity of the coast guard, as well as a National Service Programme to be implemented in 2025 to increase MNDF and Maldives Police Service personnel. The MNDF

is focused on ISR, maritime security, counter-terrorism and capability development. India had long been the MNDF's key defence partner, having supplied most of its major military platforms and offered training to MNDF personnel. The two countries are jointly developing a harbour on Sifvaru to bolster the MNDF's maritime surveillance capability. The country cooperates with the US, having signed a defence agreement in 2020 to deepen engagement and cooperation. The Maldives is also expanding its ties with China, having signed an agreement in 2024 on Beijing's provision of military assistance.

ACTIVE 4,000 (Maldives National Defence Force 4,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Maldives National Defence Force 4,000

Special Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF sqn

Marine Corps

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech sqn

Amphibious

7 mne coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 2 BMP-2

AUV 7: 2 *Cobra*; 5+ Nimr *Ajban* 442A

Coast Guard

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PCF 2: 1 *Darumavantha* (ex-TUR *Dogan*) with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Huravee* (ex-IND *Tarmugli*)

PCC 2: 1 *Ghazee*; 1 *Shaheed Ali*

PBF 8: 1 *Kaamiyaab*; 2 *Noordadheen*; 5 SM50 Interceptor

PB 1 *Dhaharaat*

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING CRAFT • LCU 1 L301

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AAR 2

AIRCRAFT

MP 1 Do-228 (contractor operated)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 *Dhruv* (contractor operated)

Air Corps

FORCES BY ROLE

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium 3 *Bayraktar* TB2

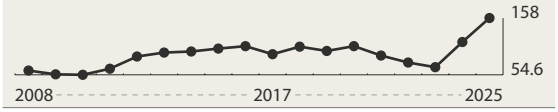
BOMBS

Laser-guided MAM-L

Mongolia MNG

Mongolian Tugrik MNT		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MNT	80.7trn	89.4trn	102trn
	USD	23.8bn	25.1bn	26.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.1	5.5	5.5
Def bdgt	MNT	565bn	820bn	790bn
	USD	167m	230m	205m
FMA (US)	USD	3m	0m	0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 3,543,677

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.0%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	20.2%	2.4%
Female	15.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	22.1%	3.6%

Capabilities

Mongolia's most recent defence policy document, from 2015, stresses the importance of peacekeeping and anti-terrorist capabilities. The country has no formal military alliances but pursues defence ties and bilateral training with regional states and others, including India, Turkiye and the US. Mongolia hosts the annual *Khaan Quest* multinational peacekeeping training exercise. The country's main exercise partners are India and Russia, though in 2024, China and Mongolia held a joint military exercise. In 2025, Mongolia held its first joint military exercise with Russia and China on border defence. There are longstanding ties with NATO, including cooperation in cyber security. The inventory generally comprises Soviet-era equipment, supplemented by deliveries of second-hand Russian weapons. In 2024, Mongolia has explored defence equipment cooperation with other countries, including Japan and the Czech Republic. Barring maintenance facilities, the country has no significant defence-industrial capabilities.

ACTIVE 9,700 (Army 8,900 Air 800) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,500

Conscript liability 12 months for males aged 18–25

RESERVE 137,000 (Army 137,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,600; 3,300 conscript (total 8,900)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 MR bde
Light
1 (rapid deployment) lt inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 420: 370 T-54/T-55; 50 T-72A
RECCE 120 BRDM-2
IFV 310 BMP-1
APC • APC (W) 210: 150 BTR-60; 40 BTR-70M; 20 BTR-80

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/T-55

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
GUNS • TOWED • 100mm M-1944/MT-12

ARTILLERY 570
TOWED ε300: **122mm** D-30/M-30 (M-1938); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** ML-20 (M-1937)
MRL 122mm 130 BM-21
MOR 140: **120mm**; **160mm**; **82mm**

AIR DEFENCE
SAM Medium-range 2+ S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

Air Force 800

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 flt with MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B

TRANSPORT
1 flt with An-24 *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-171; Mi-24 *Hind;* Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE
2 regt with S-60/ZPU-4/ZU-23

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable
FTR 6 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B
TPT • Light 3: 2 An-24 *Coke*; 1 An-26 *Curl*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2+ Mi-24 *Hind*
TPT • Medium 12: 10 Mi-8 *Hip*; 2 Mi-171

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*)

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 150: **14.5mm** ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23; **57mm** S-60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,500 active

Border Guard 1,300; 4,700 conscript (total 6,000)

Internal Security Troops 400; 800 conscript (total 1,200)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
4 gd unit

Construction Troops 300

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 4

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 4

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 857; 1 inf bn

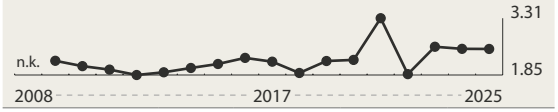
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 4

Myanmar MMR

Myanmar Kyat MMK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MMK	161trn	171trn	192trn
	USD	61.7bn	60.6bn	65.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	-1.1	-2.7	3.0
Def bdgt	MMK	ε6.40trn	ε7.00trn	
	USD	ε2.45bn	ε2.47bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 57,931,718

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.3%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	21.7%	3.2%
Female	11.7%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	22.8%	4.2%

Capabilities

Myanmar's Tatmadaw (armed forces) seized power in 2021 from the democratically elected National League for Democracy (NLD). Since the coup, there has been widespread civil unrest and clashes with armed ethnic organisations as well as People's Defence Force (PDF) groups subsequently formed by protestors. These tensions sharpened the Tatmadaw's focus on internal security and counter-insurgency. Ethnic groups have fought the central government along Myanmar's border areas for decades. However, the current conflict has spread across the country to areas relatively untouched by violence in previous years. Escalating opposition from various non-state armed groups since 2023 has undermined the junta's hold on key strategic border areas in the country. Conscription laws have since been re-introduced to offset battlefield losses. Chinese support has also aided the junta's recapture of some territories. The country has a limited small-arms industry organised through the Directorate of Defence Industries. While the country's defence-industrial capacity remains limited,

naval-shipbuilding capabilities have developed in recent years, including at the Naval Dockyard in Thanlyin. The Aircraft Production and Maintenance Base in Meiktila performs final assembly and maintenance, repair and overhaul services on trainer/light-attack aircraft and military helicopters. China and Russia are key defence cooperation partners.

ACTIVE 134,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 19,000 Air 15,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 70,000

Conscript liability 24–36 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε100,000

14 military regions, 7 regional op comd. Following the 2021 coup, and reports of desertions, combat losses and recruitment problems, personnel figures should be treated with caution

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
- 20 div HQ (military op comd)
- 10 inf div HQ
- 34+ bde HQ (tactical op comd)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
- 10 armd bn

Light
- 100 inf bn (coy)
- 337 inf bn (coy) (regional comd)

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 7 arty bn
- 37 indep arty coy
- 6 cbt engr bn
- 54 fd engr bn
- 40 int coy
- 45 sigs bn

AIR DEFENCE
- 7 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** 195+: 10 T-55; 50 T-72S; 25+ Type-59D; 100 Type-69-II; 10+ Type-90-II (MBT-2000)
- **LT TK** 108+: 3+ MMT-40; 105 Type-63 (ε60 serviceable)
- **ASLT** up to 21 WMA-301
- **RECCE** 95+: ε50 AML-90; 33 BRDM-2MS (incl CP); 12+ EE-9 *Cascavel*; MAV-1
- **IFV** 36+: 10+ BTR-3U; 26+ MT-LBMSh
- **APC** 345+
  - **APC (T)** 305: 250 ZSD-85; 55 ZSD-90
  - **APC (W)** 30+ ZSL-92
  - **PPV** 10+: BAAC-87; Gaia *Thunder*; 10 MPV
- **AUV** MAV-2; MAV-3

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **ARV** Type-72
- **VLB** MT-55A

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **RCL 84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 443+
- **SP 155mm** 42: 30 NORA B-52; 12 SH-1
- **TOWED** 282+: **105mm** 150: 54 M-56; 96 M101; **122mm** 100 D-30; **130mm** 16 M-46; **155mm** 16 Soltam M-845P
- **MRL** 39+: **107mm** 30 Type-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad* (reported); Type-81; **240mm** 6+ M-1985 mod; **302mm** 3+ MAM-03
- **MOR** 80+: **82mm** Type-53 (M-37); **120mm** 80+: 80 Soltam; Type-53 (M-1943)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
- **SRBM • Conventional** some *Hwasong*-6 (reported)

AIR DEFENCE
- **SAM** 12+
  - **Medium-range** 12+: 12+ KS-1A (CH-SA-12); S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26); 2K12 *Kvadrat*-M (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
  - **Point-defence** HN-5 (CH-SA-3) (reported); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)
- **SPAAGM 30mm** Some 2K22 *Tunguska* (RS-SA-19 *Grison*)
- **GUNS** 46
  - **SP 57mm** 12 Type-80
  - **TOWED** 34: **37mm** 24 Type-74; **40mm** 10 M1

Navy ε19,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 2
- 1 *Min Kyaw Htin* (ex-PRC Type-035B (*Ming*)) with 8 single 533mm TT with Yu-3/Yu-4 HWT
- 1 *Min Ye Thein Kha Thu* (ex-IND *Sindhughosh* (Project 877EKM (*Kilo*))) with 6 single 533mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5
- **FFGHM** 2 *Kyansitthar* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 sextuple lnchr with MANPAD SAM, 2 RDC-32 A/S mor, 3 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)
- **FFGM** 1 *Aung Zeya* with 2 quad lnchr with DPRK AShM (possibly 3M24 derivative), 1 sextuple GMLS with MANPAD SAM, 4 AK630 CIWS, 2 RDC-32 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
- **FFG** 2 *Mahar Bandoola* (ex-PRC Type-053H1 (*Jianghu* I)) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 100mm guns

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 88

CORVETTES 3
- **FSGHM** 1 *Tabinshwethi* (*Anawrahta* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6), 1 sextuple lnchr with MANPAD SAM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 NG-18 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)
- **FSG** 2 *Anawrahta* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 RDC-32 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PSOH 2 *Inlay* with 1 twin 57mm gun

PCG 8: 6 *Maga* (PRC Type-037-IG (*Houxin*)) with 2 twin lnchr with C-801 (CH-SS-N-4) AShM; 2 FAC(M) mod with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 NG-18 CIWS

PCT 4 *Yan Nyein Aung* (Project PGG 063) with 2 FQF 1200 A/S mor, 2 triple 324mm TLS with *Shyena* LWT, 1 twin 57mm gun

PCO 2 *Indaw*

PCC 7 *Yan Min Aung* (Ex-PRC Type-037 (*Hainan*)) with 4 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

PBFT 1 Type-201

PBG 5 *Myanmar* with 2 single lnchr with C-801 (CH-SS-N-4) AShM, 1 NG-18 CIWS

PBF 8 *Super Dvora* Mk III (ISR)

PB 32: 3 PB-90; 6 PGM 401; 3 PGM 412; 15 *Myanmar*; 3 *Swift*; 2 other

PBR 16: 4 *Sagu*; 9 Y-301†; 1 Y-301 (Imp); 2 other

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS • LPD 1:
1 *Moattama* (ROK *Makassar*) (capacity 2 LCVP; 2 hels; 13 tanks; 500 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 40: **LCU** 9; **LCM** 31

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 14

ABU 1

AGS 3: 1 *Innya*; 2 other

AH 1 *Thanlwin*

AKL 7: 1 *Myitkyina*; 6 other

AP 1 *Chindwin*

AWT 1

Naval Infantry 800

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn

Air Force ε15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

4 sqn with F-7 *Airguard*; FT-7; FTC-2000G; JF-17/JF-17B *Thunder*; MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; MiG-29SE/SM/UB *Fulcrum*; Su-30SM *Flanker* H

GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with A-5C *Fantan*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with ATR-72-600; F-27 *Friendship*; PC-6AB *Turbo Porter*; Y-12 (IV)

TRAINING

2 sqn with G-4 *Super Galeb**; PC-7 *Turbo Trainer**; PC-9*

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with Bell 205; Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; Ka-28 *Helix* A; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-35P *Hind*; PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; PZL W-3 *Sokol*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 174 combat capable

FTR 63: 21 F-7 *Airguard*; 11 FT-7; 10 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 6 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum*; 10 MiG-29SM *Fulcrum*; 5 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

FGA 20: 10 FTC-2000G; 4 JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II); 2 JF-17B *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II); 4 Su-30SM *Flanker* H

ATK 21 A-5C *Fantan*

MP 2 ATR-42

TPT 31: **Medium** 6: 4 Y-8D; 2 Y-8F-200W **Light** 23: 1 ATR-42; 1 ATR-72-600; 5 Beech 1900D; 2 C295 (reported); 3 F-27 *Friendship*; 5 PC-6A/B *Turbo Porter*; 6+ Y-12 (IV); **PAX** 2 F-70

TRG 90: ε5 G-4 *Super Galeb**; 20 G 120; ε26 K-8 *Karakorum**; 12 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer**; 9 PC-9*; 18 Yak-130 *Mitten**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 11 Mi-35P *Hind*

ASW 2 Ka-28 *Helix* A

MRH 10: 1 AS365; ε9 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 50: **Medium** 10 PZL W-3 *Sokol*; **Light** 40: 12 Bell 205; 6 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 3 H120 *Colibri*; 2 H125; 17 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 4 CH-3

ISR • Light S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR PL-5; R-73 (RS-AA-11a *Archer*); PL-5E-II; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** PL-12 (CH-AA-7a *Adze*); R-77 (RS-AA-12a *Adder*)

AShM C-802A

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 70,000

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 3 PGM 412; 7 other

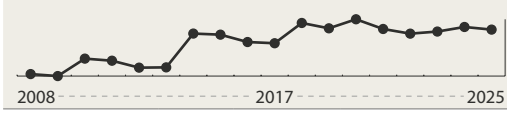
People's Police Force 45,000

People's Militia 25,000

Nepal NPL

Nepalese Rupee NPR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NPR	5.71trn	6.20trn	6.81trn
	USD	42.9bn	45.5bn	49.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	4.3	5.2
Def bdgt	NPR	58.8bn	59.9bn	
	USD	442m	439m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 31,334,402

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.0%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	18.3%	3.2%
Female	12.3%	4.4%	4.7%	5.0%	21.2%	3.4%

Capabilities

The principal task of Nepal's armed forces is to preserve its territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence. The country has a history of deploying troops as UN peacekeepers but also employs the armed forces to support internal security and humanitarian relief efforts. The all-volunteer force receives training support from countries such as China, India and the US. Following a 2006 peace accord with the Maoist People's Liberation Army, Maoist personnel underwent a process of demobilisation or integration into the armed forces. Gurkhas continue to be recruited by the British and Indian armed forces and the Singaporean police. A few thousand Nepali men reportedly joined the Russian armed forces to fight in its war against Ukraine. The small air wing provides limited transport and support capacity, but mobility remains a challenge, in part because of the country's topography. Nepal's logistics capability appears sufficient for internal-security operations; however, its UN peacekeepers are largely dependent on contracted logistics support. Modernisation efforts in recent years have included small enhancements to its air arm. The country has some maintenance capacities but otherwise lacks a defence industry and is dependent on foreign suppliers for modern equipment.

ACTIVE 96,600 (Army 96,600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 96,600

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

2 inf div HQ

1 (valley) comd

SPECIAL FORCES

1 bde (1 SF bn, 1 AB bn, 1 cdo bn, 1 ranger bn, 1 mech inf bn)

MANOEUVRE

Light

18 inf bde (total: 62 inf bn; 32 indep inf coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

4 arty regt

5 engr bn

1 sigs bde

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD regt

4 indep AD coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 40 *Ferret*

APC 253

APC (W) 13: 8 OT-64C; 5 WZ-551

PPV 240: 90 *Casspir*; 150 MPV

AUV Dongfeng *Mengshi*; CS/VN3C mod 2

ARTILLERY 92+

TOWED 105mm 22: 8 L118 Light Gun; 14 pack howitzer (6 non-operational)

MOR 70+: **81mm; 120mm** 70 M-43 (est 12 op)

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 32+: **14.5mm** 30 Type-56 (ZPU-4); **37mm** (PRC); **40mm** 2 L/60

Air Wing 320

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 1 CN235M-220; 3 M-28 *Skytruck*; 2 PA-28 *Cherokee* (trg)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8: 2 AW139; 1 Bell 407GXP (VIP); 1 *Dhruv* MkIII; 1 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; 3 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*

TPT • Light 4: 2 AS350B2 *Ecureuil*; 2 Bell 206

Paramilitary 15,000

Armed Police Force 15,000

Ministry of Home Affairs

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1,236; 2 inf bn; 1 MP pl

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1,150; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 877; 1 mech inf bn; 1 log coy

LIBYA: UN • UNISMIL 232; 2 sy coy

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 4

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1,757; 2 inf bn

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 107; 1 log coy

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 441; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 engr pl

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 6

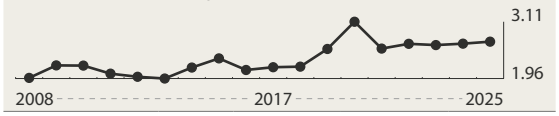
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 60 (Gurkha trg org)

New Zealand NZL

New Zealand Dollar NZD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NZD	427bn	445bn	466bn
	USD	258bn	263bn	281bn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.6	0.8	2.2
Def bdgt	NZD	5.19bn	5.45bn	5.40bn
	USD	3.14bn	3.22bn	3.25bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	5,207,259

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%	22.5%	8.1%
Female	9.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	22.2%	9.2%

Capabilities

Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity and protecting lines of communication are the main tasks of the maritime-focused New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF). In April 2025, the government issued a Defence Capability Plan to guide efforts to 'rebuild' the modestly sized NZDF to prepare for an 'increasingly volatile world'. This included plans to lift defence expenditure to 2% of GDP over the next eight years and investment in 'enhanced strike' capabilities against maritime targets. The government has highlighted a particular concern with the rapid growth in China's military capabilities. New Zealand's closest defence partners are Australia and the US, and Wellington considers defence relationships with Pacific Island states key to its and the region's security. In April 2023, the Australian and New Zealand armies agreed, under Plan ANZAC, to cooperate in areas such as training and readiness. The NZDF has been challenged by training and experience issues in recent years and is facing recruitment challenges. The country takes part in UN peace-keeping missions and has conducted small deployments abroad. New Zealand has a small defence industry consisting of private companies and subsidiaries of larger North American and European firms. These companies provide some maintenance, repair and overhaul capability, but significant work is contracted overseas.

ACTIVE 8,900 (Army 4,350 Navy 2,150 Air 2,400)

RESERVE 3,230 (Army 2,050 Navy 700 Air Force 480)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 4,350

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bde (1 armd recce regt, 2 lt inf bn, 1 arty regt (2 arty bty), 1 engr regt(-), 1 int coy, 1 MP coy, 1 sigs regt, 2 log bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 72 NZLAV-25

AUV 53 *Bushmaster*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 7 NZLAV

ARV 3 LAV-R

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

ARTILLERY 56

TOWED 105mm 24 L119 Light Gun

MOR 81mm 32

Reserves

Territorial Force 2,050 reservists

Responsible for providing trained individuals for augmenting deployed forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

3 (Territorial Force Regional) trg regt

Navy 2,050

Fleet based in Auckland. Fleet HQ at Wellington

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFHM 2 *Anzac* (GER MEKO 200) with 1 20-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 triple SVTT Mk 32 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-2G(I) *Super Seasprite* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PSOH (2 *Otago* (capacity 1 SH-2G(I) *Super Seasprite* hel) (ice-strengthened hull) in reserve)

PCC 1 *Lake* (1 more in reserve)

PBF 3 *Littoral Manoeuvre Craft* (Sentinel 1250)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2

LCM 2 (operated from *Canterbury* AKRH)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • 2

AKRH 1 *Canterbury* (capacity 4 NH90 tpt hel; 1 SH-2G(I) *Super Seasprite* hel; 2 LCM; 16 NZLAV; 20 trucks; 250 troops)

AORH 1 *Aotearoa* (capacity 1 NH90/SH-2G(I) hel)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • UUV

DATA • Small 2 *Bluebottle*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

DATA REMUS 100/300

UTL *Cougar* XT

Air Force 2,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with P-8A *Poseidon*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-757-200 (upgraded); C-130J-30 *Hercules*

ANTI-SUBMARINE/SURFACE WARFARE

1 (RNZAF/RNZN) sqn with SH-2G(I) *Super Seasprite*

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II

1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air* (leased)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW109LUH; NH90

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ASW 4 P-8A *Poseidon*

TPT 11: **Medium** 5 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 4 Beech 350 *King Air* (leased); **PAX** 2 B-757-200 (upgraded)

TRG 11 T-6C *Texan* II

HELICOPTERS

ASW 5 SH-2G(I) *Super Seasprite*

MRH 5 AW109LUH

TPT • Medium 8 NH90

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AShM AGM-119 *Penguin* Mk2 mod 7

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: MFO 28; 1 trg unit; 1 tpt unit

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 8

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

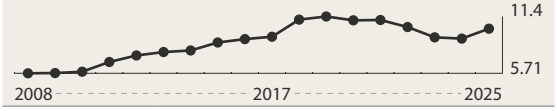
UNITED KINGDOM: *Operation Tieke* (*Interflex*) 71

Pakistan PAK

Pakistani Rupee PKR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PKR	105trn	115trn	127trn
	USD	371bn	410bn	459bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.5	2.7	3.6
Def bdgt [a]	PKR	2.38trn	2.80trn	3.31trn
	USD	8.40bn	10.0bn	11.9bn

[a] Includes defence allocations to the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), including funding to the Defence Division and the Defence Production Division

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 257,047,044

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	17.2%	2.3%
Female	16.7%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	16.4%	2.7%

Capabilities

Pakistan's nuclear and conventional capabilities are focussed on the threat from India. Pakistan had a four-day conflict with India in May 2025, following a terror attack in the Indian province of Pahalgam. The army and air force have considerable operational experience from counter-insurgency operations in Pakistan's tribal areas. Since 2008, counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism have been the forces' predominant focus. Army-led counter-terrorism operations have improved domestic security, however, terrorist attacks continue. Pakistan's UAVs have also targeted militants in Afghanistan, with operations expanding from tribal border areas to a strike in Kabul in October 2025, which precipitated a short series of clashes along the border. Pakistan contributes a considerable number of personnel to UN peacekeeping missions, principally in Africa. China is Pakistan's main defence partner, with all three services employing a large amount of Chinese equipment. Investments in military nuclear programmes continue despite budget pressures, including the testing of a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile. Ending a lull in missile testing since April 2022, Pakistan tested the *Ababeel* ballistic missile in October 2023, confirming its ambition to develop MIRVs. The navy and air force are modernising across a range of activities. The indigenous defence industry has well-developed maintenance facilities for combat aircraft and exports a wide range of equipment.

ACTIVE 660,000 (Army 560,000 Navy 30,000 Air 70,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 291,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces

Operational control rests with the National Command Authority. The Strategic Plans Directorate (SPD) manages and commands all of Pakistan's military nuclear capability. The SPD also commands a reportedly 25,000-strong military security force responsible for guarding the country's nuclear infrastructure

Army Strategic Forces Command 12,000–15,000

Commands all land-based strategic nuclear forces

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS 60+

MRBM • Nuclear 30+: ε30 *Ghauri*/*Ghauri* II (*Hatf*-V)/*Shaheen*-II (*Hatf*-VI); *Shaheen*-III (in test)

SRBM • Nuclear 30+: ε30 *Ghaznavi* (*Hatf*-III – PRC M-11)/*Shaheen*-I (*Hatf*-IV); some *Abdali* (*Hatf*-II); some *Nasr* (*Hatf*-IX)

GLCM • Nuclear *Babur*-I/-IA (*Hatf*-VII)

Air Force

1–2 sqn of F-16A/B or *Mirage* 5 may be assigned a nuclear-strike role

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 3: 1 PRSC-EO; 1 PRSC-S; 1 PRSS-2

Army 560,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

9 corps HQ

1 (Northern) comd

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF gp (total: 4 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd div

7 indep armd bde

Mechanised

2 mech inf div

1 indep mech bde

Light

18 inf div

5 indep inf bde

4 (Northern Command) inf bde

Other

2 sy div

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty div

14 arty bde

7 engr bde

AVIATION

7 avn sqn

ISR

1 sqn

HELICOPTER

3 atk hel sqn

1 SAR hel sqn

4 tpt hel sqn

1 spec ops hel sqn

5 hel sqn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD comd (3 AD gp (total: 8 AD bn))

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2,577+: 300 *Al-Khalid* (MBT 2000); ε110 *Al-Khalid* I; 315 T-80UD; ε500 *Al-Zarrar*; 400 Type-69; 268 Type-85-IIAP; 84+ VT-4; ε600 ZTZ-59

APC 3,545

APC (T) 3,200: 2,300 M113A1/A2/P; ε200 *Talha*; 600 VCC-1/VCC-2; ε100 ZSD-63

APC (W) 120 BTR-70/BTR-80

PPV 225 *Maxxpro*

AUV 10 *Dingo* 2

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 262+: 175 Type-70/Type-84 (W653/W653A); *Al-Hadeed*; 52 M88A1; 35 *Maxxpro* ARV; T-54/T-55

VLB M47M; M48/60

MW *Aardvark* Mk II

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP M901 TOW; ε30 *Maaz* (HJ-8 on *Talha* chassis)

MANPATS HJ-8; TOW

RCL 75mm Type-52; **106mm** M40A1 **RL 89mm** M20

GUNS 85mm 200 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 4,619+

SP 552: **155mm** 492: 200 M109A2; ε115 M109A5; 123 M109L; ε54 SH-15; **203mm** 60 M110/M110A2

TOWED 1,629: **105mm** 329: 216 M101; 113 M-56; **122mm** 570: 80 D-30 (PRC); 490 Type-54 (M-1938); **130mm** 410 Type-59-I; **155mm** 292: 144 M114; 148 M198; **203mm** 28 M115

MRL 88+: **107mm** Type-81; **122mm** 52+: 52 *Azar* (Type-83); some KRL-122; **300mm** 36 A100; some *Fatah*-I

MOR 2,350+: **81mm**; **120mm** AM-50

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

MRBM • Nuclear 30+: ε30 *Ghauri*/*Ghauri* II (*Hatf*-V)/*Shaheen*-II (*Hatf*-VI); some *Shaheen*-III (in test)

SRBM 135+: **Nuclear** 30+: ε30 *Ghaznavi* (*Hatf*-III – PRC M-11)/*Shaheen*-I (*Hatf*-IV); some *Abdali* (*Hatf*-II); some *Nasr* (*Hatf*-IX); **Conventional** 105 *Hatf*-I; some *Fatah*-II

GLCM • Nuclear some *Babur*-I/-IA (*Hatf*-VII); **Conventional** some *Fatah* IV

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 32: 5 Beech 350 *King Air*; 3+ Beech 350i *King Air*; 4 Cessna T206H (medevac); 13 Cessna 208B; 1 Cessna 550 *Citation*; 1 Cessna 560 *Citation*; 1 Cessna 680 *Sovereign*; 4 Y-12(II)

TRG 87 MFI-17B *Mushshak*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 43: 38 AH-1F/S *Cobra*; 4 Mi-35M *Hind*; 1+ Z-10ME

MRH 132: 10 H125M *Fennec*; 12 AW139; 38 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 38+ Mi-17 *Hip* H; 2 Mi-171E *Hip*; 12 SA315B *Lama*; 20 SA319 *Alouette* III

TPT 79: **Medium** 36: 31 SA330 *Puma*; 4 Mi-171; 1 Mi-172; **Light** 43: 16 H125 *Ecureuil* (SAR); 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 5 Bell 205A-1 (AB-205A-1); 13 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; 4+ F-280FX

TRG 10 Hughes 300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 5 CH-4

ISR • Light *Bravo*; *Jasoos*; *Vector*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AKK-90

ASM BGM-71 TOW; CM-502KG

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 27+

Long-range some HQ-9/P

Medium-range 27 LY-80 (CH-SA-16)

Short-range FM-90 (CH-SA-4)

Point-defence M113 with RBS-70; *Anza*-II; FN-6 (CH-SA-10); *Mistral*; QW-18 (CH-SA-11); RBS-70

GUNS • TOWED 1,933: **14.5mm** 981; **35mm** 248 GDF-002/GDF-005 (with 134 *Skyguard* radar units); **37mm** 310 Type-55 (M-1939)/Type-65; **40mm** 50 L/60; **57mm** 144 Type-59 (S-60); **85mm** 200 Type-72 (M-1939) KS-12

Navy 30,000 (incl ε3,200 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 8

SSK 5:
2 *Hashmat* (FRA *Agosta* 70) with 4 single 533mm TT with UGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/F-17P HWT
3 *Khalid* (FRA *Agosta* 90B) (of which 2 fitted with AIP) with 4 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/ *SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT

SSW 3 MG110 (SF delivery) with 2 single 533mm TT with F-17P HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 12

FFGHM 9:
1 *Babur* (TUR MILGEM mod) with 2 triple lnchr with AShM, 2 6-cell VLS with *Albatross*-NG (CAMM-ER) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with LWT, 1 *Gokdeniz* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)
4 *Tughril* (PRC Type-054AP) with 2 twin lnchr with CM-302 (YJ-12A) AShM, 4 8-cell H/AJK-16 VLS with LY-80N (HHQ-16 (CH-SA-N-16)) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Yu-7 LWT, 2 H/PJ-11 CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9C *Haitun* ASW hel)
4 *Zulfiquar* (PRC Type-053H3 mod) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with FM-90N (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with ET-52C (A244/S) LWT, 2 RDC-32 A/S mor, 1 Type 730B (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9C *Haitun* hel)

FFGH 1 *Alamgir* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

FFH 2 *Hunain* (Damen OPV 2600)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21

CORVETTES • FSH 2 *Yarmook* (Damen OPV 1900) (fitted for but not with 2 quad lnchr for AShM) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 hel)

PCG 4: 2 *Azmat* (FAC(M)) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS; 2 *Azmat* (FAC(M)) with 2 triple lnchr with C-602 AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS

PBG 4: 2 *Jalalat* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM; 2 *Jurrat* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM

PBF 4: 2 *Kaan* 15 (TUR MRTP 15); 2 *Zarrar* (TUR MRTP 34)

PB 5: 1 *Larkana;* 4 M16 Fast Assault Boat

PBR 2 12T Marine Assault Boat

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MCC 5 *Munsif* (ex-FRA *Eridan*) (1 more in store)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 13

LCM 2

LCVP 2 *Siraj*

LCAC 2 *Griffon* 8100TD

UCAC 7: 4 *Griffon* 2000TD; 3 *Griffon* 2400TD (ex-UK)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 11

AGI 1 *Rizwan*

AGS 2: 1 *Behr Masa*; 1 *Behr Paima*

AOL 4: 2 *Gwadar*; 2 *Madadgar*

AORH 2: 1 *Moawin* with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 2 med hel); 1 *Nasr* (PRC *Fuqing*) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 SA319 *Alouette* III hel)

AP 1 *Balochistan*

AXS 1 *Rah Nawad*

Marines ε3,200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo gp

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
3 mne bn

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with P-3C *Orion*
1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk45
1 sqn with SA319B *Alouette* III
1 sqn with Z-9C *Haitun*

MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with ATR-72-500; Hawker 850XP

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable
ASW 10: 7 P-3C *Orion*; 3 ATR-72-500
TPT 5: **Light** 4: 2 ATR-72-500; 2 Lineage 1000 (converting to MP); **PAX** 1 Hawker 850XP

HELICOPTERS
ASW 12: 7 *Sea King* Mk45; 5+ Z-9C *Haitun*
MRH 6 SA319B *Alouette* III
SAR 1 *Sea King* (ex-HAR3A)
TPT • Medium 5: 1 *Commando* Mk2A; 3 *Commando* Mk3; 1 *Sea King* (ex-HC4)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 2+: 2 *Luna* NG; Scan Eagle-2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; AM39 *Exocet*

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL Defence
1 AShM regt with *Zarb* (YJ-62)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM *Zarb* (YJ-62)

Air Force 70,000

3 regional comds: Northern (Peshawar), Central (Sargodha), Southern (Masroor). The Composite Air Tpt Wg, Combat Cadres School and PAF Academy are Direct Reporting Units

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

3 sqn with F-7PG/FT-7PG *Airguard*
1 sqn with F-16A/B ADF *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Mirage* IIID/E (IIIOD/EP)

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-16A/B MLU *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52 *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with J-10CE *Firebird*
1 sqn with JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block I)
1 sqn with JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II)
2 sqn with JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block I/II)
1 sqn with JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block I/II/III); JF-17B *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II)
1 sqn with JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block III) (forming)
3 sqn with *Mirage* 5

ELECTRONIC WARFARE/ELINT

1 sqn with *Falcon* 20F

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

2 sqn with Saab 2000; Saab 2000 *Erieye*
1 sqn with ZDK-03

SEARCH & RESCUE

2 sqn with AW139
1 sqn with AW139 (liaison/SAR); Mi-171Sh
5 sqn with SA316 *Alouette* III

TANKER

1 sqn with Il-78 *Midas*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B/E/H *Hercules*; L-100-20
1 sqn with C-130E *Hercules*; Saab 2000
1 sqn with CN235M-220
1 VIP sqn with A319; Beech 350i *King Air*; Cessna 560XL *Citation Excel*; CN235M-220; *Falcon* 20E; Global 6000; Gulfstream IVSP
1 (comms) sqn with EMB-500 *Phenom* 100; PA-46 Mk600; Y-12 (II)

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F-7P/FT-7P *Skybolt*; JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II); JF-17B *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II)
1 OCU sqn with *Mirage* III/*Mirage* 5
1 OCU sqn with F-16A/B MLU *Fighting Falcon*
2 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**
2 sqn with MFI-17
2 sqn with T-37C *Tweet*

AIR DEFENCE

1 bty with HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)
6 bty with *Crotale*
10 bty with SPADA 2000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 422 combat capable

FTR 66+: 46 F-7PG *Airguard*; some F-7P *Skybolt*; 9 F-16A ADF *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16B ADF *Fighting Falcon*; some FT-7; 5 FT-7PG; 2 *Mirage* IIIB

FGA 309: 23 F-16A MLU *Fighting Falcon*; 21 F-16B MLU *Fighting Falcon*; 12 F-16C Block 52 *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16D Block 52 *Fighting Falcon*; 20+ J-10CE *Firebird*; 49 JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block I); 57 JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II); 22+ JF-17 *Thunder* (FC-1 Block III); 25 JF-17B *Thunder* (FC-1 Block II); 7 *Mirage* IIID (*Mirage* IIIOD); 30 *Mirage* IIIE (IIIEP); 25 *Mirage* 5 (5PA)/5PA2; 2 *Mirage* 5D (5DPA)/5DPA2; 10 *Mirage* 5PA3 (ASuW)

ISR 10 *Mirage* IIIR* (*Mirage* IIIRP)

ELINT 2 *Falcon* 20F

AEW&C 12: 8 Saab 2000 *Erieye*; 4 ZDK-03 (reportedly converting to EW)

TKR 4 Il-78 *Midas*

TPT 54: **Medium** 22: 5 C-130B *Hercules*; 9 C-130E *Hercules*; 7 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 L-100-20; **Light** 20: 2 Beech 350i *King Air*; 2 Cessna 208B; 1 Cessna 560XL *Citation Excel*; 4 CN235M-220; 6 EMB-500 *Phenom* 100; 2 PA-46 M600; 3 Y-12 (II); **PAX** 12: 1 A319; 1 *Falcon* 20E; 2 Global 6000; 2 Gulfstream IV-SP; 6 Saab 2000

TRG 138: 37 K-8 *Karakorum**; 79 MFI-17B *Mushshak*; 22 T-37C *Tweet*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 29: 15 SA316 *Alouette* III; 14 AW139

TPT • Medium 6 Mi-171Sh

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 19: **Heavy** 14+: 2 *Bayraktar Akinci*; 9+ CH-3 (*Burraq*); CH-4 (reported); 2+ *Wing Loong* I; 1+ *Wing Loong* II; **Medium** 5: 3+ *Bayraktar* TB2; 2+ *Shahphar* II

ISR • Medium *Falco*

OWA YIHA-III

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 190+

Medium-range 6 HQ-2 (CH-SA-1)

Short-range 184: 144 *Crotale*; ε40 SPADA 2000

Point-defence 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder*; PL-5E-II; **IIR** PL-10 (CH-AA-9 *Azrael*); **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM; PL-12 (CH-AA-7A *Adze*); PL-15E (CH-AA-10 *Abaddon*)

ASM AG-300; AGM-65 *Maverick*; *Burq*; CM-400AKG

AShM C-802

LACM • Dual-capable *Ra'ad* I/II

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Al-Battaar* 500; *Al-Battaar* 2000; GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; GBU-24 *Paveway* III; MAM-L

INS/SAT-guided AZB-83/-83LR; GBU-31/-38 JDAM

EO-guided *Raptor* I/II

Multi-mode guided AZB-83 IIR

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 291,000 active

Airport Security Force 9,000

Government Aviation Division

Pakistan Coast Guards

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5:
PBF 4
PB 1

Frontier Corps 70,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 armd recce sqn
Other
11 paramilitary regt (total: 40 paramilitary bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC (W) 45 UR-416

Maritime Security Agency ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with BN-2T *Defender*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25
PSO 2 *Kashmir* with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 10: 4 *Barkat*; 4 *Hingol*; 2 *Sabqat* (ex-US *Island*)
PBF 11 Response Boat-Medium (RB-M) (ex-US)
PBI 2 Fast Response Boat
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3 BN-2T *Defender*

National Guard 185,000

Incl Janbaz Force; Mujahid Force; Women Guards

Pakistan Rangers 25,000

Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN SEA & GULF OF ADEN: Combined Maritime Forces • CTF-150: 160; 1 FFH; 1 FSH

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1,407; 1 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 hel sqn

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 2

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 343; 1 arty bty; 1 hel sqn with SA300 *Puma*

SOMALIA: UN • UNSOS 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 292; 1 engr coy

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 592; 1 inf bn(-)

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 10

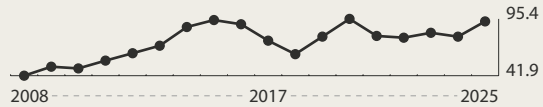
FOREIGN FORCES

Figures represent total numbers for UNMOGIP mission in India and Pakistan
Argentina 2
Brazil 1
Croatia 8
Italy 2
Kenya 1
Korea, Republic of 5
Mexico 4
Nigeria 1
Philippines 4
Romania 2
Sweden 2
Switzerland 3
Thailand 6
Uruguay 1

Papua New Guinea PNG

Papua New Guinea Kina PGK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PGK	122bn	135bn	144bn
	USD	31.5bn	32.7bn	33.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.8	4.7	3.5
Def bdgt	PGK	353m	442m	
	USD	91.4m	107m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 10,273,996

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.8%	5.0%	4.4%	4.1%	16.4%	2.0%
Female	18.0%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	16.2%	2.1%

Capabilities

The Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF) has suffered from underfunding and lack of capacity. A 2013 defence white paper identified core roles, including defending the state and civil emergency assistance and called for strengthening defence capability, with long-term plans for a 'division-sized force' of 10,000 personnel by 2030. The PNGDF have since announced the Force 2030 and Defence 50 strategies to build defence capability. In February 2025, the prime minister outlined a 20-year roadmap for defence development to include strengthening military capability and enhancing interoperability. Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Australia signed a Mutual Defence Treaty in October 2025 building on the existing bilateral security deal agreed in December 2023. The US and PNG signed a defence cooperation agreement in May 2023 while, in February 2024, PNG ratified a defence cooperation agreement with Indonesia. The PNGDF has also received substantial external military assistance from China, and the two countries have discussed a security and policing deal. The PNGDF is unable to deploy outside the country without assistance and the PNGDF has only conducted a few small deployments as part of UN peacekeeping missions. The forces have a limited air arm, however, a 20-year roadmap for defence includes establishing a joint air wing to support defence operations, law enforcement, disaster response and national security initiatives. PNG has no significant defence industry, though there is some local maintenance capacity.

ACTIVE 4,000 (Army 3,700 Maritime Element 200 Air 100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε3,700

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

1 EOD unit

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn (1 sigs sqn; 1 supply coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 4 WZ-551†

ARTILLERY • MOR 3+: **81mm** Some; **120mm** 3

Maritime Element ε200

HQ located at Port Moresby

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCO 4 *Guardian* (AUS *Bay* mod)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2

LCT 1 *Buna* (ex-AUS *Balikpapan*) (trg role)

LCM 1 *Cape Gloucester*

Air Force ε100

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 flt with CN235M-100; PAC-750XSTOL

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 flt with Bell 212

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 CN235M-100 (1 more in store); 3 PAC-750XSTOL

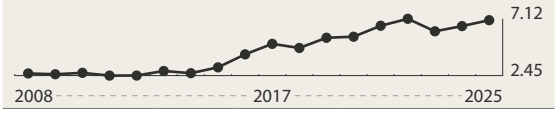
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 Bell 212 (leased)

Philippines PHL

Philippine Peso PHP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PHP	26.4trn	28.3trn	30.6trn
	USD	462bn	494bn	534bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.7	5.4	5.7
Def bdgt [a]	PHP	379bn	413bn	440bn
	USD	6.62bn	7.22bn	7.69bn
FMA (US)	USD	40.0m	42.3m	0.0m

[a] Excludes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 120,117,029

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	18.8%	2.3%
Female	14.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	18.7%	3.4%

Capabilities

The capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) remain limited, even with increased defence spending over the past decade and a more recent emphasis on modernisation. The country's strategic context has shifted significantly in recent years, particularly due to growing clashes and standoffs with China in the South China Sea. The 2023–28 National Security Policy signalled a reorientation from internal security towards territorial and external defence, which are central to the 2024 Comprehensive Archipelagic Defense Concept. The Concept also emphasises joint service integration and inter-agency cooperation. The US, a treaty ally, supports the AFP's external security role and counter-terrorism operations. In 2023, Manila granted the US rotational access to additional bases and published bilateral defence guidelines. The AFP continues to host the *Balikatan* exercise with US forces and participates in ADMM exercises. In 2024, the Philippines finalised a Reciprocal Access Agreement (RAA) with Japan and began negotiations with France on an RAA. Priorities under the Horizon modernisation programme, currently in its third and final phase, include combat aircraft, ASW/MP aircraft, transport aircraft, helicopters, UAVs, submarines, frigates, radars, and air- and coastal-defence systems. However, budgetary concerns may constrain some procurement ambitions. In 2025, the Philippines began deploying its first *Brahmos* coastal-defence systems. The Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation has assembled a variety of small helicopters and aircraft and provides MRO services for military aircraft.

ACTIVE 162,450 (Army 113,450 Navy 27,250 Air 21,750) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 30,700

RESERVE 131,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 15,000 Air 16,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 69,950 (to age 49)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 113,450

5 Area Unified Comd (joint service), 1 National Capital Region Comd

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops comd (1 ranger regt, 1 SF regt, 1 CT regt)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 armd div (2 mech bde (total: 3 lt armd bn, 7 armd cav coy, 6 mech inf bn), 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 avn regt)

Light

1 div (4 inf bde, 1 fd arty bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

7 div (3 inf bde, 1 fd arty bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

3 div (3 inf bde, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 SP arty bn

2 MRL bty (forming)

5 engr bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SSM bn (forming)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bty

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 26: 7 FV101 *Scorpion*; 19+ *Sabrah* ASCOD

IFV 54: 2 YPR-765; 34 M113A1 FSV; 18 M113A2 FSV

APC 404

APC (T) 168: 6 ACV300; 42 M113A1; 120 M113A2 (some with *Dragon* RWS)

APC (W) 233: 73 LAV-150 *Commando*; 146 *Simba*; 14 VBTP-MR *Guarani*

PPV 3 CS/VP-3

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 5+: ACV-300; M578; 4 M113 ARV; *Samson*; 1 *Sabrah* ASCOD ARV

VLB 2+: some GQL-111; 2 *Merkava* MkIV AVLB

ANTI-TANK-ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE •

RCL 75mm M20; **90mm** M67; **106mm** M40A1

MSL • MANPATS TOW-2

ARTILLERY 287+

SP 155mm 12 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 220: **105mm** 204 M101/M102/Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 16: 10 M114/M-68; 6 Soltam M-71

MOR 55+: **81mm** M29; **107mm** 40 M30; **SP 120mm** 15 M113 with *Cardom*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 6: 1 Cessna 170; 2 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna P206A; 1 Cessna 421; 1 Short 330UTT

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 5: 3 Bo-105 (medevac); 2 R-44 *Raven* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Blue Horizon;* **Light** *Skylark* 3

Navy 27,250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4

FFGHM 4:

2 *Jose Rizal* (ROK HDF-3000) with 2 twin lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 2 twin *Simbad*-RC lnchr with *Mistral*-3 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SEA TLS ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with 1 8-cell VLS) (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*)

2 *Miguel Malvar* (ROK HDC-3100) with 2 quad lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 twin *Simbad*-RC lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SEA TLS ASTT with K745 *Blue Shark* LWT, 1 *Gokdeniz* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 55

CORVETTES • FS 1 *Conrado Yap* (ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight III)) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 76mm guns

PSOH 3 *Del Pilar* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo 105)

PCF 3 *General Mariano Alvares* (ex-US *Cyclone*)

PCO 3 *Emilio Jacinto* (ex-UK *Peacock*) with 1 76mm gun

PBFG 10: 6 MPAC Mk3 with 1 *Typhoon* MLS-ER quad lnchr with *Spike*-ER SSM; 4 *Nestor Acero* (ISR *Shaldag* V) with 1 octuple lnchr with *Spike*-NLOS SSM

PBF 10: 6 MPAC Mk1/2; 4 *Nestor Acero* (ISR *Shaldag* V mod)

PB 25: 2 *Alberto Navarette* (ex-US *Point*); 22 *Jose Andrada*; 1 *Kagitingan*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 2:

2 *Tarlac* (IDN *Makassar*) (capacity 2 LCVP; 3 hels; 13 tanks; 500 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 4:

2 *Bacolod City* (US *Besson*) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 32 tanks; 150 troops)

2 LST-1/542 (ex-US) (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops) (1 other permanently grounded as marine outpost)

LANDING CRAFT 15

LCM 2: 1 *Manobo*; 1 *Tagbanua* (capacity 100 tons; 200 troops)

LCT 5 *Ivatan* (ex-AUS *Balikpapan*)

LCU 4: 3 LCU Mk 6 (ex-US); 1 *Mamanwa* (ex-ROK *Mulgae* I)

LCVP 4

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6

AGOR 1 *Gregorio Velasquez* (ex-US *Melville*)

AGS 1 *Fort San Antonio Abad*

AKL 1 *Mangyan*

AO 1 *Lake Danao*

AP 1 *Ang Pangulo*

AWT 1 *Lake Buluan*

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV

UTL Small 1 *Devil Ray* T38

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • USV
UTL Mantas T12

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 14: 5 Beech 90 *King Air* (TC-90); 3 BN-2A *Defender*; 4 Cessna 172; 2 Cessna 177 *Cardinal*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 2 AW159 *Wildcat*

TPT 9: **Medium** 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 5: 3 AW109E (2 armed); 2 R-22 *Raven*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *ScanEagle* 2

Marines 8,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (force recon) spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

4 mne bde (total: 12 mne bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 CSS bde (6 CSS bn)

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 coastal def bde (1 AShM bn (forming); 1 SAM bn (forming))

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 42: 19 LAV-150 *Commando*; 23 LAV-300

AAV 67: 8 AAV-7A1; 4 LVTH-6†; 55 LVTP-7

ARTILLERY 37+

TOWED 37: **105mm** 31: 23 M101; 8 M-26; **155mm** 6 Soltam M-71

MOR 107mm M30

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 2 *Brahmos*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 40mm L/60

Naval Special Operations Group

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SEAL unit

1 diving unit

10 naval spec ops unit

1 special boat unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EOD unit

Air Force 21,750

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with FA-50PH *Fighting Eagle**

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

1 sqn with SF-260F/TP*

ISR

1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX mod

SEARCH & RESCUE

4 (SAR/Comms) sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1M *Iroquois*); AUH-76; W-3A *Sokol*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B/H/T *Hercules*

1 sqn with C295M/W; F-27-200 MPA; F-27-500 *Friendship*

1 sqn with N-22B *Nomad*; C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i)

1 VIP sqn with C295M; F-28 *Fellowship*; Gulfstream G280; Hawker 800

TRAINING

1 sqn with S-211*

1 sqn with SF-260FH

1 sqn with T-41B/D/K *Mescalero*

1 hel sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with MD-520MG

1 sqn with AW109E; T-129B

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

1 sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

1 sqn with S-70i *Black Hawk*

1 VIP sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; S-70A/i *Black Hawk*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Hermes* 450/900

AIR DEFENCE

2 bty with *Spyder*-MR

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable

FGA 11 FA-50PH *Fighting Eagle*

ISR 4 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX mod

TPT 22: **Medium** 5: 1 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130T *Hercules* (secondary MP role); **Light** 14: 2 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i); 4 C295M; 3 C295W; 1 Cessna T210 *Centurion*; 1 F-27-200 *Friendship*; 1 F-27-500 *Friendship*; 2+ N-22B *Nomad*; **PAX** 3: 1 F-28 *Fellowship* (VIP); 1 Gulfstream G280 (VIP); 1 Hawker 800 (VIP)

TRG 38: 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 3+ S-211*; 10 SF-260FH; 4 SF-260TP*; 15 T-41B/D/K *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6 T129B

MRH 38: 2 AUH-76; 8 AW109E (armed); 8 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 11 MD-520MG; ε7 W-3A *Sokol*

TPT 28: **Medium** 26: 1 S-70A *Black Hawk* (SAR); 25 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 2+ Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) (SAR) (10 more non-operational)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 14+ **Heavy** 8 *Hermes* 900; **Medium** 6: 2 *Blue Horizon* II; ε4 *Hermes* 450; **Light** *Scan Eagle*-2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*

ASM AGM-65D *Maverick*; AGM-65G2 *Maverick*; AGR-20A APKWS; *Cirit*; GATR

BOMBS

Laser & INS/GPS-guided: GBU-49 *Enhanced Paveway* II

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Medium-range 9 *Spyder*-MR

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 30,700

Coast Guard 30,700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53

PSOH 3: 1 *Gabriela Silang* (OCEA OPV 270); 2 *Teresa Magbanua* (JPN *Kunigami* mod)

PCO 4 *San Juan* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 10 *Parola* (MRRV)

PB 36: 4 *Boracay* (FPB 72 Mk II); 4 *Ilocos Norte*; 10 PCF 46; 12 PCF 50 (US *Swift* Mk1/2); 5 PCF 65 (US *Swift* Mk3); 1 other

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING CRAFT • LCU 1 *Amelia Gordon* (HA/DR)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

ABU 2: 1 *Bojeador*; 1 *Corregidor*

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 5 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 H145

Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units 69,950 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

56 militia bn (part-time units which can be called up for extended periods)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 4

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

FOREIGN FORCES

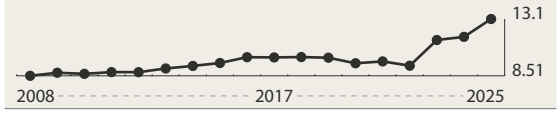
Australia *Operation Augury* 100

United States US Indo-Pacific Command: 200; 1 SSM bty with *Typhon* MRC

Singapore SGP

Singapore Dollar SGD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SGD	731bn	748bn	772bn
	USD	547bn	574bn	606bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.4	2.2	1.8
Def bdgt	SGD	20.8bn	23.4bn	
	USD	15.6bn	18.0bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 6,080,545

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.5%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	25.0%	6.9%
Female	7.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.6%	25.6%	8.0%

Capabilities

The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) are the best equipped in Southeast Asia. The air force and navy are staffed mainly by professional personnel, while the army is based on conscripts and reservists and a small core of regulars. The SAF's primary role is to deter attacks on the city-state, prevent interference against its vital interests – particularly its sea lines of communication and its critical infrastructure – and conduct counter-terrorism operations. The SAF 2040 vision, launched in March 2022, underpins a new round of modernisation. The armed forces are modernising across domains to preserve Singapore's military edge over other Southeast Asian countries. To address significant personnel challenges from an ageing population, the ministry of defence has introduced lean staffing measures, increased the use of advanced technology, and plans to integrate a large variety of uninhabited systems. Regarding the latter, Singapore is interested in manned–unmanned teaming capabilities. In 2025, the Digital and Intelligence Service established the Defence Cyber and SAF C4 and Digitalisation Commands. The SAF routinely trains abroad and has training units based long-term overseas, with plans to also expand overseas and domestic training facilities. The SAF engages extensively in bilateral and multilateral exercises, including with ASEAN member states and Five Power Defence Arrangements signatories, and has spearheaded many regional maritime-security initiatives. Singaporean forces have been involved in multinational operations, albeit on a small scale. While deployments have provided some operational experience and training standards and operational readiness are high, the army's reliance on conscripts and reservists limits its capacity for sustained operations abroad. The country has a small but sophisticated defence industry.

ACTIVE 51,000 (Army 40,000 Navy 4,000 Air 6,000 Digitial & Intelligence 1,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,400

Conscription liability 22–24 months

RESERVE 252,500 (Army 240,000 Navy 5,000 Air 7,500)

Annual trg to age 40 for army other ranks, 50 for officers

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES

ISR 4: 1 DS-EO; 1 DS-SAR; 1 NeuSAR; 1 TeLEOS-2

Army 40,000 (including 26,000 conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 (combined arms) div HQ
1 (rapid reaction) div HQ
4 armd bde HQ
9 inf bde HQ
1 air mob bde HQ
1 amph bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn
1 (ADF) cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 tk bn
3 armd inf bn
Mechanised
6 mech inf bn
Light
2 (gds) inf bn
Other
2 sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn
1 STA bn
2 engr bn
1 EOD bn
1 ptn br bn
1 int bn
2 ISR bn
1 CBRN bn
3 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

3 med bn
2 tpt bn
3 spt bn

Reserves

Activated units form part of divisions and brigades listed above; People's Defence Force Comd (homeland defence) with 12 inf bn

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
6 armd inf bn
Mechanised
6 mech inf bn
Light
ε56 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

ε12 arty bn
ε8 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 96+ *Leopard* 2SG
LT TK (22 AMX-10 PAC 90; ε350 AMX-13 SM1 in store)
IFV 420+: 250 *Bionix* 25/*Bionix* II; ε120 *Hunter* AFV; 50+ M113A2 *Ultra*; (22 AMX-10P in store)
APC 1,635+
APC (T) 1,350+: 250 *Bionix* 40/50; 700+ M113A1/A2; 400+ ATTC *Bronco*
APC (W) 135 *Terrex* ICV; (250 LAV-150/V-200 *Commando*; 30 V-100 *Commando* in store)
PPV 150: 84 *Belrex* (incl variants); 15 *MaxxPro Dash*; 51 *Peacekeeper*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 94+: 18 CET; 54 FV180; some HT-AEV; 14 *Kodiak*; 8 M728
ARV *Bionix*; *Büffel*; *Hunter* AVLB; LAV-150; LAV-300
VLB 72+: *Bionix*; LAB 30; *Leguan*; M2; 60 M3; 12 M60
MW 910-MCV-2; *Trailblazer*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*; *Spike*-SR; *Spike*-MR
RCL 90+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 798+

SP 155mm 54 SSPH-1 *Primus*
TOWED 88: **105mm** (37 LG1 in store); **155mm** 88: 18 FH-2000; ε18 *Pegasus*; 52 FH-88
MRL 227mm 18 M142 HIMARS
MOR 638+
SP 90+: **81mm**; **120mm** 90: 40 on *Bronco*; 50 on M113; some *Belrex Mortar*
TOWED 548: **81mm** 500 **120mm** 36 M-65; **160mm** 12 M-58 Tampella

Navy 4,000 (incl 1,000 conscripts)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

2 *Archer* (ex-SWE *Västergötland*) (fitted with AIP) with 3 single 400mm TT with Torped 431, 6 single 533mm TT with *Black Shark* HWT
2 *Invincible* (GER Type-218SG) (fitted with AIP) with 8 single 533mm TT with *Black Shark* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 6

FFGHM 6 *Formidable* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 4 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Sea Hawk* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27
CORVETTES • FSM 8 *Independence* (Littoral Mission Vessel) with 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCGM 6 *Victory* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 1 76mm gun
PCO 4 *Sentinel* (*Fearless* mod) with 1 76mm gun
PBF 9: 1 Combat Craft Large; 2 SMC Type 1; 6 SMC Type 2
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
MCC 4 *Bedok*
AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 4 *Endurance* with 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 hel; 4 LCVP; 18 MBT; 350 troops)
LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 23: ε17 FCEP; 6 FCU
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5
ASR 1 *Swift Rescue*
ATF 2
AKR 1 *Mentor* (trg role)
AXL 1 *Stet Polaris*
UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS • USV 5+
MARSEC 3+: **Medium** 3 MARSEC USV; **Small** *Protector*
UTL 2+: **Medium** 2 *Venus* 16; **Small** *Venus* 9; *Venus* 11
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV
DATA REMUS 100
MW K-Ster C/I; MCM AUV

Naval Diving Unit

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF gp
1 (diving) SF gp
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 EOD gp

Air Force 6,000 (incl 3,000 conscripts)

5 comds
FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-15SG *Eagle*
1 sqn with F-16C Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon;* F-16D Block 52 SG/Block 52 SG MLU *Fighting Falcon;* (some ISR)
1 sqn with F-16D Block 52 SG/Block 52 SG MLU *Fighting Falcon;* F-16D Block 52+/Block 52+ MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR)
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with S-70B *Seahawk*
MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with F-50; F-50 *Maritime Enforcer*
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with G550-AEW
TANKER
1 sqn with A330 MRTT
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with KC-130B/H *Hercules*; C-130H *Hercules*
TRAINING
1 (aggressor) sqn with F-15SG *Eagle*; F-16C Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon;* F-16D Block 52 SG/Block 52 SG MLU *Fighting Falcon*
1 (FRA-based) sqn with M-346 *Master*
3 (USA-based) units with AH-64D *Apache*; F-15SG; F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
1 (AUS-based) sqn with PC-21
1 hel sqn with H120 *Colibri*
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with CH-47F *Chinook*; CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*
1 sqn with AS532UL *Cougar*; H225M
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Hermes* 450
2 sqn with *Heron* 1
AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn with *Mistral* (opcon Army)
3 AD bn with RBS-70; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Mechanised Igla* (opcon Army)
1 ADA sqn with Oerlikon
1 AD sqn with SAMP/T
1 AD sqn with *Spyder*-SR
1 radar sqn with radar (mobile)
1 radar sqn with LORADS
MANOEUVRE
Other
4 (field def) sy sqn
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 104 combat capable
FGA 99: 40 F-15SG *Eagle*; 19 F-16C Block 52/Block 52 MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR); 20 F-16D Block 52 SG/Block 52 SG MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR); 20 F-16D Block 52+/Block 52+ MLU *Fighting Falcon* (some ISR)
MP 5 F-50 *Maritime Enforcer**
AEW&C 4 G550-AEW
TKR/TPT 11: 6 A330 MRTT; 4 KC-130B *Hercules;* 1 KC-130H *Hercules*
TPT 9: **Medium** 5 C-130H *Hercules* (incl 2 ELINT); **PAX** 4 F-50 (secondary MP role)
TRG 31: 12 M-346 *Master*; 19 PC-21
HELICOPTERS
ATK 19 AH-64D *Apache*
ASW 8 S-70B *Seahawk*
TPT 59: **Heavy** 42: 16 CH-47F *Chinook*; 10 CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*; 16 H225M (some SAR); **Medium** 12 AS532UL *Cougar*; **Light** 5 H120 *Colibri* (leased)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 20+: **Heavy** 11+ *Heron* 1; **Medium** 9+ *Hermes* 450; **Light** some *Orbiter*-4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 4+

Long-range 4+ SAMP/T

Short-range *Spyder*-SR

Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Mechanised Igla*; *Mistral*; RBS-70

GUNS 34

SP 20mm GAI-C01

TOWED 34+: **20mm** GAI-C01; **35mm** 34 GDF (with 25 *Super-Fledermaus* fire-control radar)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P/S *Sidewinder*; *Python* 4; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; *Python* 5; **SARH** AIM-7P *Sparrow*; **ARH** (AIM-120C5/7 AMRAAM in store in US)

ASM AGM-65B/G *Maverick*; AGM-114K *Hellfire* II; AGM-114L *Longbow Hellfire*; AGM-154A/C JSOW

AShM AGM-84 *Harpoon*; AM39 *Exocet*

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-49 Enhanced Paveway II; GBU-54 Laser JDAM

INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 JDAM

Digital & Intelligence Service 1,000

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,400 active

Civil Defence Force 5,600 (incl conscripts); 500 auxiliaries (total 6,100)

Singapore Gurkha Contingent 1,800

Under the Police

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

6 paramilitary coy

DEPLOYMENT

AUSTRALIA: 2 trg schools – 1 with 12 AS332M1 *Super Puma*/AS532UL *Cougar* (flying trg) located at Oakey; 1 with PC-21 (flying trg) located at Pearce. Army: prepositioned AFVs and heavy equipment at Shoalwater Bay training area

BRUNEI: 1 trg camp with inf units on rotation; 1 hel det with AS332M1 *Super Puma*

FRANCE: 200: 1 trg sqn with 12 M-346 *Master*

TAIWAN: 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)

THAILAND: 1 trg camp (arty, cbt engr)

UNITED STATES: Trg units with F-16C/D; 12 F-15SG; AH-64D *Apache*; 6+ CH-47D *Chinook*

FOREIGN FORCES

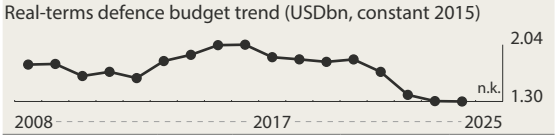
United States US Indo-Pacific Command: 250; 1 naval spt facility at Changi naval base; 1 USAF log spt sqn at Paya Lebar air base

Sri Lanka LKA

Sri Lankan Rupee LKR		2024	2025	2026
GDP [a]	LKR	29.9trn		
	USD	99.0bn		
Real GDP growth	%	5.0		
Def bdgt	LKR	424bn	442bn	
	USD	1.40bn	ε1.45bn	

[a] No IMF economic data available for 205 and 2026

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 22,050,561

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.4%	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	20.3%	5.4%
Female	10.9%	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%	22.1%	7.4%

Capabilities

Since the defeat of the Tamil Tigers in May 2009, Sri Lanka's armed forces have focused on peacetime internal security. The US has eased its long-standing military trade restrictions on the country and Japan said it would increase maritime cooperation. China has also supported Sri Lanka's armed forces, an indication of growing military ties. Sri Lanka has little capacity for force projection but has contributed small troop numbers to UN missions. The navy has enhanced its capability, which is based on fast-attack and patrol boats, through the acquisition of offshore-patrol vessels. India remains Sri Lanka's key maritime partner, including by providing maritime patrol aircraft. The US has donated a former coast guard cutter, and China a frigate. The army is reducing in size and spending on new equipment has been sparse since the end of the civil war. Sri Lanka is looking to launch procurements to fill capability gaps, but its ambitions are limited by budget constraints. The longer-term effects of the 2022 political and economic crisis on Sri Lanka's defence policy, the size of its armed forces and procurement are unclear. Beyond maintenance facilities and limited fabrication, such as at Sri Lanka's shipyards, there is no defence-industrial base.

ACTIVE 260,450 (Army 177,000 Navy 55,450 Air 28,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 63,650

RESERVE 5,500 (Army 1,100 Navy 2,400 Air Force 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 30,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 113,000; 64,00 active reservists (recalled) (total 177,000)

Regt are bn sized

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
7 region HQ
21 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 indep SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
3 armd recce regt
Armoured
1 armd bde(-)
Mechanised
1 mech inf bde
Light
60 inf bde
1 cdo bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 air mob bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
7 arty regt
1 MRL regt
8 engr regt
6 sigs regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 62 T-55A/T-55AM2
RECCE 15 *Saladin*
IFV 62+: 13 BMP-1; 49 BMP-2; WZ-551 20mm
APC 211+
APC (T) 30+: some Type-63; 30 Type-85; some Type-89
APC (W) 181: 25 BTR-80/BTR-80A; 31 *Buffel*; 20 WZ-551; 105 *Unicorn*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 16 VT-55
VLB 2 MT-55

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MANPATS HJ-8
RCL 40: **105mm** ε10 M-65; **106mm** ε30 M40
GUNS 85mm 8 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 908
TOWED 96: **122mm** 20; **130mm** 30 Type-59-I; **152mm** 46 Type-66 (D-20)
MRL 122mm 28: 6 KRL-122; 22 RM-70
MOR 784: **81mm** 520; **82mm** 209; **120mm** 55 M-43

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium 1 *Seeker*

Navy 42,450; ε13,000 active reserves (total 55,450)

Seven naval areas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 177
PSOH 6: 2 *Gajabahu* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel); 1 *Parakramabahu* (ex-PRC Type-053H2G (*Jiangwei* I)) with 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 1 med hel); 1 *Sayura* (ex-IND *Sukanya*) (capacity 1 med hel); 2 *Sayurala* (IND *Samarth*) (capacity 1 med hel)
PCO 3: 2 *Samudura* (ex-US *Reliance)* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Sagara* (IND *Vikram*) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 2 *Nandimithra* (ex-ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 1 76mm gun
PBF 84: 26 *Colombo*; 6 *Shaldag*; 4 *Super Dvora* Mk II; 6 *Super Dvora* Mk III; 5 *Trinity Marine* 25m; 37 *Wave Rider*
PB 11: 2 *Mihikatha* (ex-AUS *Bay*); 2 *Prathapa* (PRC *Haizhui* mod); 3 *Ranajaya* (PRC *Haizhui*); 1 *Ranarisi* (ex-PRC *Shanghai* III); 3 *Weeraya* (ex-PRC *Shanghai* II)
PBR 71

AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LSM 1 *Shakthi* (PRC *Yuhai*) (capacity 2 tanks; 250 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 7
LCM 2 *Ranavijaya*
LCU 5: 2 *Yunnan*; 3 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 3 **AP**; 1 **AX**

Marines ε500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bn

Special Boat Service ε100

Reserve Organisations

Sri Lanka Volunteer Naval Force (SLVNF) 13,000 active reservists

Air Force 28,000 (incl SLAF Regt)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-7BS/G; FT-7

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Kfir* C-2/C-7/TC-2
1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with Beech 350/360ER/B200T *King Air*; Do-228-101; Y-12 (II)/(IV)

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-32B *Cline*; C-130K *Hercules*; Cessna 421C *Golden Eagle*
1 sqn Beech B200 *King Air*; MA60; Y-12 (II)/(IV)

TRAINING
1 wg with PT-6, Cessna 150L

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171E/Sh
1 sqn with Bell 206A/B (incl basic trg); Bell 212
1 VIP sqn with Bell 212; Bell 412 *Twin Huey;* Bell 412EP

Twin Huey; Mi-171E/Sh

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Blue Horizon* II

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (SLAF) sy regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 11 combat capable

FTR 4: 3 F-7GS; 1 FT-7 (3 F-7BS; 1 F-7GS non-operational)

FGA 1 *Kfir* C-2 (2 *Kfir* C-2; 1 *Kfir* C-7; 2 *Kfir* TC-2 non-operational)

MP 3: 2 Beech 350/360ER *King Air*; 1 Do-228-101

ISR 1 Beech 200T *King Air*

TPT 23: **Medium** (2 C-130K *Hercules* non-operational); **Light** 23: 3 An-32B *Cline*; 1 Beech B200 *King Air*; 6 Cessna 150L; 1 Cessna 421C *Golden Eagle*; 2 MA60; 6 Y-12 (II); 4 Y-12 (IV)

TRG 11: 6 K-8 *Karakorum**; 5 PT-6

HELICOPTERS

ATK (6 Mi-24P *Hind*; 3 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 2 Mi-35V *Hind* all non-operational)

MRH 10: 6 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (VIP); 2 Bell 412EP (VIP); 2+ Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 24: **Medium** 14: ε10 Mi-171E; 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 10: 1 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger*; 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 7 Bell 212

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium some *Blue Horizon* II; (some *Searcher* II non-operational)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point Defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

GUNS • TOWED 27: **40mm** 24 L/40; **94mm** 3 (3.7in)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR PL-5E

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε63,550

Home Guard 13,000

National Guard ε15,000

Police Force 30,200; 1,000 (women) (total 31,200) 30,400 reservists

Ministry of Defence Special Task Force 3,000

Anti-guerrilla unit

Coast Guard 1,350

Ministry of Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

PCO 1 *Suraksha* (ex-IND *Vikram*) with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 1 *Jayasagara*

PBF 18: 1 *Dvora*; 4 *Super Dvora* Mk I; 3 *Killer* (ROK); 10 *Wave Rider*

PB 4: 2 Simonneau Type-508; 2 *Samudra Raksha*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 121; 1 hel sqn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 127; 1 inf coy

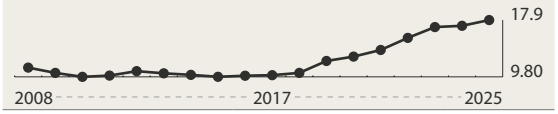
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 65; 1 fd hospital

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC

New Taiwan Dollar	TWD	2024	2025	2026
GDP	TWD	25.6trn	27.0trn	28.0trn
	USD	797bn	884bn	971bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.8	3.7	2.1
Def bdgt	TWD	607bn	647bn	
	USD	18.9bn	21.2bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	100m	100m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 23,600,776

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.2%	2.1%	2.7%	3.3%	26.0%	8.8%
Female	5.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.2%	26.5%	10.8%

Capabilities

Taiwan's security policy is dominated by its relationship with China and its attempts to sustain a credible military capability. Taiwan is looking to boost air defence in coastal areas and plans to establish a coastal defence command in 2026. The 2025 Quadrennial Defense Review continued to emphasise the need to counter both the PLA's conventional military and 'grey zone' capabilities. The armed forces exercise regularly, and in 2024, Taiwan's *Han Kuang* military exercises included unscripted combat scenarios that sought to test decentralised command, updated rules of engagement and nighttime operations. Issues with recruitment and retention have reportedly created personnel challenges for combat units. Increases in pay as well as duty allowances for enlisted personnel and junior officers were announced in early 2025. The length of compulsory military service returned to 12 months in 2024, with conscripts being assigned to garrison or security units. Taiwan is also focused on expanding the reserve force, improving reservist training and civil defence, although these efforts are in development. Taiwan's main security partnership is with the US, which, under the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, pledges to 'provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character'. In 2024, the defence minister announced four main areas for training and acquisition from the US, including asymmetric warfare capabilities, enhancing combat resilience, improving reserve forces and countering grey-zone tactics. Taiwan's own defence-industrial base has strengths in aerospace, shipbuilding and missiles. In 2023, Taiwan unveiled its first domestically built diesel-powered submarine, which is still undergoing trials as of late 2025.

ACTIVE 170,600 (Army 95,000 Navy 40,600 Air 35,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,800

Conscript liability (19–40 years) 12 months for those born before 1993; four months for those born after 1994 (alternative service available)

RESERVE 1,657,000 (Army 1,500,000 Navy 67,000 Air Force 90,000)

Some obligation to age 30

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Formosat*-5

Army 95,000 (incl ε5,000 MP)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 corps HQ

5 defence comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES/HELICOPTER

1 SF/hel comd (5 spec ops bn, 2 hel bde)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

4 armd bde

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty gp

3 engr gp

3 CBRN gp

3 sigs gp

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM bn

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

27 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 730: 80 M1A2T *Abrams*; 200 M60A3; 450 CM-11 *Brave Tiger* (M48H)

LT TK ε100 M41A3/D

IFV 305 CM-34 *Yunpao*

APC 1,543

APC (T) 875: 225 CM-21A1; 650 M113A1/A2

APC (W) 668: 368 CM-32 *Yunpao*; 300 LAV-150 *Commando*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 18 M9

ARV 45+: CM-27A1; 37 M88A1; 8 M88A2

VLB 22 M3; M48A5

NBC VEHICLES 48+: BIDS; 48 K216A1; KM453

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP M113A1 with TOW; M1045A2 HMMWV with TOW

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; TOW

RCL 500+: **90mm** M67; **106mm** 500+: 500 M40A1; Type-51

ARTILLERY 2,104

SP 488: **105mm** 100 M108; **155mm** 318: 225 M109A2/A5; 48 M44T; 45 T-69; **203mm** 70 M110

TOWED 1,060+: **105mm** 650 T-64 (M101); **155mm** 340+: 90 M59; 250 T-65 (M114); M44; XT-69; **203mm** 70 M115

MRL 234: **117mm** 120 *Kung Feng* VI; **126mm** 103: 60 *Kung Feng* III/*Kung Feng* IV; 43 RT 2000 *Thunder*; **227mm** 11 M142 HIMARS

MOR 322+

SP 162+: **81mm** 72+: M29; 72 M125; **107mm** 90 M106A2

TOWED 81mm 160+: 160 M29; T-75; **107mm** M30; **120mm** K5; XT-86

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional MGM-168 ATACMS (launched from M142 HIMARS)

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 54: **127mm** ε50 US Mk32 (reported); **240mm** 4 M1

AShM *Ching Feng*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 90: 61 AH-1W *Cobra*; 29 AH-64E *Apache*

MRH 37 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

TPT 38: **Heavy** 8 CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*; **Medium** 30 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

TRG 29 TH-67 *Creek*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 14+: 14+ *Capricorn*; *Mastiff* III

AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; *Air-to-Air Stinger* (ATAS)

ASM AGM-114K/M Hellfire II; AGM-114L *Longbow Hellfire*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 76+: 74 M1097 *Avenger*; 2 M48 *Chaparral*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

GUNS

SP 40mm M42

TOWED 40mm L/70

Navy 40,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

2 *Hai Lung* with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/SUT HWT

2 *Hai Shih*† (ex-US *Guppy* II (used in trg role)) with 10 single 533mm TT (6 fwd, 4 aft) with SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 26

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 4 *Keelung* (ex-US *Kidd*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 2 twin Mk 26 GMLS with SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 2 127mm guns (capacity 1 S-70 ASW hel)

FRIGATES 21

FFGHM 20:

8 *Cheng Kung* (US *Oliver Hazard Perry* mod) with 2 quad lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II/III AShM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 S-70C ASW hel)

2 *Meng Chuan* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk13 GMLS with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 S-70C ASW hel)

4 *Chin Yang* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 16 lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple lnchr with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 twin lnchr with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MD-500 hel)

5 *Kang Ding* with 2 quad lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 1 quad lnchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70C ASW hel)

1 *Kang Ding* with 2 quad lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 1 32-cell VLS with *Tien Chien* 2N SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70C ASW hel)

FFGH 1 *Chin Yang* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 112 lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MD-500 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 43

CORVETTES • FSGM 6 *Ta Jiang* (*Tuo Jiang* mod) with 4 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 2 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 2 octuple lnchr with *Tien Chien* 2N SAM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 1 *Tuo Jiang* (*Hsun Hai*) with 4 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 4 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCG 4 *Jin Chiang* with 1 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCC 1 *Jin Chiang* (test platform)

PBG 31 *Kwang Hua* with 2 twin lnchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM

MINE WARFARE 10

MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MHC 6: 4 *Yung Feng*; 2 *Yung Jin* (ex-US *Osprey*)

MINELAYERS • ML 4 FMLB

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 2

LPD 1 *Yu Shan* with 4 octuple lnchr with *Tien Chien* 2N SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 med hel; 4 LCM; 9 AAV-7A1; approx 500 troops)

LSD 1 *Shiu Hai* (ex-US *Anchorage*) with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 hel landing platform (capacity either 2 LCU or 18 LCM; 360 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 6

LST 6:

4 *Chung Hai* (ex-US LST-524) (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops)

2 *Chung Ho* (ex-US *Newport)* with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 hel landing platform (capacity 3 LCVP, 23 AFVs, 400 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 49

LCM ε37 (various)

LCU 12 LCU 1610 (capacity 2 M60A3 or 400 troops) (minelaying capability)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8

AGF 1 *Kao Hsiung* (ex-US LST 542)

AGOR 1 *Ta Kuan*

AOEH 1 *Panshih* with 1 quad lnchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 3 med hel)

AOR 1 *Wu Yi* with 1 quad lnchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 1 hel landing platform

ARS 3: 1 *Da Hu* (ex-US *Diver*); 1 *Da Juen* (ex-US *Bolster*); 1 *Da Wu*

ATF 1 *Ta Tung* (ex-US *Cherokee*)

Marines 10,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bde

Other

1 (airfield def) sy gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some cbt spt unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 100 M60A3 TTS

AAV 202: 52 AAV-7A1; 150 LVTP-5A1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 AAVR-7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*

SP ε25 CM-25

RCL 106mm

ARTILLERY • TOWED 105mm; **155mm**

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE

2 sqn with S-70C *Seahawk* (S-70C *Defender*)

1 sqn with MD-500 *Defender*; S-70C *Seahawk* (S-70C *Defender*)

ISR UAV

1 bn with *Albatross*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW 28: 9 MD-500; 19 S-70C *Seahawk* (S-70C *Defender*)

MRH 1 MD-500 *Defender*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 25+ *Albatross*

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

13 bty with *Hsiung Feng* II/III AShM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

AShM *Hsiung Feng* II; *Hsiung Feng* III

Air Force 35,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-5E/D (2000-5EI/DI)

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

6 sqn with F-16V(A/B) *Fighting Falcon*

3 sqn with F-16C/D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon* (forming)

5 sqn with F-CK-1A/B/C/D *Ching Kuo*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with P-3C *Orion*

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with C-130HE *Tien Gian*

ISR

1 sqn with F-16V(A/B) *Fighting Falcon*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-2T *Hawkeye*

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with H225; UH-60M *Black Hawk*

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*

1 VIP sqn with B-727-100; B-737-800; Beech 1900; F-50

TRAINING

1 sqn with AT-3A/B *Tzu-Chung**

1 sqn with Beech 1900

1 (basic) sqn with T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 382 combat capable

FTR 53: 9 *Mirage* 2000-5D (2000-5DI); 44 *Mirage* 2000-5E (2000-5EI)

FGA 270: ε103 F-CK-1C *Ching Kuo*; ε26 F-CK-1D *Ching Kuo*; 110 F-16V(A) *Fighting Falcon*; 30 F-16V(B) *Fighting Falcon*; 1 F-16D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*

ASW 12 P-3C *Orion*

EW 1 C-130HE *Tien Gian*

AEW&C 5 E-2T *Hawkeye*

TPT 34: **Medium** 19 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 11 Beech 1900; **PAX** 4: 1 B-737-800; 3 F-50

TRG 127: 47 AT-3A/B *Tzu-Chung**; 34 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 46 T-5 *Yung Ying*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Medium 17: 3 H225; 14 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M/P *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic* 2; *Tien Chien* 1; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; MICA IR; **ARH** MICA RF; **ARH** AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM; *Tien Chien* 2/2C

ASM AGM-65B/G *Maverick*

AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II

ARM AGM-88F HARM; *Tien Chien* 2A

LACM • Conventional *Wan Chien*

BOMBS • Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II

Air Defence and Missile Command

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 GLCM bde (3 GLCM bn with *Hsiung Feng* IIE)

AIR DEFENCE

1 (792) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* III; 2 ADA bn)

1 (793) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* II; 1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* III; 1 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

1 (794) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* II; 1 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

1 (795) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3; 2 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

GLCM • Conventional *Hsiung Feng* IIE; *Qing Tian* (status uncertain)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

OWA *Chien Hsiang*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 202+

Long-range 122+: 72+ M902 *Patriot* PAC-3; ε50 *Tien Kung* II

Short-range 30 RIM-7M *Sparrow* with *Skyguard*

Point-defence *Antelope*

GUNS • 20mm some T-82; **35mm** 20+ GDF-006 with *Skyguard*

MISSILE DEFENCE 24 *Tien Kung* III

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,800

Coast Guard 11,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 177

PSOH 8: 4 *Chiayi*; 2 *Tainan*; 2 *Yilan*

PSO 12: 4 *Chang Hua* with 1 hel landing platform; 4 *Miaoli* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Ho Hsing*; 3 *Shun Hu* 7

PCF 10 *Anping* (*Tuo Jiang* mod) (fitted for but not with AShM and CIWS)

PCO 5: 1 *Kinmen*; 1 *Shun Hu* 1; 2 *Taichung*; 1 *Taipei*

PCC 9 PP10087

PBF ε58 (various)

PB ε75 (various)

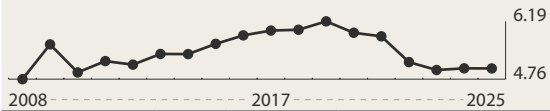
FOREIGN FORCES

Singapore 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)

Thailand THA

Thai Baht THB		2024	2025	2026
GDP	THB	18.6trn	19.0trn	19.4trn
	USD	527bn	559bn	562bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.5	2.0	1.6
Def bdgt	THB	198bn	199bn	204bn
	USD	5.62bn	5.84bn	5.91bn
FMA (US)	USD	10.0m	3.25m	0.00m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 70,025,248

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	24.3%	7.0%
Female	7.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	25.9%	8.8%

Capabilities

Thailand has a large, well-funded military and its air force is one of the best equipped and trained in Southeast Asia. The military has a long-standing internal security role, particularly in the country's far south, where a Malay-nationalist insurgency continues at low levels. Thailand's primary external military threat is presented by the ongoing border dispute with Cambodia which resulted in skirmishes between 2008 and 2011 and a five-day period of violence in July 2025. The US classes Thailand as a major non-NATO ally, although Bangkok has also developed closer defence ties with China since 2014. The armed forces regularly take part in international military exercises, notably the multinational annual *Cobra Gold* series with the US and some of its allies and partners. The Vision 2026 defence modernisation plan, approved by the Defence Council in October 2017, outlined planned capability improvements for the armed forces through the mid-2020s. In February 2024, the Royal Thai Air Force issued a white paper which detailed acquisition and upgrade requirements, including combat aircraft, air defence, uninhabited systems and missiles. The paper emphasised the use of defence offsets in major procurement programmes to assist defence industrial development. The Royal Thai Army published a white paper in July 2024 that detailed modernisation plans to 2037 and aimed to bolster R&D and production capacity. More broadly, the government has sought to reform defence procurement and offsets by expanding the role of the state-owned Defence Technology Institute.

ACTIVE 360,850 (Army 245,000 Navy 69,850 Air 46,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 93,700

Conscription liability 24 months

RESERVE 200,000 Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 45,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 2 *Napa*

Army 130,000; ε115,000 conscript (total 245,000)

Cav, lt armd, recce and tk sqn are bn sized

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 (regional) army HQ

3 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF div

1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) mech cav div (2 tk regt (2 tk sqn); 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech cav div (1 armd recce sqn; 2 mech cav regt (3 mech cav sqn); 1 indep mech cav sqn; 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

1 (2nd) mech cav div (1 armd recce sqn; 2 (1st & 5th) mech cav regt (1 tk sqn, 2 mech cav sqn); 1 (4th) mech cav regt (3 mech cav sqn); 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

1 (2nd) mech inf div (1 armd recce sqn; 1 tk bn; 3 mech inf regt (3 mech inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (11th) mech inf div (2 mech inf regt (3 mech inf bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

Light

1 (1st) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 1 ranger regt (3 ranger bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (3rd) inf div (3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (4th) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (5th) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (6th) inf div (2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)
1 (7th) inf div (2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (2 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)
1 (9th) inf div (1 mech cav sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)
1 (15th) inf div (1 mech cav sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty div (1 arty regt (1 SP arty bn; 2 fd arty bn); 1 arty regt (1 MRL bn; 2 fd arty bn))
1 engr div

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 economic development div

ATTACK HELICOPTER

3 bn

HELICOPTER

2 bn

ISR UAV

1 bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA div (6 bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 394: 53 M60A1; 125 M60A3; 105 M48A5; 49 T-84 *Oplot*; 62 VT-4; (50 Type-69 in store)
LT TK 194: 24 M41; 104 *Scorpion* (50 in store); 66 *Stingray*
RECCE 42: 10 M1127 *Stryker* RV; 32 S52 *Shorland*
IFV 220: 168 BTR-3E1; 52 VN-1 (incl variants)
APC 1,265
APC (T) 880: *Bronco*; 430 M113A1/A3; 450 Type-85
APC (W) 285: 9 BTR-3K (CP); 6 BTR-3C (amb); 18 *Condor*; 142 LAV-150 *Commando*; 110 M1126 *Stryker* ICV
PPV 100 REVA

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 69+: 2 BREM-84 *Atlet*; 13 BTR-3BR; 22 M88A1; 6 M88A2; 10 M113; 5 Type-653; 11 VS-27; WZT-4
VLB Type-84
MW *Bozena*; *Giant Viper*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL
SP 30+: 18+ M901; 12 BTR-3RK
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Spike*-MR
RCL 180: **75mm** 30 M20; **106mm** 150 M40

ARTILLERY 775

SP 155mm 56: 30 ATMOS 2000; 6 CAESAR; 20 M109A5
TOWED 555: **105mm** 326: 24 LG1 MkII; 30 LG1 MkIII; 12 M-56; 200 M101A1; 60 L119 Light Gun; (12 M102; 32 M618A2 in store); **155mm** 229: 90 GHN-45 A1; 118 M198; 21 M-71; (48 M114 in store)
MRL 69: **122mm** 4 SR-4; **130mm** 60 PHZ-85; **302mm** 4: 1 DTI-1 (WS-1B); 3 DTI-1G (WS-32); **306mm** 1 PULS
MOR 95+: **81mm**; some **107mm**; some **120mm**; some **SP 81mm** 39: 18 BTR-3M1; 21 M125A3; **SP 107mm** M106A3; **SP 120mm** 56: 8 BTR-3M2; 24 Elbit *Spear*; 12 M1064A3; 12 SM-4A

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 26: 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 1900C; 2 C-212 *Aviocar*; 3 C295W; 3 Cessna 182T *Skylane*; 9 Cessna A185E (U-17B); 2 ERJ-135LR; 2 *Jetstream* 41; 1 PC-12NGX
TRG 33: 11 MX-7-235 *Star Rocket*; 22 T-41B *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 7 AH-1F *Cobra*
MRH 39: 8 H125M (AS550C) *Fennec* (armed); 6 H145M (medevac); 10 AW139; ε5 AW149; 10 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H
TPT 123: **Medium** 18: 3 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 8 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 7 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 105: 27 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 52 Bell 212 (AB-212); 21 Enstrom 480B; 5 UH-72A *Lakota*
TRG 53 Hughes 300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 4+: 4 *Hermes* 450; *Searcher*; *Searcher* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 10+
Short-range *Aspide*; 2 VL MICA
Point-defence 8+: 8 *Starstreak*; 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS 192
SP 54: **20mm** 24 M163 *Vulcan*; **40mm** 30 M1/M42 SP
TOWED 138: **20mm** 24 M167 *Vulcan*; **35mm** 8 GDF-007 with *Skyguard* 3; **37mm** 52 Type-74; **40mm** 48 L/70; **57mm** ε6 Type-59 (S-60) (18+ more non-operational)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM BGM-71 TOW

Navy 44,000 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines, Coastal Defence); 25,850 conscript (total 69,850)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVH 1 *Chakri Naruebet* with 3 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 6 S-70B *Seahawk* hel)

FRIGATES 7

FFGHM 3:
2 *Naresuan* with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple SVTT Mk 32 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)
1 *Bhumibol Adulyadej* (ROK DW3000F) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SEA TLS ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFG 4:
2 *Chao Phraya* (trg role) with 4 twin lnchr with C-802A AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 100mm guns

2 *Chao Phraya* with 4 twin lnchr with C-802A AShM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 twin 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 66

CORVETTES 4:

FSGM 1 *Rattanakosin* with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with *Stingray* LWT, 1 76mm gun

FSG 1 *Krabi* (UK *River* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 76mm gun

FS 2:

1 *Makut Rajakumarn* with 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 2 114mm gun

1 *Tapi* with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun

PSO 1 *Krabi* (UK *River* mod) with 1 76mm gun

PCT 3 *Khamronsin* with 2 triple 324mm ASTT with *Stingray* LWT, 1 76mm gun

PCOH 2 *Pattani* (of which 1 in trg role) with 1 76mm gun

PCO 4: 3 *Hua Hin* with 1 76mm gun; 1 M58 Patrol Gun Boat with 1 76mm gun

PCC 8: 2 *Chon Buri* with 2 76mm guns; 6 *Sattahip* with 1 76mm gun

PBF 4 M18 Fast Assault Craft (capacity 18 troops)

PB 40: 3 T-81; 5 M36 Patrol Boat; 1 T-227; 2 T-997; 23 M21 Patrol Boat; 3 T-991; 3 T-994

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 17

MCCS 1 *Thalang*

MCO 2 *Lat Ya*

MCC 2 *Bang Rachan*

MSR 12: 7 T1; 5 T6

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 2:

1 *Angthong* (SGP *Endurance*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 hel; 19 MBT; 500 troops);

1 *Chang* (PRC Type-071E) (capacity 4 LCAC plus supporting vehicles; 800 troops; 60 armoured vehicles; 4 hel)

LANDING SHIPS 2

LST 2 *Sichang* with 2 hel landing platform (capacity 14 MBT; 300 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 14

LCU 9: 3 *Man Nok*; 2 *Mataphon* (capacity either 3–4 MBT or 250 troops); 4 *Thong Kaeo*

LCM 2

UCAC 3 *Griffon* 1000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 12

AGOR 1 *Sok*

AGS 2: 1 *Chanthara*; 1 *Paruehatsabodi*

AOL 4: 1 *Matra* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Proet*; 1 *Prong*

AORL 1 *Chula*

AORH 1 *Similan* (PRC Type-903) (capacity 1 hel)

AWT 2 *Chuang*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • MW *Seafox* C

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ISR

1 sqn with *Sentry* O-2-337

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Do-228-212; F-27-200 MPA*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with ERJ-135LR; 2 F-27-400M *Troopship*

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 212 (AB-212); H145M

1 sqn with *Super Lynx* 300; S-76B

1 sqn with S-70B *Seahawk;* MH-60S *Knight Hawk*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with S-100 *Camcopter*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

ISR 9 *Sentry* O-2-337

MP 4: 2 Do-228-212; 2 F-27-200 MPA*

TPT • Light 9: 5 Do-228-212 (to be upgraded to MP); 2 ERJ-135LR; 2 F-27-400M *Troopship*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 8: 6 S-70B *Seahawk;* 2 *Super Lynx* 300

MRH 7: 5 H145M; 2 MH-60S *Knight Hawk*

TPT • Light 11: 6 Bell 212 (AB-212); 5 S-76B

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 5: *Orbiter* 3B; 1 RQ-21A *Blackjack*; ε4 S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AShM AGM-84 *Harpoon*

Marines 23,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 mne div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce bn

Light

3 inf regt (total: 6 bn)

Amphibious

1 amph aslt bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (3 fd arty bn, 1 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 3 VN-16

IFV 14 BTR-3E1

APC • APC (W) 24 LAV-150 *Commando*

AAV 40: 7 AWAV 8×8; 33 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 1 AAVR-7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 10 M1045A2 HMMWV with TOW
MANPATS M47 *Dragon*; TOW
RCL • SP 106mm M40A1
ARTILLERY 60
SP 155mm 12 ATMOS-2000
TOWED 48: **105mm** 36 M101A1; **155mm** 12 GC-45
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence QW-18

Air and Coastal Defence Command ε8,000

FORCES BY ROLE
COASTAL DEFENCE
1 coastal arty regt (3 coastal arty bn)
AIR DEFENCE
2 AD regt (3 AD bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range FK-3 (HQ-22)
Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

Naval Special Warfare Command

Air Force ε46,000

4 air divs, one flying trg school
FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*; F-16A/B ADF *Fighting Falcon*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-5TH(E/F) *Tiger* II
1 sqn with F-16A/B MLU *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn with AU-23A *Peacemaker*
1 sqn with T-50TH *Golden Eagle**
ELINT/ISR
1 sqn with DA42 MPP *Guardian*
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with Saab 340B; Saab 340 *Erieye*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with ATR-72-500/-600
1 sqn with BT-67
1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*
1 (Royal Flight) VIP sqn with A319CJ; A320CJ; A340-500; B-737-800; SSJ-100-95LR
TRAINING
1 sqn with CT-4B/E *Airtrainer*; DA42M
1 sqn with DA40NG; DA42
1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II
1 hel sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; H135
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 (CSAR) sqn with H225M *Super Cougar*
1 sqn with S-70i *Black Hawk*; S-92A
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Aerostar*; *Dominator* XP
1 sqn with U-1
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 120 combat capable
FTR 28: 12 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 10 F-16A ADF *Fighting Falcon;* 5 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*; 1 F-16B ADF *Fighting Falcon*
FGA 42: 11 F-5TH(E) *Tiger* II; 2 F-5TH(F) *Tiger* II; 12 F-16A MLU *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16B ADF *Fighting Falcon;* 7 *Gripen* C; 4 *Gripen* D
ATK 20: 8 AT-6E *Wolverine*; 12 AU-23A *Peacemaker* (CISR)
ISR 14 DA42 MPP *Guardian*
AEW&C 2 Saab 340 *Erieye*
ELINT 2 Saab 340 *Erieye* (COMINT/ELINT)
TPT 59: **Medium** 15: 6 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 3 Saab 340B; **Light** 36: 3 ATR-72-500; 3 ATR-72-600; 3 Beech 200 *King Air*; 8 BT-67; 8 DA40NG; 10 DA42/42M; 1 P.180 *Avanti*; **PAX** 8: 1 A319CJ; 2 A320CJ; 1 A340-500; 1 B-737-800; 3 SSJ-100-95LR (1 A310-324 in store)
TRG 70: 16 *Alpha Jet**; 6 CT-4B *Airtrainer*; 19 CT-4E *Airtrainer*; 3 RTAF-6 (in test); 12 T-6C *Texan* II; 14 T-50TH *Golden Eagle**
HELICOPTERS
MRH 6 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
CSAR 12 H225M *Super Cougar*
TPT 14: **Medium** 8: 3 S-92A *Super Hawk*; 5 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 6 H135
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR 20+: **Heavy** 3 *Dominator* XP**; Medium** *Aerostar***; Light** ε17 U-1
AIR DEFENCE
SAM Medium-range 3+ KS-1C (CH-SA-12)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9P/S *Sidewinder*; *Python* 3; **IIR** IRIS-T; *Python* 5 (reported); **ARH** AIM-120 AMRAAM; *Derby* (reported)
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*
AShM RBS15F
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; *Lizard*
INS/GPS-guided GBU-31/-38 JDAM; KGGB

Royal Security Command

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Light
2 inf regt (3 inf bn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε93,700

Border Patrol Police 20,000

Marine Police 2,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 93

PCO 1 *Srinakrin*

PCC 2 *Hameln*

PB 45: 1 *Chai Jinda* (Incat Crowther 42m); 1 *Chasanyabadee;* 3 *Cutlass*; 5 Ital Thai Marine; 2 M25; 8 *Marsun*; 2 *Ratayapibanbancha* (*Reef Ranger*); 1 *Sriyanont*; ε20 *Technautic*; 2 *Wasuthep*

PBR 45: ε20 Camcraft; ε25 Sumidagawa

Volunteer Defense Corps 45,000 – Reserves

Police Aviation 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable

ATK 6 AU-23A *Peacemaker*

TPT 16: **Light** 14: 2 Beech 350i *King Air*; 2 CN235; 2 DHC-6-400; 8 PC-6 *Turbo Porter*; **PAX** 2: 1 F-50; 1 Falcon 2000

HELICOPTERS

MRH 32: 2 AS365N3 *Dauphin*; 4 AW189; 7 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 8 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 9 Bell 429

TPT 21: **Medium** 2 H175; **Light** 19+: some Bell 205A; 2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*; 12 Bell 212 (AB-212); 5 H155

Provincial Police 50,000 (incl ε500 Special Action Force)

Rangers (Thahan Phran) 21,000

Volunteer irregular force

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

22 paramilitary regt (total: 275 paramilitary coy)

DEPLOYMENT

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 6

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 283; 1 engr coy

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

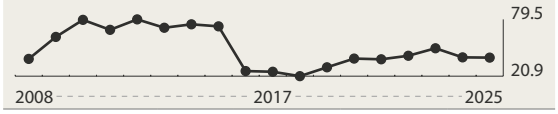
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Indo-Pacific Command: 100

Timor-Leste TLS

US Dollar USD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	2.02bn	2.13bn	2.21bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.1	3.9	3.3
Def bdgt	USD	46.4m	47.4m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,404,785

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.2%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	15.2%	2.2%
Female	16.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	17.2%	2.6%

Capabilities

The roles of the Timor-Leste Defence Force (F-FDTL) include protecting the country from external threats and combating violent crime. Its internal security role has sometimes resulted in tension with the national police force. Upon gaining ASEAN membership in 2025, Timor-Leste outlined aims to participate in future ASEAN and ADMM exercises and improve maritime security capabilities. This follows earlier goals to improve its naval capabilities, owing to the size of Timor-Leste's exclusive economic zone. The small F-FDTL has been affected by funding, personnel and morale challenges since it was established in 2001. The F-FDTL was reconstituted following fighting between regional factions in the security forces in 2006, but remains far from meeting the ambitious force-structure goals outlined in the Force 2020 plan published in 2007. Rooted in the Falintil national resistance force, its doctrine and training still emphasises low-intensity infantry tactics. Timor-Leste stood up its first special forces unit in 2022. The F-FDTL has received training from Australian and US personnel. Timor-Leste signed a reciprocal Defence Cooperation Agreement with Australia in 2022 and a Defence Cooperation Agreement with Malaysia in 2025. Australia was due to provide two patrol boats in 2024 under its Pacific Maritime Security Program, but Timor-Leste delayed the delivery due to the poor state of the patrol boats' intended homeport. The US donated a Cessna T206H in 2023. Timor-Leste's maintenance capacity is limited, and the country has no defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,250 (Army 2,250)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 2,250

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP pl

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log spt coy

Naval Element 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PB 2 *Shanghai* II

Air Component

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 Cessna T206H mod

TPT • Light 1 Cessna 172

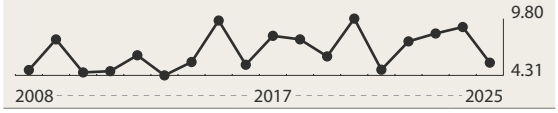
DEPLOYMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

Tonga TON

Tongan Pa'anga TOP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TOP	1.32bn	1.40bn	1.47bn
	USD	558m	587m	616m
Real GDP growth	%	2.1	2.7	2.3
Def bdgt	TOP	23.6m	15.0m	
	USD	9.96m	6.28m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 104,519

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.6%	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	18.3%	3.5%
Female	14.2%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	18.2%	4.1%

Capabilities

His Majesty's Armed Forces (HMAF) is a battalion-sized military based around the light infantry of the Tonga Royal Guards and the Royal Tongan Marines, and a small naval patrol squadron. The country's primary defence concerns include maritime security, counter-narcotics and HADR. However, between 2002 and 2014, HMAF also contributed platoon-sized forces to multinational peacekeeping efforts in the Solomon Islands, and then international coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Australia, New Zealand and the US are Tonga's key external defence partners, but the armed forces also undertake defence-cooperation activities with China, India, Japan and the UK. Tonga commissioned a landing craft from Australia in 2025.

ACTIVE 600 (Royal Guards & Land Force 140 Navy 130 Other 330)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Royal Guard & Land Force 140

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf coy(-)

Other

1 sy coy(-)

Navy 130

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PCO 2 *Guardian* (AUS *Bay* mod)

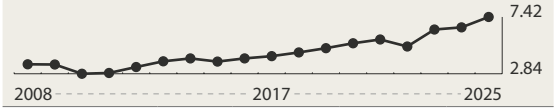
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCM 1 *Late* II (AUS 51m)

Vietnam VNM

Vietnamese Dong VND		2024	2025	2026
GDP	VND	11.5qrn	12.7qrn	13.8qrn
	USD	459bn	485bn	511bn
Real GDP growth	%	7.1	6.5	5.6
Def bdgt	VND	ε189trn	ε220trn	
	USD	ε7.53bn	ε8.41bn	
FMA (US)	USD	12.0m	13.5m	0.0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 106,688,169

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	23.5%	3.6%
Female	10.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	23.4%	5.1%

Capabilities

Vietnam has a strong military tradition and broad public support for defence, particularly amid tension with China over conflicting claims in the South China Sea. Hanoi has been strengthening naval and air capabilities with a clear focus on protecting its interests in the South China Sea. Those efforts include the development of an advanced submarine capability and the procurement of ISR, air-defence and anti-ship systems. In 2022, Vietnam and India signed a joint vision statement on defence cooperation and a logistics support agreement. Vietnam also has a defence cooperation agreement with Cuba. Although Russia has been Vietnam's dominant defence supplier, Hanoi is seeking to diversify its supplier base. The country has already made some limited equipment purchases for its armed forces and coastguard from a range of other international suppliers, including Israel. The US lifted its arms embargo on Vietnam in 2016, while the Czech Republic, India, Japan and South Korea are among those seeking to make inroads into Vietnam's defence market. The need for diversification became more acute as Russia's war in Ukraine caused Moscow to prioritise arms deliveries to its own forces. Vietnam is developing its defence-industrial capacities and has launched a defence-focused subsidiary of the state-owned Viettel Military Industry and Telecoms Group, called Viettel High Technology Industries Corporation, which focuses on defence electronics and communications. A 2019 white paper promoted investment in Vietnam's defence industry with the aim to become internationally competitive and join the 'global value chain' by 2030.

ACTIVE 450,000 (Army 380,000 Navy 40,000 Air 30,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Conscript liability 2 years army and air defence, 3 years air force and navy, specialists 3 years, some ethnic minorities 2 years

RESERVES Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 VNREDSat

Army ε380,000

8 Mil Regions (incl capital)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

2 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce bde

Armoured

10 tk bde

Mechanised

2 mech inf div

Light

23 inf div

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

13 arty bde

1 arty regt

11 engr bde

1 engr regt

1 EW unit

3 sigs bde

2 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

9 economic construction div

1 log regt

1 med unit

1 trg regt

AIR DEFENCE

11 AD bde

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

9 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,379: 45 T-34; 750 T-54/T-55; 100 T-54B mod; 70 T-62; 64 T-90S; 350 ZTZ-59;

LT TK 620: 300 PT-76; 320 ZTQ-62/ZTS-63

RECCE 100 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 300 BMP-1/BMP-2/XCB-01

APC 1,380+

APC (T) 280+: Some BTR-50; 200 M113 (to be upgraded); MT-LB; 80 ZSD-63

APC (W) 1,100 BTR-40/BTR-60/BTR-152

AUV XTC-02

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR-2

ARV BREM-1M

VLB TMM-3

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K113-1 *Konkurs* (AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9M14 mod

RCL 75mm PF-56; **82mm** PF-65 (B-10); **87mm** PF-51

GUNS

SP 100mm SU-100

TOWED 100mm T-12 (arty); M-1944

ARTILLERY 3,040+

SP 30+: **122mm** 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **130mm** PTH-130; **152mm** 30 2S3 *Akatsiya*; **175mm** M107

TOWED 2,300: **105mm** M101/M102; **122mm** D-30/PL-54 (M-1938)/PL-60 (D-74); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** D-20; **155mm** M114

MRL 710+: **107mm** 360 Type-63; **122mm** 350 BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** BM-14

MOR 82mm; **120mm** M-1943; **160mm** M-1943

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Coventional 9K72/9K77 (RS-SS-1C/D *Scud* B/C)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

SPAAGM 23mm ZSU-23-4M

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 37mm/57mm/85mm/100mm

Navy ε40,000 (incl ε27,000 Naval Infantry)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 9

SSK 6 *Hanoi* (RUS Project 636.1 (Improved *Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-30B) LACM/3M54E1/E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-27A/B) AShM (*Klub*-S AShM variant unclear)/53-65KE HWT/TEST-71ME HWT

SSW 3: 2 *Yugo* (DPRK) with 2 single 533mm TT; 1 TN75 with 2 single 400mm TT with SET-40UE LWT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 70

CORVETTES 13:

FSGM 6:

1 BPS-500 (FSU Project 1241 mod) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 twin 533mm TT, 1 RBU 1600 A/S mor, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

2 *Dinh Tien Hoang* (RUS *Gepard* 3.9 (Project 11661E)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 3M89E *Palma* (*Palash*) CIWS with *Sosna*-R SAM (RS-CADS-N-2), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

2 *Tran Hung Dao* (RUS *Gepard* 3.9 (Project 11661E)) with 2 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 3M89E *Palma* (*Palash*) CIWS with *Sosna*-R SAM (RS-CADS-N-2), 2 twin 533mm TT with SET-53M HWT, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

1 HQ-26 (ex-IND *Khukri*) with 2 twin lnchr with P-27 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 2 twin lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FSG 2 *Po Hang* (Flight III) (ex-ROK) with 2 quad lnchr with VCM AShM, 2 76mm guns

FS 5:

3 Project 159A (ex-FSU *Petya* II) with 1 quintuple 406mm ASTT, 4 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns

2 Project 159AE (ex-FSU *Petya* III) with 1 triple 533mm ASTT with SET-53ME HWT, 4 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm guns

PCFGM 12:

4 Project 1241RE (*Tarantul* I) with 2 twin lnchr with P-15 *Termit*-R (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 1 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

8 Project 12418 (*Tarantul* V) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCO 7: 1 Project FC264; 6 TT-400TP with 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCC 6 *Svetlyak* (Project 1041.2) with 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PBFG 8 Project 205 (*Osa* II) with 4 single lnchr with P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) AShM

PBFT 1+ *Shershen*† (FSU) with 4 single 533mm TT

PBF ε10

PB 4+: 2 TP-01; 2+ Type-062 (ex-PRC *Shanghai* II)

PBR 4 *Stolkraft*

PH 2 *Shtorm* (ex-FSU Project 206M (*Turya*))† with 1 twin 57mm gun

PHT 3 *Shtorm* (ex-FSU Project 206M (*Turya*))† with 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65KE HWT, 1 twin 57mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8

MSO 2 *Akvamaren* (Project 266 (*Yurka*))

MSC 4 *Sonya* (Project 1265 (*Yakhont*))

MHI 2 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS 8

LST 3: 2 *Tran Khanh Du* (ex-US LST 542) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 16 Lt Tk/APC; 140 troops); 1 other

LSM 5:

1 *Polnochny* A (capacity 6 Lt Tk/APC; 200 troops)

2 *Polnochny* B (capacity 6 Lt Tk/APC; 200 troops)

2 *Nau Dinh*

LANDING CRAFT 21

LCM 13:

8 LCM 6 (capacity 1 Lt Tk or 80 troops)

4 LCM 8 (capacity 1 MBT or 200 troops)

1 VDN-150

LCVP 8

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 32

AFS 1

AGS 1 *Tran Dai Nia* (Damen Research Vessel 6613)

AH 1 *Khanh Hoa* (*Truong Sa* mod)

AKR 4 Damen Stan Lander 5612

AKL 17+

AP 2: 1 *Truong Sa*; 1 other

ASR 1 *Yêt Kiêu* (Damen Rescue Gear Ship 9316)

ATF 2

AWT 2

AXS 1 *Le Quy Don*

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS • UUV

MW *Pluto Plus*

Naval Infantry ε27,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bde

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK PT-76; ZTS-63

APC • APC (W) BTR-60

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

4 AShM bde

1 coastal arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 4K44 *Redut* (RS-SSC-1B

Sepal); 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); K-300P *Bastion*-P (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*); VCS-01

ARTILLERY • MRL 160mm AccuLAR-160; **306mm** EXTRA

Navy Air Wing

FORCES BY ROLE

ASW/SAR

1 regt with DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; H225; Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) *Helix* A; Ka-32 *Helix* C

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 8 Ka-28 *Helix* A

TPT • Medium 4: 2 H225; 2 Ka-32 *Helix* C

Air Force 30,000

3 air div, 1 tpt bde

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 regt with Su-22M4/UM-3K *Fitter* (some ISR)

1 regt with Su-27SK/UBK *Flanker*

3 regt with Su-30MK2 *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 regt with An-2 *Colt*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*

1 regt with An-2 *Colt*; C295M; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*

TRAINING

1 OCU regt with Yak-130 *Mitten**

1 regt with L-39 *Albatros*; L-39NG

1 regt with Yak-52

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 regt with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171

AIR DEFENCE

6 AD div HQ

2 SAM regt with S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

3 SAM regt with *Spyder*-MR

3 SAM regt with S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

4 SAM regt with S-125-2TM *Pechora*-2TM

2 SAM regt with S-125M *Pechora*-M

4 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 81 combat capable

FGA 70: 16 Su-22M4 *Fitter* K (some ISR); 9 Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G; 5 Su-27SK *Flanker*; 5 Su-27UBK *Flanker* B; 35 Su-30MK2 *Flanker* G

TPT • Light 12: 6 An-2 *Colt*; 3 C295M; 3 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i)

TRG 82: 17 L-39 *Albatros*; 12 L-39NG; 12 T-6C *Texan* II; 11 Yak-130 *Mitten**; 30 Yak-52

HELICOPTERS

MRH 6 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT • Medium 24: 16 Mi-8 *Hip*; 8 Mi-171 (incl 4 SAR)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 98+:

Long-range 12 S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

Medium-range 65: ε25 S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); ε30 S-125-2TM *Pechora*-2TM; ε10 *Spyder*-MR

Short-range 21+: 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 21 S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS 37mm; **57mm**; **85mm; 100mm**; **130mm**

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

ASM Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*)

AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)

ARM Kh-28 (RS-AS-9 *Kyle*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

LACM Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000+ active

Border Defence Corps ε40,000

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 81

PSOH 3 *Hamilton* (ex-US) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PSO 4 DN2000 (Damen 9014)

PCO 14+: 1 *Mazinger* (ex-ROK); 10 TT-400; 3+ other

PCC 2 *Hae Uri* (ex-ROK)

PBF 28: 26 MS-50S; 2 *Shershen*

PB 30: 1 MS-50; 14 TT-200; 14 TT-120; 1 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10

AFS 1

ATF 4 Damen Salvage Tug

AKL 5

AIRCRAFT • MP 2 C-212-400 MPA

Local Forces ε5,000,000 reservists

Incl People's Self-Defence Force (urban units) and People's Militia (rural units); comprises static and mobile cbt units, log spt and village protection pl; some arty, mor and AD guns; acts as reserve

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 2; **UN** • MINUSCA 8

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 68; 1 fd hospital

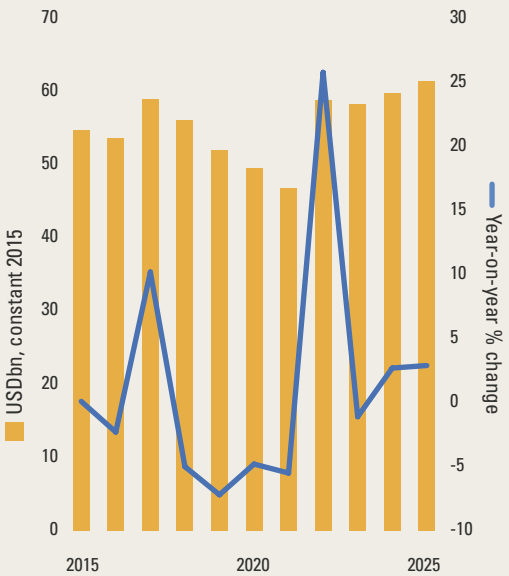
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 192; 1 engr coy

Chapter Six

Middle East and North Africa

- Around two years after the Israel–Hamas war began, a United States-brokered ceasefire took hold in October as part of a 20-point peace plan. Hamas released the remaining Israeli hostages and reasserted control in Gaza as both sides faced off along a new 'Yellow Line' while awaiting an International Stabilization Force and an international board meant to oversee governance of the territory.
- The Gulf states strengthened defence partnerships with the US, securing major arms deals, including for armed UAVs and missile-defence systems. Saudi Arabia gained major non-NATO ally status, while Qatar received a US security guarantee via executive order.
- Israel and the US took military action against Iran's nuclear programme. In June, Israel launched a 12-day air campaign against Iran's nuclear and military infrastructure. The US reinforced Israeli action through *Operation Midnight Hammer*, targeting Iran's deep underground facilities, while Tehran conducted retaliatory missile attacks before a US-brokered ceasefire on 24 June.
- Defence spending across the Middle East and North Africa grew by 4.5% in real terms in 2025, with collective spending reaching almost USD219 billion. The Israel–Hamas war and wider regional instability have driven an increase in defence spending as a percentage of GDP, with the regional average rising to 4.3% in 2025, up from 3.5% in 2022.
- Growth in 2025 was more moderate compared to 2024's real-term uplift of 10%, which was driven by a surge in Israeli spending. Algeria is also a key driver of recent growth, with the 2025 budget reaching 8.8% of GDP – the highest in the region and globally second only to Ukraine.

Saudi Arabia, real-terms defence budget trend, 2015–25 (USDbn, constant 2015)



Note: Defence budget only – excludes security expenditure.

Active military personnel – top 10
(25,000 per unit)

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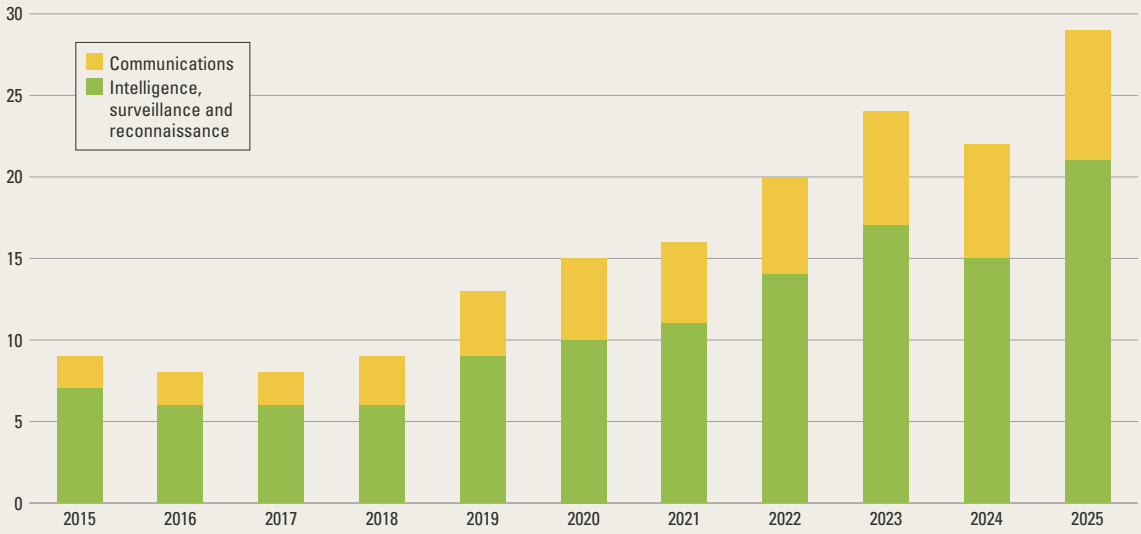
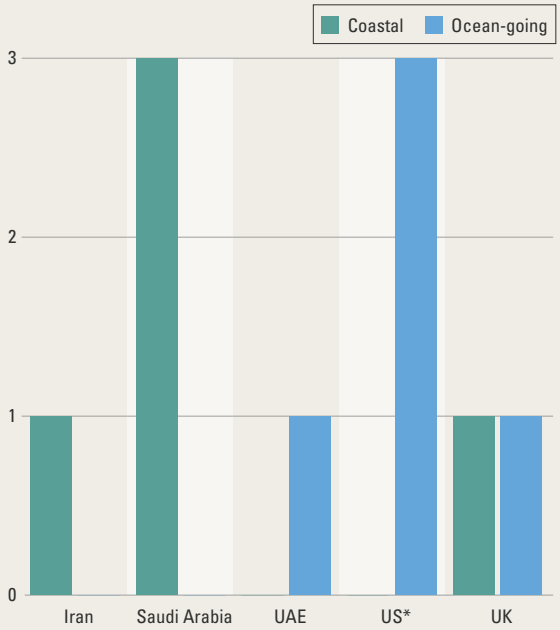
Middle East and North Africa: deployed satellites, 2015–25



The Gulf: selected mine countermeasures fleets, 2025



*MCM-equipped *Independence*-class FFGHM.

Middle East and North Africa: selected long-range surface-to-air missile systems

Country	Inventory total	Equipment
Algeria	32	S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
Bahrain	12	M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE
Egypt	ε18	S-300VM
Iran	n.k.	*Bavar* 373
	ε16	S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
	10	S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)
Israel	n.k.	*Barak* MX
Kuwait	35	M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
Qatar	34	M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE
Saudi Arabia	108	M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
Syria	24	S-300PM2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
	n.k.	S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)
United Arab Emirates	37	M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East experienced heightened instability in 2025, driven by the two-year Israel–Hamas war, strikes by Israel and the United States on Iran's nuclear and military infrastructure and US operations against Ansarullah (the Houthis) in Yemen. In North Africa, tensions between Morocco and Algeria remained high. These dynamics drove major defence procurements and new security agreements among regional and extra-regional actors.

The Israel–Hamas war

In early 2025, a US-brokered armistice between Israel and Hamas, which included hostage and prisoner releases, lasted from 19 January to 18 March. Subsequently, Israel halted all humanitarian aid into Gaza for around three months after demanding new terms to extend the ceasefire, including more hostage releases, which Hamas rejected. Intense fighting resumed and culminated in an Israel Defense Forces (IDF) multi-division offensive between May and August, named *Gideon's Chariots*, which expanded IDF territorial control in Rafah and later Khan Younis. The IDF's centre of gravity shifted in August towards Gaza City under *Gideon's Chariots* II, where it encircled remaining Hamas forces. With IDF ground forces threatening to attack the remaining Hamas-controlled areas in Gaza City and diplomatic pressure on Israel, a new ceasefire took hold in October after almost exactly two years of war. By that point, the Hamas-controlled Gaza Health Ministry reported more than 67,000 Palestinians killed during the two-year conflict, but with no differentiation between civilians and combatants. Hamas released the living Israeli hostages and reaffirmed its authority in Gaza, defeating armed clans in Gaza City as well as Israel-supported militias while resisting disarmament.

Since the first stage of the so-called 'Trump peace plan' concluded, Hamas and the IDF faced each other along a newly drawn 'Yellow Line', the interim line of IDF troop withdrawal that cuts Gaza roughly in half. Hamas forces periodically initiated small-unit probing attacks against the IDF along this line; the IDF responded forcefully but it too conducted operations in contravention of the ceasefire, including limiting the delivery of aid. At the same time, both sides awaited the deployment of an International Stabilization Force under the Trump administration's 20-point plan. In parallel, the US set up the Civil–Military Coordination Centre in Israel to monitor the ceasefire and distribution of humanitarian aid. An international board meant to oversee governance of the Gaza Strip has yet to be established.

Israel and Iran: 12 days in June

In May 2025, amid rumours that Israel was preparing a direct strike on Iran, Supreme Leader Sayyid Ali Khamenei remained defiant against both the US and Israel. Although indirect talks with Washington and direct talks with the European Union continued, he dismissed their prospects. These tensions were compounded when the International Atomic Energy Agency reported on 31 May that Iran had accumulated enough highly enriched uranium for ten nuclear weapons. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated that this 'level of enrichment exists only in countries actively pursuing nuclear weapons'. Subsequently, Israel attacked Iran in June 2025, conducting a sustained air campaign over 12 days. The attacks were supported by infiltrators who used modified anti-tank missiles and uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) to target air-defence systems in and around Tehran. This was followed by waves of strikes by the Israeli Air Force (IAF) against the remaining air-defence infrastructure, nuclear sites, nuclear industry, missile bases and production facilities. The IAF also successfully targeted various senior generals of the regular military and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), including their overall commander, Major General Hossein Salami, and nuclear scientists. The campaign culminated in the United States' *Operation Midnight Hammer*, which involved 125 aircraft, including seven B-2A *Spirit* strategic bombers, as well as F-35 *Lightning* II and F-22A *Raptor* fighter aircraft. The bombers employed GBU-57 Massive Ordnance Penetrator munitions, with six used against the nuclear-enrichment plant at Fordow, widely believed to be Iran's most secure nuclear facility and built

deep underground. The seventh B-2 attacked the nuclear facility at Natanz, which the US struck with 30 submarine-launched *Tomahawk* land-attack cruise missiles.

According to Israel, Iran was unable to destroy a single IAF aircraft during the so-called 12 Day War. This allowed the IAF to neutralise vital nodes in Iran's defence-industrial base along with a large number of transporter erector launchers (TELs). Nonetheless, Iran succeeded in conducting retaliatory strikes against Israel, with multiple missiles hitting Tel Aviv and other Israeli cities. Israel's missile interceptors were reinforced by US Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) systems and *Aegis*-equipped destroyers. Following Iran's loss of significant numbers of TELs and depleting stocks of Israeli and US interceptors, the US implemented a ceasefire on 24 June 2025.

'Axis of Resistance'

Iran-aligned militias in Iraq, the Hashd ash-Shabi, have largely refrained from attacking the US or Israel since the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024. This restraint has been driven by economic threats from the US as well as Iraqi national elections in November, where they did not want to be perceived as entangling Iraq in war on behalf of a weakened Iran. Under US pressure, the Iraqi parliament postponed voting on a law that would integrate the Public Mobilisation Forces – a paramilitary organisation raised to fight ISIS in 2014, but which in part incorporates pro-Iranian and US-designated militias – into the Iraqi armed forces.

In Lebanon, Hizbullah focused on defending its internal standing and on rebuilding its military infrastructure. In one of several public mass gatherings, more than 50,000 Mahdi Scouts, Hizbullah's youth wing, swore allegiance to the group. Despite mounting US pressure and conditionality for military assistance, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) have not challenged Hizbullah directly. However, the LAF deployed to territory previously held by Hizbullah in southern Lebanon. It also interdicted several attempts to smuggle money and gold to the group at Beirut International Airport and successfully dismantled several Hizbullah-affiliated organised-crime groups. Attempts to rearm Hizbullah were stymied by the new Syrian regime. The IDF, which continued to occupy several points inside Lebanon, mounted attacks against Hizbullah personnel, missile launchers and arms depots throughout the year, striking predominantly southern Lebanon but also the group's strongholds in southern Beirut and the Beqaa valley.

Following periodic US operations against the Houthis during the Biden administration in 2024, the Trump administration initiated a concerted two-month campaign led by two carrier strike groups from 15 March to 6 May. The US attacked more than 1,000 targets, focusing on the group's military infrastructure. The US and the Houthis agreed to an Oman-brokered ceasefire on 6 May that stopped the Houthis' attacks against US ships but not Israel. Israel began its air campaign after the US–Houthi agreement and conducted operations in retaliation for Houthi missile and UAV attacks; it also targeted Houthi leadership and vital commercial infrastructure, such as Sanaa airport and the port of Al Hudaydah. A decline in Houthi attacks followed the ceasefire in Gaza.

The Gulf

Gulf states signed extensive military-procurement deals with the US during President Donald Trump's May visit to the region. This included armed UAVs, including MQ-9 *Reaper*s for Qatar, along with large investments in artificial intelligence from the Gulf to the US. The US also signed a letter of intent to formally establish a comprehensive US–United Arab Emirates major defence partnership during President Trump's visit. Individual Gulf Arab states have made progress in developing their missile-defence capabilities, with Saudi Arabia receiving its first THAAD battery in July. Meanwhile, Turkiye continued talks to acquire second-hand Eurofighter *Typhoon* aircraft from Oman and Qatar. Ankara is seeking to rapidly recapitalise its combat air capability while it continues developing its indigenous *Kaan* fighter programme. New security arrangements were also forged. After the Israeli airstrikes against Hamas in Doha, Qatar successfully lobbied the US in September for a direct security guarantee. This, however, came by executive order rather than through a Senate-approved treaty. During Saudi Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman's visit to Washington in November, the Trump administration also designated Saudi Arabia a major non-NATO ally and approved the sale of F-35 aircraft to the Kingdom – details on quantities and cost were not disclosed. A month earlier, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan signed a defence agreement which stipulated that 'any aggression against either country shall be considered an aggression against both'.

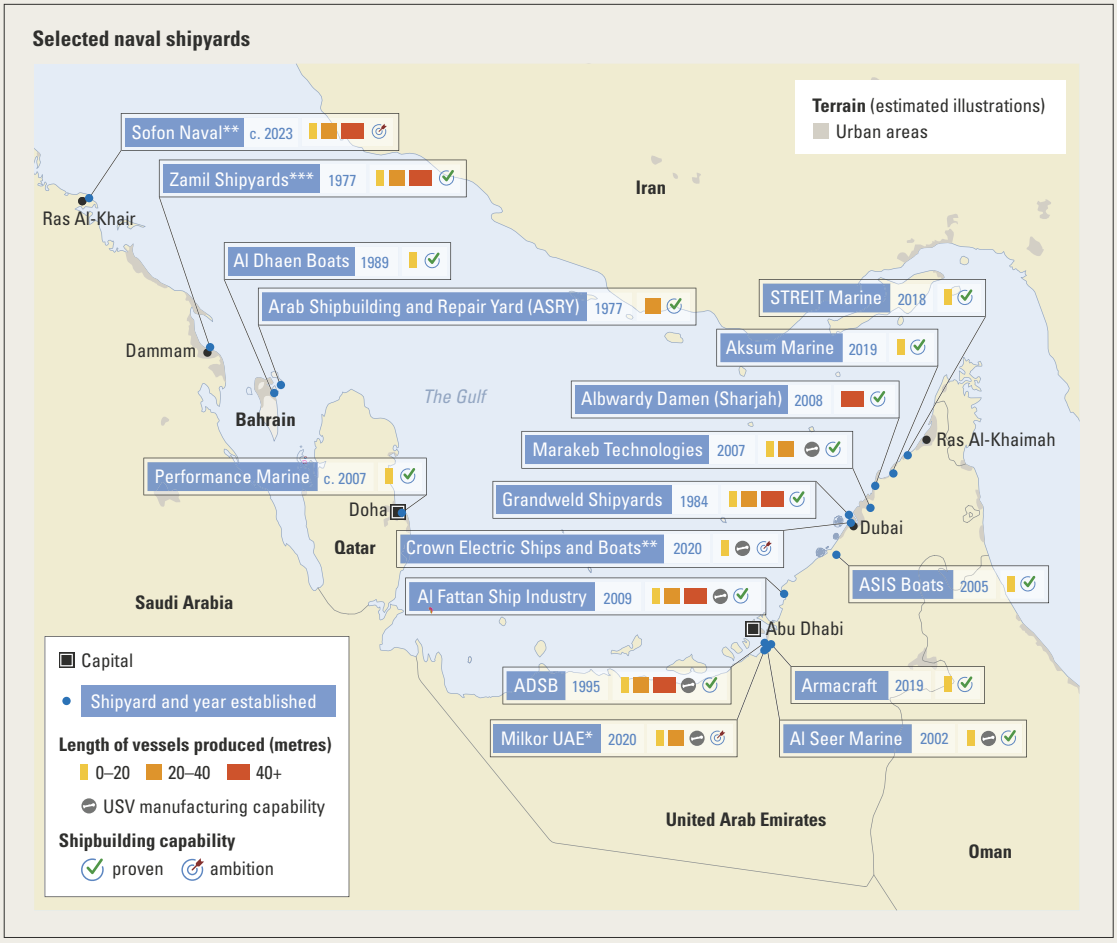
Figure 29 **Arab Gulf naval shipbuilding**

While most Arab Gulf states have some shipbuilding or maintenance capability, the bulk of this resides in the UAE, with neighbouring Saudi Arabia seeking to translate its significant procurement spend into industrial capability in the future.

The UAE's naval-shipbuilding ecosystem is led by Abu Dhabi Ship Building (ADSB), which serves as the sector's national 'champion' within a relatively diverse industry. ADSB's capacity remains limited: it is capable of producing vessels only up to the size of a small corvette, constrained by an 80-metre syncrolift and shallow channel depth. At least three other shipyards – Albwardy Damen, Al Fattan Ship Industry and Grandweld Shipyards – are also capable of building large vessels, while several smaller firms produce patrol boats and uninhabited surface vessels (USVs). This fosters innovation and competition, particularly in the patrol-craft segment. Additional commercial shipyards in the UAE, though not currently engaged in naval shipbuilding, could possibly be mobilised to scale up production if needed. In the future, ADSB plans to expand to a satellite location capable of handling vessels up to 120 metres long.

By contrast, although Saudi Arabia's shipbuilding ecosystem is currently less mature, the country's plans are significantly more ambitious – Riyadh aims to localise 100% of its naval shipbuilding. To accelerate progress and bolster efficiency, Saudi Arabia is consolidating naval-shipbuilding activities under Sofon Naval, a subsidiary of new company Sofon Holding. Sofon Naval's planned shipyard, still in the design phase as of October 2025, is expected to accommodate much larger vessels – including landing platform docks and destroyers. However, the path forward is not without challenges. Unlike the UAE, Saudi Arabia lacks a strong base of commercial shipyards or a competitive network of patrol-boat and USV manufacturers upon which to build greater capabilities. That means its ambitions risk being impeded by inconsistent demand for shipbuilding work.

Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar collectively host several smaller shipyards, mostly focused on maintenance, repair and overhaul and small-patrol-boat construction – far below the scale and ambition seen in the UAE and Saudi Arabia.



*Milkor UAE relies on AM Shipyard for naval shipbuilding. With the Milkor Inshore Patrol Craft and the *Commander* having only been constructed as demonstrators as of October 2025, the rest of the portfolio remains indicative of future intent rather than proven capability. **Crown Electric Ships and Sofon Naval have no facilities as of October 2025, though both plan to establish them in due course. ***Zamil Shipyards is expected to be absorbed by Sofon Naval.

Selected contracts for domestically built vessels

Contract year	Shipyard	Number and classification of units built domestically	Purchasing country
2003	ADSB	5x *Baynunah*-class corvettes	UAE
2003	ADSB	9x *Ghannatha*-class fast patrol boats	UAE
2005	ADSB	1x 64m medium landing craft (LCM)	Oman
2008	ADSB	2x LCM, 2x vehicles-and-personnel landing craft (LCVP)	Bahrain
c. 2008	Al Fattan	1x *Al Shareeah*-class tank landing craft (LCT)	UAE
2009	ADSB	9x *Butinah*-class (*Ghannatha* mod) fast patrol boat	UAE
c. 2013	Zamil	4x surveillance-logistics vessels	Kuwait
2015	ADSB	2x *Assafar*-class LCT, 1x *Abhan*-class LCM, 5x LCVP	Kuwait
2016	ASRY	1x *Safra*-class landing craft	Bahrain
c. 2017	Al Fattan	2x *Al-Saadiyat*-class LCT	UAE
2018	Zamil	27x HSI 32-class fast patrol boat	Saudi Arabia
2019	Albwardy Damen	1x *Kada*-class LCT	Nigeria
2019	Al Dhaen Boats	Patrol boats (number n.k.) length n.k.	‡ Bahrain
2021	ADSB	4x *Falaj* 3-class corvettes	UAE
2021	Armacraft	*Trident*-class submersible (number n.k.) length n.k.	n.k.
2023	ADSB	1x BR71 MkII-class corvette	Angola
2024	Al Fattan	20x *Al-Faris*-class LCVP	UAE
2025	Albwardy Damen	*Dune*-class offshore patrol ship (number n.k.) length n.k.	UAE
2025	Al Seer Marine	High-speed interceptors (number n.k.) length n.k.	UAE
2025	ADSB	8x *Falaj* 3-class corvettes	Kuwait

Vessel length (metres)† 0 20 40 60 80 100

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Angola Bahrain Kuwait Nigeria Oman Saudi Arabia UAE

†Vessel length is for the longest of all vessel types. ‡Likely.
Source: IISS analysis

Figure 30 Israeli Air Force (IAF): selected units and bases, 2025

The IAF has played a considerable role in shaping Israel's response to the Hamas-led 7 October 2023 attacks, and has demonstrated its ability to conduct complex missions, maintain a high operational tempo and achieve a broad geographic reach. Operational success has been underpinned by resilient basing, including hardened shelters and parallel runways that enhance survivability and readiness.

Among the country's main air bases, Ramat David Air Base hosts a large number of Lockheed Martin F-16D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*) aircraft to counter threats on the northern front. The IAF has also employed these aircraft more broadly, including for strikes in Yemen.

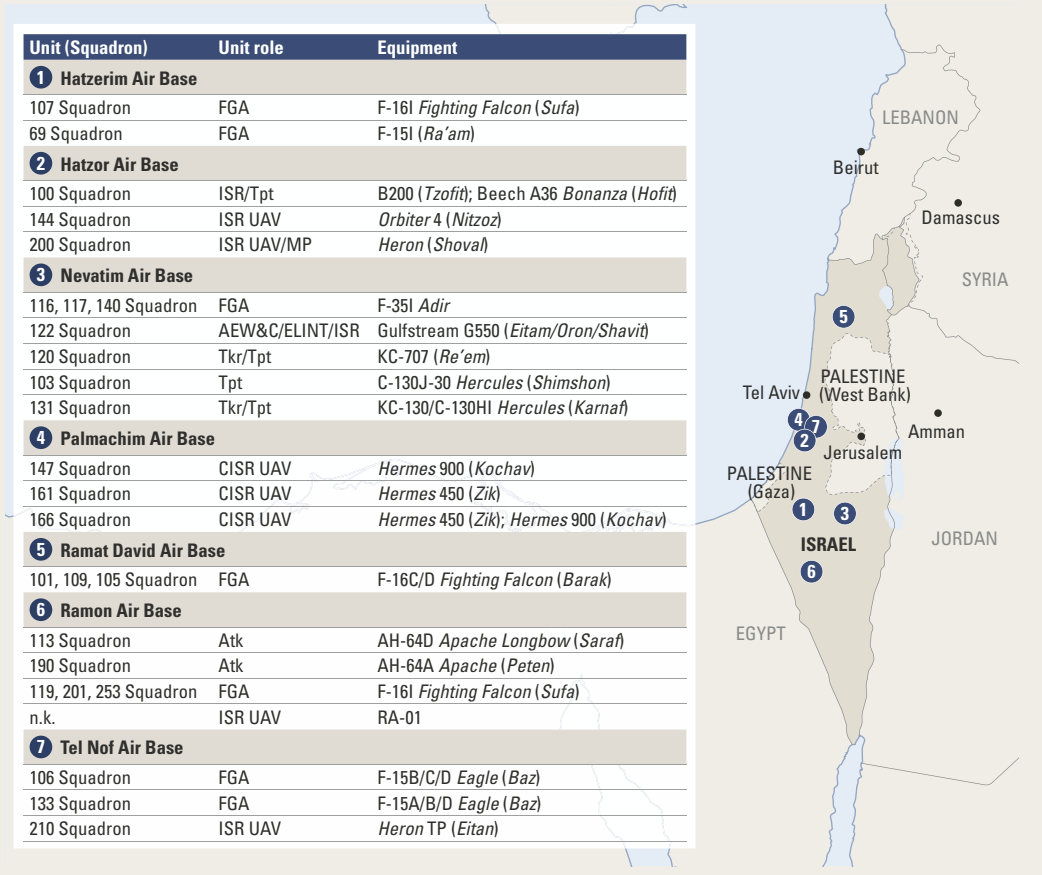
Tel Nof Air Base hosts the most Boeing F-15 *Eagle* (*Baz*) aircraft and these aircraft have been used extensively, employing precision-guided munitions in operations from Gaza to Iran to Yemen.

At Hatzerim Air Base, the F-15I (*Ra'am*) multi-role fighter carries a wider array of weapons and offers greater combat radius through the use of conformal fuel tanks (CFTs). The base has also been linked to the use of the *Golden Horizon* and *Rocks* air-launched ballistic missiles. From both Hatzerim and Ramon air bases, F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*) aircraft have conducted long-range missions using CFTs and carrying up to four *Rampage* stand-off-range air-to-surface missiles.

In the south, Nevatim Air Base is home to the country's entire Lockheed Martin F-35I *Adir* fleet, which the IAF has employed for strategic attack and suppression of enemy air defences, including against Iran. The *Adir* has also contributed to air defence, recording the type's first cruise-missile interception. Aside from its combat squadrons, Nevatim also hosts most of the IAF's airborne enablers.

Ramon Air Base may also be home to a low-observable ISR UAV – designated by the United States' intelligence community as the RA-01 – which, according to leaked US intelligence documents, supported deep-precision strikes into Iranian territory. Other UAV units are located at air bases across Israel.

Unit (Squadron)	Unit role	Equipment
1 Hatzerim Air Base		
107 Squadron	FGA	F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*)
69 Squadron	FGA	F-15I (*Ra'am*)
2 Hatzor Air Base		
100 Squadron	ISR/Tpt	B200 (*Tzofit*); Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*)
144 Squadron	ISR UAV	*Orbiter* 4 (*Nitzoz*)
200 Squadron	ISR UAV/MP	*Heron* (*Shoval*)
3 Nevatim Air Base		
116, 117, 140 Squadron	FGA	F-35I *Adir*
122 Squadron	AEW&C/ELINT/ISR	Gulfstream G550 (*Eitam/Oron/Shavit*)
120 Squadron	Tkr/Tpt	KC-707 (*Re'em*)
103 Squadron	Tpt	C-130J-30 *Hercules* (*Shimshon*)
131 Squadron	Tkr/Tpt	KC-130/C-130HI *Hercules* (*Karnaf*)
4 Palmachim Air Base		
147 Squadron	CISR UAV	*Hermes* 900 (*Kochav*)
161 Squadron	CISR UAV	*Hermes* 450 (*Zik*)
166 Squadron	CISR UAV	*Hermes* 450 (*Zik*); *Hermes* 900 (*Kochav*)
5 Ramat David Air Base		
101, 109, 105 Squadron	FGA	F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)
6 Ramon Air Base		
113 Squadron	Atk	AH-64D *Apache Longbow* (*Saraf*)
190 Squadron	Atk	AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*)
119, 201, 253 Squadron	FGA	F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*)
n.k.	ISR UAV	RA-01
7 Tel Nof Air Base		
106 Squadron	FGA	F-15B/C/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
133 Squadron	FGA	F-15A/B/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
210 Squadron	ISR UAV	*Heron* TP (*Eitan*)



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Notes: **AEW&C** = airborne early warning and control; **Atk** = attack; **(C)ISR UAV** = (combat) intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance uninhabited aerial vehicle; **ELINT** = electronic intelligence; **FGA** = fighter/ground-attack; **ISR** = intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (aircraft); **MP** = maritime patrol; **Tkr** = tanker; **Tpt** = transport.
Source: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

North Africa

Algeria increased its defence spending to record levels in 2025 and continued its modernisation across all service branches, with the air force receiving Su-35 *Flanker* M fighter/ground-attack aircraft. Algeria's military build-up seeks to match neighbouring Morocco's. Rabat has formed closer relations with the US and Israel in recent years, with the US recognising Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara since December 2020 and Israeli UAV manufacturer BlueBird Aero Systems opening a production facility in Rabat in 2024. Egypt began receiving the second tranche of French *Rafale* F-3s in 2025 and continued localised production of Korean K9 *Thunder* self-propelled howitzers. Rapprochement between Egypt and Turkiye continued, buttressed by localisation agreements for UAV production and joint naval exercises. After the fall of the Assad regime in Syria, some Russian forces and private-military groups such as the Africa Corps increased their presence in Eastern Libya in areas under the control of Khalifa al-Haftar, which could shift the balance of power between Haftar and the internationally recognised government in Tripoli.

Extra-regional actors

Russia maintained a presence at Khmeimim Air Base in Syria despite its ties to the former Assad regime. It also reinforced its position in Libya by revitalising the Matan al-Sarra air base, though this does not match the access it once enjoyed at Tartus Naval Base in Syria. Russo-Iranian cooperation continues, but Iranian officials expressed disappointment over Moscow's limited military support following the June conflict with Israel.

China has maintained its discreet collaboration with Iran. In April, a massive explosion at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, caused by smuggled and improperly handled rocket-fuel precursor (sodium perchlorate), destroyed parts of the facility; the chemicals were assumed to be of Chinese origin. The US sanctioned additional ships and companies as part of a network to transport propellant ingredients on behalf of the IRGC on 29 April, indicating that China continues to supply Iran and its network of partners with components for missiles and UAVs, while at the same time trying to sell UAV components to the burgeoning Arab Gulf defence industry, including motors, antennae and fibre-optic cables. China and Egypt conducted their first joint exercise at *Eagles of Civilization* 2025, an air force event. China also continued participating in *Security Belt*, a trilateral naval exercise series with Russia and Iran that took place near the Iranian port of Chabahar in 2025.

US Central Command (CENTCOM) positioned forces as observers inside Israel, handed over the Union III camp in Baghdad to NATO Mission Iraq, where French forces took over the security envelope, and repositioned support personnel to Jordan. As of late November, the US was reportedly establishing a presence at an air base near Damascus ostensibly for counter-terrorism cooperation. CENTCOM and Saudi Arabia hosted counter-UAV exercises (*Red Sands* 2025), while the US and Egypt conducted air exercises (*Bright Star* 2025).

Israel deploys *Iron Beam*

On 28 May 2025, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) confirmed that it had rushed a scaled-down version of Rafael's *Iron Beam* laser weapon system (LWS) into service and claimed to have intercepted 35 of Hizbullah's uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) during testing over the preceding weeks. The announcement followed reports that weeks earlier the IDF's 946th Air Defence Battalion had been re-established near the Lebanese border, an area with mountainous terrain that Hizbullah used throughout 2023 and 2024 to conceal approaching UAVs and missiles. This had, at times, stressed the capacity of the *Iron Dome* system's sensors and response times. The deployment of *Iron Beam* to the Lebanese border served to back up traditional air defences and demonstrated that the IDF possessed a system that could negate the advantage of terrain that an adversary sought to leverage. In September, the IDF declared the system operational and released video footage of successful interceptions of UAVs, mortar bombs and *Katyusha*-style rockets.

Iron Beam is intended to serve as a complement, not a replacement, to *Iron Dome* and the other layers of Israel's air defence. Its current role is to be used against UAVs, mortar rounds and small rockets, with the aim of substantially reducing the number of interceptors *Iron Dome* systems need to employ. It is also intended to increase the overall magazine depth of the system and broaden the IDF's defensive options. *Iron Beam* and *Iron Dome* will be linked into a common command-and-control architecture that can determine which effector to use to intercept a target. *Iron Beam* is often touted as a low-cost air-defence system, with former Israeli prime minister Naftali Bennett stating that the electricity input cost per intercept is only USD2.

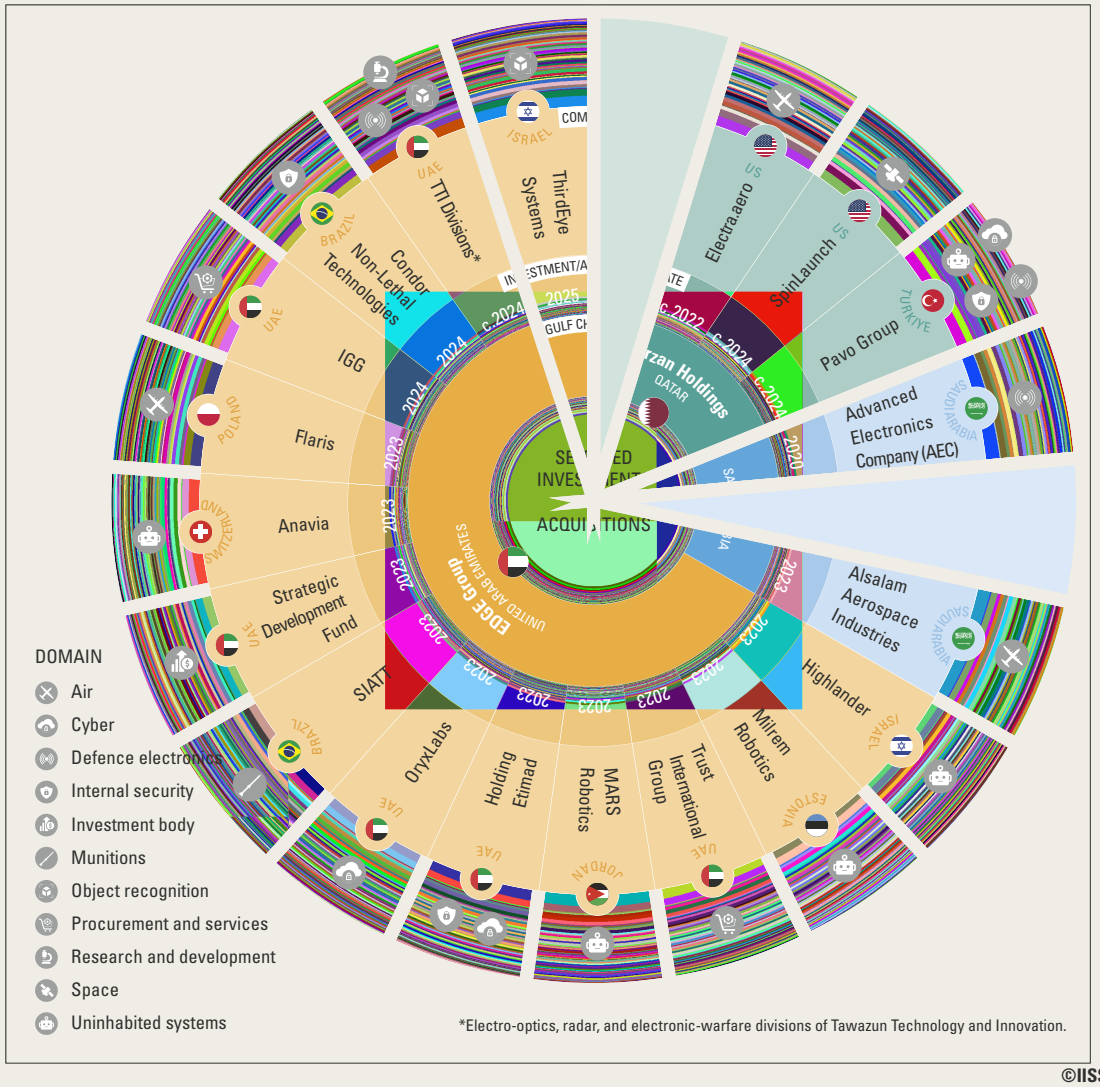
Figure 31 **Selected investments and acquisitions by Emirati, Saudi and Qatari national defence 'champions', 2020–25**

Over the last five years, Arab Gulf defence 'champions' have undertaken a series of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and investments. By consolidating domestic companies, the likes of Saudi Arabia's SAMI and the UAE's EDGE Group hope to achieve better economies of scale more rapidly than would be possible through organic cluster formation, enabling them to be more competitive internationally. Acquiring foreign companies also provides them with specific technologies, know-how, market presence and orders.

EDGE has been, by far, the most active, acquiring and investing in companies both at home and overseas. Domestically, the company has absorbed all other state-owned defence firms – IGG, Trust and Etimad – as well as the Strategic Development Fund, a defence fund with investments in over 13 companies. EDGE also absorbed two R&D divisions from the now-defunct Tawazun Technology and Innovation. Internationally, EDGE has conducted at least eight targeted investments or acquisitions to accelerate the development of strategic technologies, including, electro-optics, uninhabited systems and missiles. These deals have focused on European firms but also include companies in Brazil and Israel.

SAMI has recently acquired several companies in the Kingdom – AEC in 2020 and Alsalam in 2023 – but has not made international acquisitions. Established in 1988 under Saudi Arabia's offset programme (which required foreign defence suppliers to invest in the economy), these two firms have been subsumed into SAMI's Electronics and Aerospace divisions.

Qatar's Barzan Holdings has made minority investments in companies across the United Kingdom, the United States and Turkiye. However, the strategic value and impact of these investments on Qatar's localisation ambitions remains unclear.



*Electro-optics, radar, and electronic-warfare divisions of Tawazun Technology and Innovation.

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Source: IISS analysis

The *Iron Beam* family includes a containerised 100-kilowatt (kW) counter rocket, artillery and mortar (C-RAM) version with an aperture of 450 millimetres (*Iron Beam* 450), which can be towed via flatbed truck; the 50 kW *Iron Beam* M version with a 250mm aperture that can be mounted on a truck or armoured personnel carrier; and the 10 kW *Lite Beam* that can equip tactical vehicles. A containerised variant shown in September 2025 had two identical turrets on either end of the container. Israeli news reports claim a maximum intercept range of 10 kilometres for that system, although atmospheric conditions can reduce this substantially – earlier reports have suggested ranges of up to 7km. The two lighter versions, each consisting of one turret, are primarily used to counter UAVs. Manufacturer Rafael states that *Lite Beam* is effective up to 2km and can also be used against improvised explosive devices and mines.

Unveiled in 2014, the system has remained under development for a decade. The United States alone appropriated USD1.2 billion in April 2024 for the system, and an Israeli contract from October 2024 covered the first batteries at a cost of NIS2bn (USD540.6 million). While Israel is among the leaders in the fielding of LWS – along with China – government- and industry-led efforts in Australia, Europe, the United Kingdom and the US are at least following close behind, as are technological developments to mature LWS from counter-UAV/C-RAM roles and into functional missile defence. Israel is also pressing ahead with the development of an airborne LWS, with work being led by Elbit Systems, while Rafael is developing Naval *Iron Beam*. Both systems, however, are likely still years from being operational.

Among the factors that will influence *Iron Beam*'s performance are the efficacy of sensor 'handoffs' to the system's electro-optical tracking, the dwell time on target versus system cooling needs, and the laser's range under more challenging operating conditions. Further real-world usage will show if the system can neutralise swarms or complex attack schemes involving varying threats. US and Israeli cooperation, including US funding for *Iron Beam*, will likely mean that any current and future technological breakthroughs in Israel could also benefit the US, such as for its Golden Dome initiative.

Syria: reconstituting an armed force

In late November 2024, Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) breached the front lines of the regime forces of then Syrian president Bashar al-Assad. With morale evaporating, entire units broke, dissolved or deserted. The Assad regime's forces were estimated to total around 170,000, while HTS and its allies were smaller in number, potentially just 40,000 strong. Now in power, the new government faces some daunting tasks in establishing Syria's new armed forces: integrating Islamist militias, recruiting in sufficient numbers and maintaining relationships with the militias of ethnic and religious minorities.

Syria's new president, Ahmed al-Sharaa, has tasked the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to consolidate the factions and recruit a new army. The interim government envisions a 300,000-strong military, but by June 2025, the ministry reported a force only half that size.

To coordinate and manage security and political policies, the government has formed a new National Security Council (NSC) chaired by the president. Senior leadership positions in the NSC and across the Syrian Armed Forces have been predominantly filled by veteran HTS commanders, including the defence minister and chief of staff. The MoD promulgated a Code of Military Conduct on 30 May 2025, intended to regulate the behaviour and performance of military personnel, though it remains unclear whether political and military leaders actively enforce this code. Many fighters now inside the system still have a sectarian mindset, an obstacle for creating an army with a new national identity.

The armed forces will consist of the Army, Air Force and Republican Guard. The army divisions, likely totalling six to seven, will be headquartered near the major population centres of Damascus, Daraa, Hama, Homs, Idlib and Palmyra. The future air force is contingent on Turkish support to reconstitute any capabilities as well as provide training. It may also depend on Syria's relationship with Israel, which decided to destroy the country's air capabilities in December 2024. When Turkiye negotiated its presence at two air bases in Syria, the Israel Defense Forces struck the bases, demonstrating that Israel views Turkiye's growing influence as a threat.

The Israeli Air Force decimated Syria's strategic capabilities in its December 2024 strikes, including long-range missiles, air-defence systems, fighter aircraft, chemical-weapon sites and naval vessels, making the country's force structure and remaining assets difficult to assess. Footage from graduation ceremonies, battles near the Tishreen Dam, in Latakia and in Suweida indicate low levels of mechanisation. Forces largely consisted of dismounted militias with little specialisation visible, relying mainly on unarmoured vehicles and reinforced by only a few surviving main battle tanks (T-72s and T-55s) and infantry fighting vehicles (BMP-1s). Until reconstitution progresses, the new Syrian Army is limited to territorial defence, population control, counter-insurgency operations and the deterrence of ethnic secessionist movements.

To consolidate control over units of foreign fighters and enhance transparency, the government has undertaken

a major integration effort. An estimated 3,500 foreign fighters were integrated into the 84th division under Abu Mohammed al-Turkistani, who was promoted to brigadier general. Fighters within the division hail from Central Asia and Chechnya, and Uyghurs of the Turkestan Islamic Party, an al-Qaeda affiliate, were also integrated into the 84th. Formal integration notwithstanding, questions remain as to whether the government controls these forces or depends on them as their most reliable 'shock troops'. The integration of all known foreign fighters into one division was likely the outcome of US–Syrian negotiations for transparency. The inclusion of Uyghurs into the new Syrian army may be a source of tension with China. The 84th will include up to six brigades in Syria's northwest to control the restive Latakia province, the stronghold of the former Assad regime and home of the Alawite minority.

Building cohesion is a task that extends beyond the armed forces. Syria's ethno-religious minorities are fearful that the new government in Damascus represents the majority Sunni Arab population rather than all Syrian groups. Aside from the insurgency by former regime elements in Latakia, one of the Druze factions under Hikmat al-Hijri refuses to join the government. Moreover, the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) remain a de facto independent political and military actor. The SDF, estimated to number up to 70,000 fighters, was crucial in the defeat of the Islamic State, and the Kurds remain sceptical of growing Turkish military influence in Damascus. The Syrian National Army, backed by Turkiye, fought the SDF for months in early 2025 and is slowing down its integration with Syria's new military.

The allegiance of recently integrated forces could be undermined by financial challenges, and the government also faces the difficulty of carefully managing ethno-sectarian tensions between more radical elements within its own ranks and Syria's various minorities. This includes balancing the aspirations of different factions all hoping for employment, prestige or rewards. A likely priority is to seek sanctions relief to aid the financing of the government and security apparatus. The government will also aim to foster recruitment of new, loyal soldiers on a voluntary basis to break with the Assad regime's forced conscription. The government needs manpower to deter challengers, reduce dependencies on the Islamist factions and change the overall culture of the force. Replenishing destroyed materiel to reconstitute higher-quality forces will also be a key task. Damascus will reach out to Gulf actors and Turkiye, but will have to strike a balance between Israeli and Turkish security interests to avoid becoming an object of a regional power struggle.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Defence spending across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) grew by 4.5% in real terms in 2025, with collective budgets reaching USD218.8 billion. This rises further to USD224.1bn once Foreign Military Financing (FMF) from the United States is included. Growth was somewhat modest compared to 2024's real-term uplift of 10%, with 2025's aggregate increase representing the lowest since 2022. Nonetheless, growth across the year remains higher than historical trends, almost double the region's ten-year average of 2.3% between 2011 and 2021.

Consistent with previous years, Saudi Arabia remained the region's largest spender, although the Kingdom's share has fallen in recent years. Algeria and Israel continue to drive regional growth, accounting for almost 70% of the 2025 uplift. As a percentage of GDP, defence spending has steadily increased, with the regional average rising to 4.3% in 2025, up from 3.5% in 2022. In parallel, efforts at domestic industrial development continued apace, and countries pursued numerous strategic partnerships with key allies in efforts to secure their own sovereign supply chains, as well as to develop new technology.

Defence budgets

Defence spending in the MENA region continues to be dominated by Saudi Arabia, although the country's share of regional spending has fallen in recent years. In 2022, Riyadh's spending accounted for 39% of the regional total, aided by a major real-terms uplift of 25.8% that year. Such increases were, however, short-lived, as fiscal pressures on the Kingdom coincided with dramatic increases in countries such as Algeria and Israel. These pushed the country's regional share down to 33% in 2025. Riyadh's proposed FY25 defence budget of SAR272bn (USD72.5bn) continued to reflect this fiscally cautious approach, particularly as oil revenues remain subdued, with the budget increasing just 2.9% in real terms on the previous year. Notably too, FY24's original defence budget of SAR259bn (USD69bn) was revised downward from SAR269bn (USD71.7bn) as oil prices fell towards USD70 per barrel over the course of the year. According to the IMF, for its FY25 budget to balance, Saudi Arabia requires an oil price of USD92.3 per barrel. With average prices remaining far below the fiscal breakeven price, Riyadh's deficit will continue to extend, with spending behaviour remaining cautious in the short term, particularly while its debt

has grown at the fastest rate on record as domestic borrowing increased.

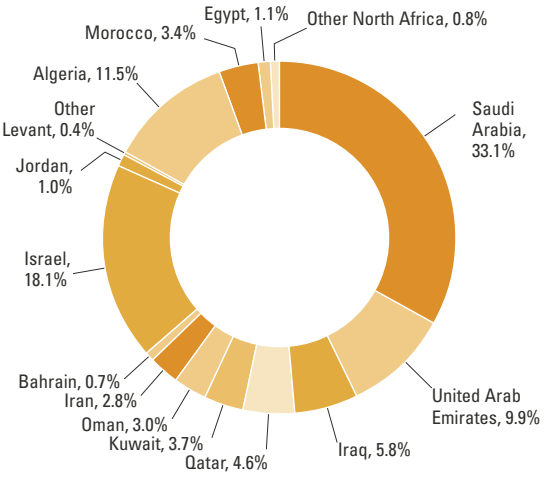
Despite these pressures, however, defence spending is likely to be protected from severe cuts. Following its 2022 jump, Saudi Arabia has essentially sustained its defence spending at high levels to fulfil the country's ambition to modernise equipment and further develop its defence industry. Such priorities have only increased due to the security risks posed by spillover from the war in Gaza, including the Israel–Iran conflict and the disruption caused by Ansarullah (Houthi) attacks on shipping in the Red Sea. To that end, the country's proposed FY25 defence budget still represents 5.7% of GDP, one of the highest rates in the region and indeed globally, with only Ukraine (21.2%), Algeria (8.8%), Russia (7.3%), Israel (6.5%), Oman (6.3%) and Armenia (6.1%) allocating a higher proportion.

Qatar's overall state expenditure increased considerably in 2025. With a fiscal breakeven oil price of an estimated USD44.7 per barrel in 2025, the country's finances are less exposed to the current drop in oil price and, as part of its 2025 spending boost, the Ministry of Finance prioritised spending in several key areas, although this does not include defence, reflecting the fact that the country is now moving to more of a sustainment phase following a period of major acquisitions. The country announced a raft of major purchases that began in 2017 and included 48 F-15QA and 24 Eurofighter *Typhoon* aircraft. Consequently, *The Military Balance* estimates that defence's share of state spending fell in 2025 but that the defence budget still grew by a moderate 4.5% in real terms to reach QAR36.8bn (USD10.1bn).

The **United Arab Emirates'** (UAE) 2025 defence budget is estimated at AED79.6bn (USD21.7bn), representing moderate real growth of 2.6% from the revised 2024 estimate of AED76.3bn (USD20.8bn). Like Saudi Arabia, the UAE sees continued investment in its domestic defence industry as a means of modernising and achieving strategic autonomy. Notwithstanding these spending increases, defence budgets remained relatively stable across other Gulf states, with Iraq and Oman maintaining similar allocations to those of 2024, resulting in slight decreases when accounting for inflation.

In 2025, **Iran** spent IRR5.24 quadrillion on defence, equating to USD6.1bn when using the official NIMA exchange rate. This figure includes funding for the army, the Ministry of Defence and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) but excludes security spending such as for the Law Enforcement Force. The full extent of Iranian military spending is likely to be considerably higher as some reports suggest that the military, IRGC and the companies they own receive further funding from oil revenues and quotas from special-project credits and the National Development Fund. In addition, in September, state media reported that Iran would significantly bolster defence spending using oil revenues, frozen foreign assets and air-transit fees in response to the June 2025 Israeli strikes.

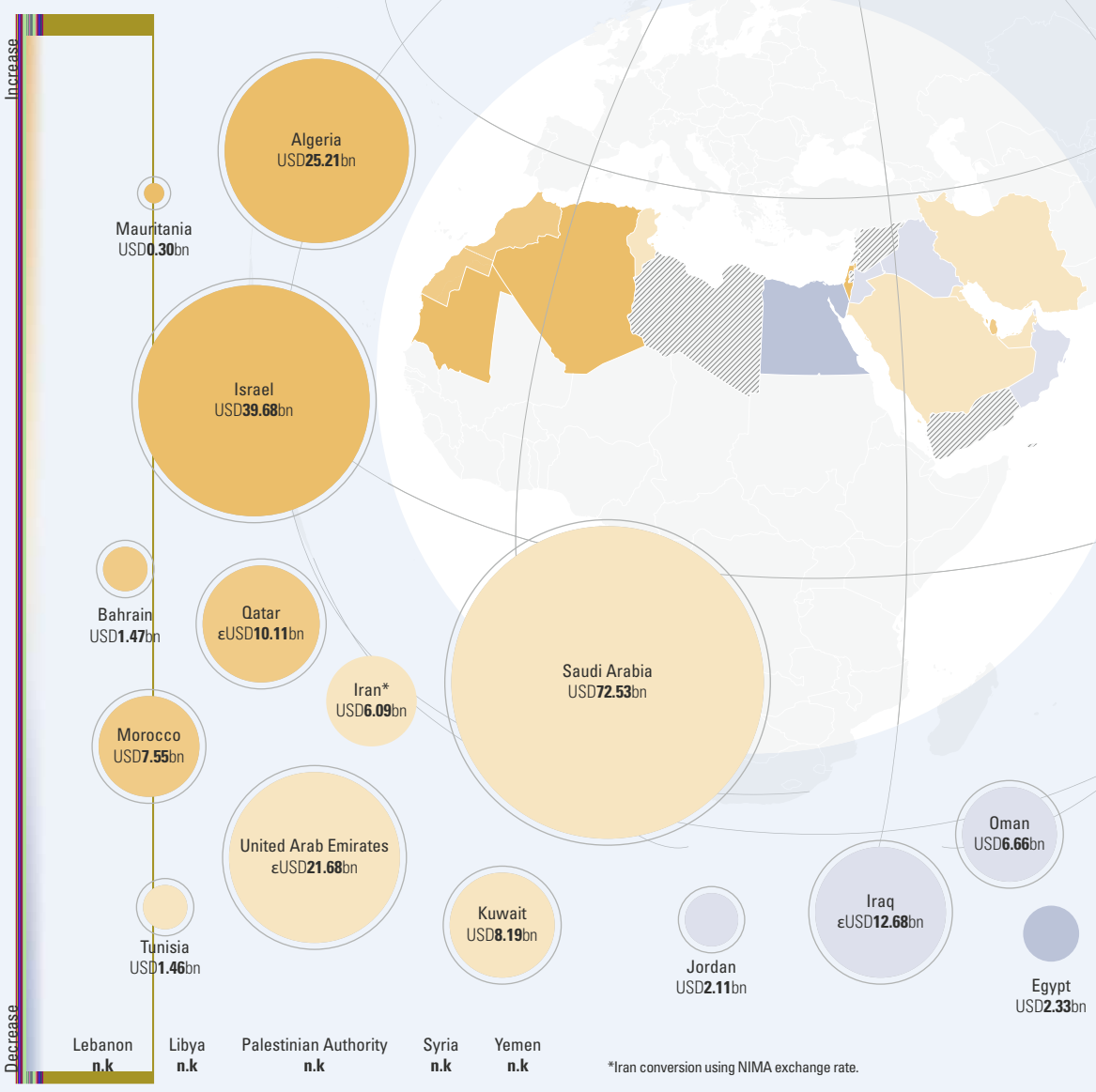
▼ Figure 32 **Middle East and North Africa: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2025**



Note: Analysis excludes Lebanon, Libya, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Yemen ©IISS

The growth in trackable Iranian spending comes despite severe economic challenges, following years of high inflation (42% in 2025), sharp devaluation of the rial, and with real GDP growth stagnant at 0.6%, according to the IMF. These challenges have been aggravated by the reimposition of United Nations sanctions in September 2025 as well as Israeli strikes in June 2025, which inflicted serious damage to Iranian military and civilian infrastructure, including power stations, oil refineries, communication and transport networks and government buildings (including the Ministry of Defence HQ). These issues pose serious questions over whether Iran can sustain current levels of military spending – and indeed its stature in the balance of power in the region – while managing the economy and stemming civil unrest.

Israel's FY25 defence budget increased to ILS139bn (USD39.7bn). This includes the majority of an



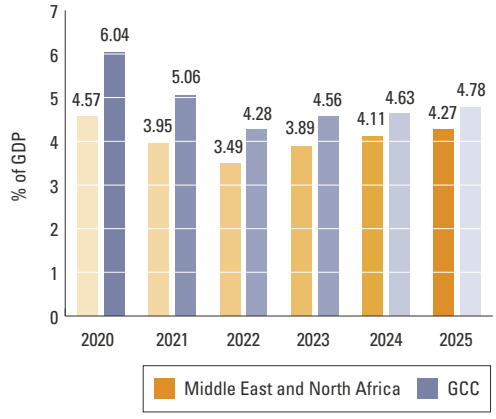
▲ Map 5 **Middle East and North Africa: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

ILS30.8bn (USD8.8bn) supplemental budget agreed by the Knesset in October that was allocated to defence. Though this was a substantial real-terms increase of 13.7%, it was significantly less than the 58.8% year-on-year increase in 2024, during the main period of escalation of the Israel–Hamas war. Spending remains elevated, with Israel allocating 6.5% of GDP to defence in 2025, up from 5.9% in 2024, and an average of 4.1% in the five years before the attacks on 7 October 2023. In addition to domestic defence spending, Israel continues to receive annual FMF allocations of USD3.3bn for the procurement of US military equipment, as well as an

additional USD500m for missile-defence programmes, under a 2016 memorandum of understanding (MoU) that covers 2019–28.

As well as substantial funding for operations and procurement, personnel spending leapt from ISL39bn (USD11.2bn) in the 2024 revised budget to ISL50.6bn (USD14.5bn) in the 2025 revised budget. This reflects the associated costs of the Israel Defense Forces' operations in Gaza, including financial incentives to address low turnout rates of reservists as the war progressed. The slower growth of Israel's defence budget in 2025 – even prior to the October 2025 ceasefire between Israel and Hamas – indicates an ambition to shift government spending 'from conflict to growth', with the Ministry of Finance signalling its ambitions to reduce the deficit in 2026 from a 2025 level of 5.1%, and ultimately return national debt (69% of GDP in 2025) to pre-war levels over the next five to 15 years.

▼ Figure 33 **Middle East and North Africa: defence spending** as % of GDP (average)



Note: Analysis excludes Lebanon, Libya, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Yemen
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

North Africa

Algeria's 2025 defence budget of DZD3.35 trillion (USD25.2bn) amounts to 8.8% of GDP – the highest rate in the region and second highest globally, after Ukraine. These elevated rates come after the defence budget doubled in 2023, reaching DZD2.5trn (USD18.3bn), up from DZD1.3trn (USD9.2bn) in 2022. Growth since then has been less significant but still substantial, achieving real-terms increases of 13.1% in 2024 and 10.6% in 2025. Much of the increased spending has been directed toward acquiring fighter aircraft, modern air-defence and surveillance systems and building new air bases in the country's remote border areas.

Growth in Algerian spending has been driven by a deteriorating security situation across the Sahara region and increasingly strained relations with its neighbours on all sides, not least Morocco. Despite these concerns, however, falling hydrocarbon prices will also affect Algeria's fiscal stability, with the national deficit forecast to reach 14% of GDP in 2025 compared to just 3% in 2022. This, alongside GDP growth falling to 3.4% – its lowest rate since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 – will raise questions regarding the sustainability of such spending. Indeed, allocating almost a quarter (24.6%) of total government expenditure on defence in the absence of outright armed conflict may become increasingly hard to justify politically.

Morocco has also increased defence spending significantly, by 6.4% in real terms, with a budget of MAD70.2bn (USD7.55bn) in 2025. This is in large part a response to Algeria's defence-spending hikes, as well as concerns over security in Western Sahara. Like many countries in the MENA region, Morocco is looking to modernise its weapons systems and develop a domestic defence industry, although a substantial part of its official budget is still allocated to personnel costs (65%). Despite having significantly lower budget and inventory sizes than Algeria, Morocco may benefit from its close ties with the US, European countries and Israel by securing more investment in local manufacturing, as demonstrated by the reported opening of an uninhabited aerial vehicle production site in Morocco by the Israeli company BlueBird Aero Systems in November 2025.

In contrast, **Egypt's** defence budget has fallen significantly over the last three years, decreasing by 13.9% in real terms in 2023, 17.7% in 2024 and a further 5% in 2025. The official budget, denoted in Egyptian pounds, has increased significantly over this period, but soaring inflation and severe devaluations against the dollar mean the defence budget is now estimated to be just USD2.3bn, down from USD5.4bn in 2022. The figures reflect the economic difficulties currently facing Egypt, which have been exacerbated by the impact of the Israel–Hamas war as well the decline in Suez Canal transit receipts due to attacks on vessels in the Red Sea by Houthi rebels in Yemen. Illustrating this, since 2022, Egypt's GDP has declined from a high of USD475bn to USD349bn in 2025, while inflation soared from 8.5% to 33.3% in 2024 and 20.4% in 2025. Despite

these pressures, some relief comes from Cairo's receipt of USD1.3bn in FMF from Washington, which will facilitate the potential purchase of NASAMS air-defence systems for an estimated cost of USD4.67bn, including systems and related logistics and programme support.

Defence industry

Amid regional security concerns and fiscal challenges, countries continued to develop their defence-industrial capabilities in 2025, with most activity taking place in the Gulf states and Israel. Despite its own operational requirements, Israel continued to grow exports, with the Israeli Ministry of Defense (MoD) reporting in June that defence exports reached a record USD14.8bn in 2024. The 2024 total represented a 13% increase over 2023 levels. The MoD further noted that over half the contracts were 'mega deals' worth over USD100 million and that missiles, rockets and air-defence systems accounted for 48% of sales, up from 36% in 2023. Similarly, satellites and space systems represented 8% of deals in 2024, up from 2% in 2023.

Saudi Arabia made progress toward its Vision 2030 goal of localising 50% of total government spending on military equipment and services by 2030. The General Authority for Military Industries which is responsible for regulating the country's military-industry sector, reported at the end of 2024 that localisation of the military-industries sector had reached 24.9%, up from 19.4% in 2023. Saudi Arabian Military Industries (SAMI) – the national defence conglomerate – reported that in 2024, the Kingdom successfully launched the first locally developed naval combat management system and grew the defence-industry workforce to over 7,000, almost three-quarters of whom are Saudi nationals. Much of SAMI's work, however, is still concentrated on aircraft maintenance, repair and overhaul.

The UAE also strengthened relations with the US with a letter of intent signed during a visit by Secretary of War Pete Hegseth to Abu Dhabi in May 2025 to establish a comprehensive US–UAE Major Defense Partnership. Indeed, the UAE signed several new joint ventures and defence agreements throughout the year, largely through its defence-industrial conglomerate, EDGE Group. The deals included EDGE signing a collaboration agreement in February with Italy's Leonardo to work together on various capabilities including missile defence, counter-uninhabited aerial systems, mobile surveillance, and naval combat management systems. In March, EDGE agreed to establish a joint venture with French shipbuilder CMN Naval called AD NAVAL that will be UAE-based and focus on the construction of corvettes, offshore patrol vessels and high-speed interceptors.

In May, the UAE's defence- and security-acquisitions authority, the Tawazun Council, signed a cooperation agreement with France's Thales to establish a *Ground Master* air-surveillance-radar production facility in the UAE. In June, EDGE also signed an MoU with Thales, in this case to localise maintenance capabilities for the French company's advanced optronic systems. Several other MoUs and collaboration agreements were signed in November 2025 including with Vietnam's Viettel Group, Spain's Indra Group and the US' L3Harris Technologies, a joint venture was also established with the US' Anduril to develop autonomous systems. The conglomerate also signed a major USD7bn agreement with Indonesia's Republikorp that included provisions for transfer of technology, localised production and co-development initiatives, focused on meeting Indonesian requirements. As advertised, the deal represents EDGE's largest international programme to date and follows the June 2025 announcement that the company would open an office in Indonesia. Such engagement is a key example of the differences in approach between Saudi Arabia and the UAE, where the former tends to be on the receiving end of defence-industrial partnerships and with most collaborative activities occurring within its borders.

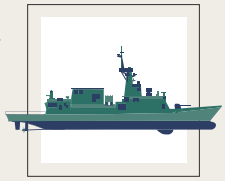
The UAE also pursued key programmes and capabilities, signing a letter of intent in April 2025 to 'comprehensively cooperate' with South Korea on its KF-21 *Boramae* fighter. In terms of exports, a key deal for EDGE Group was a USD2.45bn contract to build eight *Falaj*-3 missile boats for Kuwait. EDGE reported in November that the conglomerate has an order backlog of 'around' USD21bn, up from USD12.8bn in September 2024.

Qatar will use its increased spending to procure more advanced equipment and to pursue international partnerships, such as the MoU signed in February 2025 between the Qatari MoD subsidiary Barzan Holdings and EDGE Group. Defence relations with the US also strengthened during the state visit in May 2025, with defence deals announced and a further USD38bn in potential investments discussed, including support for burden-sharing at Al Udeid Air Base.

Figure 34 **Middle East and North Africa: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

RISING NAVAL ACQUISITION IN THE GULF

Following a sharp increase in major naval procurement between 2017 and 2019, several Arab Gulf countries have continued expanding their naval capabilities into the 2020s. This reflects growing concern over Iranian maritime aggressiveness, greater awareness of the strategic importance of the maritime domain, and a rebalance of defence investment priorities after years of focusing on airpower.

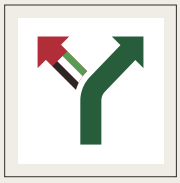


In 2017–19, these countries primarily acquired high-value naval platforms – including an amphibious assault ship, frigates, corvettes and patrol boats – worth over USD15 billion, exceeding the total value of all acquisitions made in the previous decade combined. Rather than slowing down, these countries have continued to procure major naval platforms. For the first time, submarines and uninhabited platforms are being introduced in the Qatari navy and Kuwaiti coastguard, respectively, alongside a landing platform dock in the Emirati navy. Many of the new deals include varying degrees of localisation, with the United Arab Emirates' ADSB building corvettes for its navy, and the new Saudi naval shipbuilding 'champion', Sofon Naval, expected to build parts for the frigates recently purchased from Navantia.

EDGE ACCELERATES GROWTH AS SAMI FACES SETBACKS

The Emirati defence conglomerate EDGE has continued its rapid growth, now employing 15,000 people across more than 170 manufacturing and assembly facilities, and with a USD16bn order backlog in mid-2025 (up from USD5bn in early 2024). EDGE has acquired or invested in at least 14 international firms since 2019, and its advertised portfolio has grown from 30 to around 220 systems – half reportedly market-ready. The group aims to rank among the world's top ten defence companies by 2030.

A key driver of this growth is EDGE's network of 23 joint ventures, including recent partnerships with Italy's Fincantieri and Spain's Indra. EDGE is also developing technologically advanced systems, like the *SkyKnight* short-range air-defence system, the *Fast Responder* cruise missile, and the *Jeniah* sub-scale aerodynamic demonstrator that could be developed further for the uninhabited combat aerial vehicle role. The company's new subsidiary, Powertech, will develop and manufacture engines for uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) and missiles. EDGE's research and development (R&D) capacity has also been strengthened through collaboration with the Technology Innovation Institute, and by absorbing in 2024 R&D divisions from Tawazun Technology and Innovation that focused on electronic warfare (EW), radars and electro-optics.



In contrast, Saudi Arabia's SAMI has made slower progress in developing capabilities and achieving defence exports, although it has achieved growth in some areas. Since 2019, it has expanded from 120 to 7,300 employees and claims to have achieved close to 30% localisation. However, leadership resignations in 2024 hinted at growing frustration with the limited progress made. Most joint ventures have underperformed, and few indigenous systems are operational despite significant investment. SAMI has yet to announce any defence exports and most of its employees continue to work on maintenance, repair and overhaul activities. Despite plans for new industrial complexes – inaugurating the SAMI Land Industrial Complex in 2025 and with plans to launch an Ammunition Industrial Complex and an Integrated Missile Facility – meeting its 2030 goal of ranking in the world's top 25 defence companies and having 40,000 employees will likely require aggressive acquisitions to compensate for limited organic growth.

RECORD-BREAKING ISRAELI DEFENCE SALES AMID MULTIPLE CONFLICTS

2024 marked the fourth consecutive year of record-breaking Israeli arms exports – even as some countries, such as Germany, Spain, Italy and Canada, suspended or restricted sales to and acquisitions from Israel due to its war in Gaza. Despite this, according to official figures, Israeli defence exports have nearly doubled since 2019: rising from USD7.5bn to USD14.8bn, with an average annual growth rate of 14.6%. Major recent deals include a USD3.89bn contract to supply Germany with the *Arrow* 3 ballistic-missile-defence system and a USD341 million sale of the *David's Sling* air-defence system to Finland.

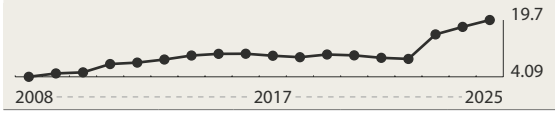
Since 2019, Asia (with key customers being India, the Philippines and Singapore) has been Israel's top regional market, followed by Europe. However, in 2024, Europe overtook it, accounting for 54% of total sales that year. North America and the countries that are signatories to the Abraham Accords follow, with sales to Africa and Latin America remaining negligible. Remarkably, Israel has exported over USD6bn in arms to Bahrain, Morocco and the UAE since 2021. By category, missile, rocket and air-defence systems have led exports in 2023 and 2024, followed by radars and EW systems, then crewed aircraft and avionics.

The growing demand for Israeli systems is driven by European rearmament, regional tension in Asia, and warmer ties with certain Middle East and North African countries through the Abraham Accords. Israel's ability to maintain defence exports while fighting on multiple fronts is due, in large part, to its strong industrial capacity and to substantial military aid from the United States that helps fill gaps in Israel's arsenal. However, as the future of the October 2025 ceasefire remains uncertain (as of December 2025), the trajectory of its defence-industrial relationships with many countries is unclear.

Algeria ALG

Algerian Dinar DZD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	DZD	36.1trn	38.3trn	40.8trn
	USD	269bn	288bn	285bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	3.4	2.9
Def bdgt	DZD	2.93trn	3.35trn	
	USD	21.8bn	25.2bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	47,735,685					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	15.6%	4.1%	3.2%	3.1%	21.1%	3.5%
Female	14.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	20.7%	3.7%

Capabilities

Algeria's armed forces are among the best equipped in North Africa. The army retains a key political position following its role in ending Abdelaziz Bouteflika's presidency in 2019. In 2025, the government approved a new law on general mobilisation following increased tensions with Mali and the ongoing dispute with Morocco over the status of Western Sahara. Algeria is part of the AU's North African Regional Capability Standby Force, hosting the force's logistics base. A November 2020 constitutional change allows Algeria to participate in UN peacekeeping missions. In 2024, a trilateral regional cooperation initiative was agreed with Tunisia and the Tripoli-based Libyan government. Security cooperation with China could deepen after an agreement in 2024, while in 2025, Algeria also signed a memorandum of understanding with the US to strengthen defence ties. Army and air force inventories consist of a core of modern, primarily Russian-sourced equipment, though China also supplied materiel, including armed UAVs and self-propelled artillery. In a modernisation effort supported by a steadily increasing defence budget, the air force has recently received new fighter ground-attack aircraft, training aircraft and self-propelled SAM systems from Russia. The navy has invested in its submarine and frigate fleet, as well as anti-submarine warfare helicopters. Algeria is starting to develop a domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 139,000 (Army 110,000 Navy 15,000 Air 14,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 187,200

Conscript liability 12 months

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000) to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 4

COMMUNICATIONS 1 ALCOMSAT

ISR 3 ALSAT

Army 35,000; 75,000 conscript (total 110,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

6 Mil Regions

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 (1st & 8th) armd div (3 tk regt, 1 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

2 indep armd bde

Mechanised

2 (12th & 40th) mech div (1 tk regt, 3 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

4 indep mech bde

Light

1 indep mot bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div (4 para regt; 1 SF regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 AT regt

4 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

7 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,395: 270 T-55AMV; ε200 T-62; 325 T-72M1/M1M; ε600 T-90SA

TSV 109+: 13+ BMPT; ε96 BMPT-62

RECCE 70: 44 AML-60; 26 BRDM-2

IFV 980: ε220 BMP-2; 760 BMP-2M with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

APC 1,905

APC (T) VP-6

APC (W) 1,905: 250 BTR-60; 150 BTR-80; 150 OT-64; 55 M3 Panhard; ε1,200 *Fuchs* 2; 100 *Fahd*

PPV some *Maxxpro*

AUV Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Ajban* 440A; Nimr *Ajban* LRSOV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR-2

ARV BREM-1

VLB MTU-20

MW M58 MICLIC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

SP 92: 64 9P133 with 9M113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 28 9P163-3 *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); BTR-60 with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); BTR-80 with 9M133 Kornet (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Skif*; *Milan*

RCL 180: **82mm** 120 B-10; **107mm** 60 B-11

ARTILLERY 1,127

SP 224: **122mm** 140 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 30 2S3 *Akatsiya*; **155mm** ε54 PLZ-45

TOWED 393: **122mm** 345: 160 D-30 (incl some truck

mounted SP); 25 D-74; 100 M-1931/37; 60 M-30; **130mm** 10 M-46; **152mm** 20 M-1937 (ML-20); **155mm** 18 PLL-01

MRL 180: **122mm** 48 BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** 48 BM-14; **220mm** 36: 18+ SR5; ε18 TOS-1A; **240mm** 30 BM-24; **300mm** 18 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 330+: **82mm** 150 M-37; **120mm** 120 M-1943; W86; **SP 120mm** Nimr *Hafeet* with SM5; SM4; W86 (SP); **160mm** 60 M-1943

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM 12+ *Iskander*-E

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Point-defence 68+: ε48 9K33M *Osa* (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); ε20 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*)‡; QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

SPAAGM 30mm 38 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*); *Pantsir*-SM

GUNS ε425

SP 23mm ε225 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 200: **14.5mm** 100: 60 ZPU-2; 40 ZPU-4; **23mm** 100 ZU-23-2

Navy ε15,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 6:

2 *Paltus* (FSU Project 877 (*Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with TEST-71ME HWT

4 *Varshavyanka* (RUS Project 636.1 (Improved *Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-30B) LACM/3M54E1/E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-27A/B) AShM (*Klub*-S AShM variant unclear)/TEST-71ME HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5

FFGHM 5:

3 *Adhafer* (C-28A) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with FM-90 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 2 Type-730B (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 hel)

2 *Erradii* (MEKO A200AN) with 2 octuple lnchrs with RBS15 Mk3 AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 29

CORVETTES 4

FSGM 1 *Al-Moutassadi* (PRC Type-056 mod) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 octuple GMLS with FL-3000N (HHQ-10 (CH-SA-N-17)) SAM, 2 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FS 3 *Mourad Rais* (FSU Project 1159 (*Koni*)) with 2 twin 533mm TT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun

PCGM 3 *Rais Hamidou* (FSU Project 1234E (*Nanuchka* II)) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 twin lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 twin 57mm gun

PCG 4:

3 *Djebel Chenoua* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun;

1 *Rais Hassen Barbiar* (*Djebel Chenoua* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 Type-730 (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PBFG 9 Project 205 (ex-FSU *Osa* II)† with 4 single lnchr with P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) AShM

PB 9 *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MCC 3 *El-Kasseh* (ITA *Gaeta* mod)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 1

LHD 1 *Kalaat Beni Abbes* with 1 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 5 med hel; 3 LCVP; 15 MBT; 350 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 2 *Kalaat beni Hammad* (capacity 7 MBT; 240 troops) with 1 med hel landing platform

LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4

AGS 2: 1 *Al-Masseh* (FRA OSV 95); 1 *El Idrissi*

AX 1 *Daxin* with 2 AK230 CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

AXS 1 *El Mellah*

Naval Infantry ε7,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

8 naval inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC(W) BTR-80

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

MRH 9: 3 AW139 (SAR); 6 *Super Lynx* 300

SAR 9: 5 AW101 SAR; 4 *Super Lynx* Mk130

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM regt with 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); CM-302 (YJ-12E)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

AShM 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); CM-302 (YJ-12E)

Coast Guard ε500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 74

PBF 6 *Baglietto* 20

PB 68: 6 *Baglietto Mangusta*; 12 *Jebel Antar*; 40 *Deneb*; 4 *El Mounkid*; 6 *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9
AR 1 *El Mourafek*
ARS 3 *El Moundjid*
AXL 5 *El Mouderrib* (PRC *Chui-E*) (2 more in reserve†)

Air Force 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
4 sqn with MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with Su-30MKA *Flanker* H
1 sqn (forming) with Su-35 *Flanker* M

GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with Su-24M/MK *Fencer* D

ELINT
1 sqn with Beech 1900D

MARITIME PATROL
2 sqn with Beech 200T/300 *King Air*

ISR
1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E*

TANKER
1 sqn with Il-78 *Midas*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30
1 sqn with C295M
1 sqn with Gulfstream IV-SP; Gulfstream V
1 sqn with Il-76MD/TD *Candid*

TRAINING
2 sqn with Z-142
1 sqn with Yak-130 *Mitten**
2 sqn with L-39C *Albatros*; L-39ZA *Albatros**
1 hel sqn with PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
3 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind* (one re-equipping with Mi-28NE *Havoc*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS355 *Ecureuil*
5 sqn with Mi-171Sh *Hip;* Mi-8 *Hip*
1 sqn with Ka-27PS *Helix* D; Ka-32T *Helix*

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with ASN-209; CH-3; CH-4; *Seeker* II; *Wing Loong* II; WJ-700; *Yabhon Flash*-20; *Yabhon United*-40

AIR DEFENCE
3 ADA bde
3 SAM regt with S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 189 combat capable
FTR 22 MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum*; (11 MiG-25 PDS/RU *Foxbat* in store)
FGA 77: 14 MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 58 Su-30MKA *Flanker* H; 5+ Su-35 *Flanker* M
ATK 33 Su-24M/MK *Fencer* D
ISR 3 Su-24MR *Fencer* E*; (4 MiG-25 RBSh *Foxbat* D in store)
SAR 2 Be-200ES
TKR 6 Il-78 *Midas*
TPT 67: **Heavy** 11: 3 Il-76MD *Candid* B; 8 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Medium** 18: 8 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 C-130J *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 32: 3 Beech C90B *King Air*; 5 Beech 200T *King Air*; 6 Beech 300 *King Air*; 12 Beech 1900D (electronic surv); 5 C295M; 1 F-27 *Friendship*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream V
TRG 101: 36 L-39ZA *Albatros**; 7 L-39C *Albatros*; 18 Yak-130 *Mitten**; 40 Z-142

HELICOPTERS
ATK 72: 30 Mi-24 *Hind*; 42+ Mi-28NE/UB *Havoc*
SAR 3 Ka-27PS *Helix* D
MRH 11: 8 AW139 (SAR); 3 Bell 412EP
TPT 136: **Heavy** 14 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 78: 4 Ka-32T *Helix*; 39 Mi-171Sh *Hip;* 35 Mi-8 *Hip;* **Light** 44: 8 AW119KE *Koala*; 8 AS355 *Ecureuil*; 28 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy CH-3; CH-4; *Wing Loong* II; WJ-700; *Yabhon United*-40
ISR • Medium ASN-209; *Seeker* II; *Yabhon Flash*-20

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range 32+ S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
Medium-range 20+ 9K317 *Buk*-M2E (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
Short-range 36+: 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K331MK *Tor*-M2K (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 12 S-125M; *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 24 S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-40/46 (RS-AA-6 *Acrid*); R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM AR-1; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); Kh-59ME (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); ZT-35 *Ingwe*; 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9)
AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)
ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

BOMBS • Electro-optical guided KAB-500KR/OD

Air Commando Fusiliers

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
2 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE
Other
6 sy bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε187,200

Gendarmerie 20,000

Ministry of Defence control; 6 regions

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE AML-60

APC • APC (W) 210: 100 TH-390 *Fahd*; 110 Panhard M3

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 12+: 12 AW109; Some PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

National Security Forces 16,000

Directorate of National Security. Equipped with small arms

Republican Guard 1,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE AML-60

Legitimate Defence Groups ε150,000

Self-defence militia, communal guards (60,000)

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

Bahrain BHR

Bahraini Dinar BHD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BHD	17.7bn	17.8bn	18.5bn
	USD	47.1bn	47.4bn	49.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.6	2.9	3.3
Def bdgt [a]	BHD	527m	553m	554m
	USD	1.40bn	1.47bn	1.47bn
FMA (US)	USD	3.25m	1.00m	0.00m

[a] Excludes funds allocated to the Ministry of the Interior and the National Security Agency

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

Population 1,579,544

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.1%	3.4%	4.6%	6.2%	34.2%	2.3%
Female	8.9%	2.9%	3.3%	3.8%	19.0%	2.2%

Capabilities

Bahrain's armed forces are responsible for territorial defence and internal-security support. Positioned between regional rivals Iran and Saudi Arabia, the country's most critical security relationship is with the US, though it also maintains strong defence ties with the UK. The country has been a major non-NATO US ally since 2002 and the US 5th Fleet is headquartered in Bahrain, as is the US-led Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and the GCC Unified Maritime Operations Center, while the UK has a naval support facility. Bahrain has periodically commanded CMF task forces. The armed forces carried out a limited expeditionary deployment in support of the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen and have also deployed in Somalia. Bahrain signed a security cooperation agreement with Israel in 2022, a Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement with the US in 2023 (which the UK joined in 2025), and a defence MoU with Canada in 2024. Bahrain is modernising critical capabilities, including with F-16 fighters and *Patriot* air- and missile-defence systems, the latter housed at a new base opened in 2024. The country is also enhancing its combat rotorcraft fleet and frigate capacity. The armed forces have organic maintenance support, but there is little in the way of a defence-industrial base beyond the limited maintenance support provided by the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard.

ACTIVE 8,200 (Army 6,000 Navy 700 Air 1,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,260

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde(-) (1 recce bn, 1 armd bn)

Mechanised

1 inf bde (2 mech bn, 1 mot bn)

Light

1 (Amiri) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (1 hy arty bty, 2 med arty bty, 1 lt arty bty, 1 MRL bty)

1 engr coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log coy

1 tpt coy

1 med coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT ε50 M60A3

RECCE 22 AML-90

IFV 67: 25 YPR-765 PRI; 42 AIFV-B-C25

APC 303+

APC (T) 303: 300 M113A2; 3 AIFV-B

APC (W) *Arma* 6×6

AUV M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 53 *Fahd* 240

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 5+: 5 AIFV-B-*Milan*; HMMWV with BGM-71A TOW; 9P163-3 *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

MANPATS BGM-71A TOW; *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

RCL 31: **106mm** 25 M40A1; **120mm** 6 MOBAT

ARTILLERY 119

SP 26: **155mm** 20 M109A5; **203mm** ε6 M110A2 (56 more in store)

TOWED 36: **105mm** 8 L118 Light Gun; **155mm** 28 M198

MRL 13: **220mm** 4 SR5; **227mm** 9 M270 MLRS

MOR 44: **81mm** 12 L16; SP 81mm 20 VAMTAC with EIMOS; **SP 120mm** 12 M113A2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional MGM-168 ATACMS (launched from M270 MLRS)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); FIM-92 *Stinger*; RBS-70

Navy 700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFGHM 1 *Sabha* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25

PSO 1 *Al Zubara* (ex-UK *River* Batch 1 (mod)) with 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 4 *Ahmed el Fateh* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCG 2 *Al Manama* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 2 76mm guns, 1 hel landing platform

PCF 5 *Al-Gurairiyah* (ex-US *Cyclone*)

PB 6: 2 *Al Jarim* (US *Swift* FPB-20); 2 *Al Riffa* (GER Lurssen 38m); 2 *Mashhoor* (US Swiftships 35m)

PBF 7 Mk V FPB

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 9

LCM 7: 1 *Loadmaster*; 4 *Mashtan*; 2 *Dinar* (ADSB 42m)

LCVP 2 *Sea Keeper*

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 Bo-105

Air Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 40/70 *Fighting Falcon*

TRANSPORT

1 (Royal) flt with B-737–800; B-767; B-747; BAe-146; Gulfstream II; Gulfstream IV; Gulfstream 450; Gulfstream 550; S-92A

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk129*

1 sqn with T-67M *Firefly*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AH-1E/F *Cobra*; AH-1Z *Viper*; TAH-1P *Cobra*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

1 (VIP) sqn with Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; Bo-105; S-70A *Black Hawk*; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn (1 ADA bty, 3 SAM bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 44 combat capable

FTR 12: 8 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II

FGA 26: 16 F-16C Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16D Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16C Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*; 2 F-16D Block 70 *Fighting Falcon*

TPT 14: **Medium** 2 C-130J *Hercules*; **PAX** 12: 1 B-737-800 (VIP); 1 B-767 (VIP); 2 B-747 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream II (VIP); 1 Gulfstream IV (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 450 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 550 (VIP); 2 BAe-146-RJ85 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ100 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ170 (VIP); (1 B-727 in store)

TRG 9: 6 *Hawk* Mk129*; 3 T-67M *Firefly*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 34: 10 AH-1E *Cobra*; 12 AH-1F *Cobra*; 12 AH-1Z *Viper*

MRH 2+ Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

TPT 30: **Medium** 13: 3 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 1 S-92A (VIP); 1 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 17: 3 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; 11 Bell 212 (AB-212); 3 Bo-105

TRG 6 TAH-1P *Cobra*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 25

Long-range 12 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Medium-range 6 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 7 *Crotale*

Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); FIM-92 *Stinger*; RBS-70

GUNS 24: **35mm** 12 GDF-003/-005; **40mm** 12 L/70

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; *Cirit*; TOW

BOMBS • Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε11,260

Police 9,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV Otokar ISV

AUV *Cobra*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

ISR 2 Hughes 500

TPT • Light 1 Bo-105

National Guard ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

3 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) *Arma* 6×6; *Cobra*

Coast Guard ε260

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 60

PBF 26: 2 *Ares* 18; 3 *Response Boat-Medium* (RB-M); 4 *Jaris*; 6 *Saham*; 6 *Fajr*; 5 *Jarada*

PB 34: 6 *Haris*; 1 *Al Muharraq*; 10 *Deraa* (of which 4 *Halmatic* 20, 2 *Souter* 20, 4 Rodman 20); 10 *Saif* (of which 4 *Fairey Sword*, 6 *Halmatic* 160); ε7 *Hawar*

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING CRAFT • LCU 1 *Loadmaster* II

FOREIGN FORCES

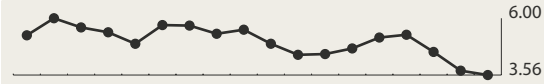
United Kingdom *Operation Kipion* 300; 1 MCO; 1 MHO; 1 naval facility

United States US Central Command: 3,750; 1 HQ (5th Fleet); 1 ASW sqn with 3 P-8A *Poseidon*; 1 ISR UAV flt with 2 MQ-4C *Triton*; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; 6 (Coast Guard) PCO

Egypt EGY

Egyptian Pound EGP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	EGP	13.9trn	17.4trn	20.6trn
	USD	383bn	349bn	400bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.4	4.3	4.5
Def bdgt	EGP	102bn	116bn	
	USD	2.80bn	2.33bn	
FMA (US)	USD	1.30bn	1.30bn	1.30bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 112,870,457

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.0%	4.8%	4.2%	3.9%	18.6%	2.9%
Female	16.1%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	17.5%	2.9%

Capabilities

Egypt's armed forces are focused principally on maintaining territorial integrity and internal security, including tackling ISIS-affiliated groups in northern Sinai. The armed forces remain deeply involved in the civilian economy and retain a central role in internal politics. The US is a key partner and provides significant military assistance. Cairo has defence ties with Russia and other states, such as France and Italy, particularly in the area of arms procurement. Relations are improving with Turkiye. Egypt hosts the annual multinational exercise *Bright Star*, and held its first air force drill with China in 2025. The armed forces have a developing capacity to independently deploy abroad. Egypt contributes to UN missions, has intervened militarily in Libya and supported the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. In 2023, Egypt reportedly delivered military aid to the Sudanese government while engaging in Emirati-mediated negotiations with the Rapid Support Forces. Egypt signed a defence agreement with Somalia in 2024. Obsolete Soviet-era systems still dominate the armed forces' inventory. However, a recapitalisation programme has led to the addition of newer Western-origin and Russian equipment. Egypt will also acquire Turkish UAVs. The diversity of the inventory risks complicating military maintenance and sustainment. Egypt has an established defence industry, although it has heavily relied on licensed- and co-production agreements with foreign companies.

ACTIVE 438,500 (Army 310,000 Navy 18,500 Air 30,000 Air Defence Command 80,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 397,000

Conscription liability 12–36 months (followed by refresher training over a period of up to 9 years)

RESERVE 479,000 (Army 375,000 Navy 14,000 Air 20,000 Air Defence Command 70,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 5

COMMUNICATIONS 1 TIBA-1

ISR 4: 1 *Egyptsat*-A; 2 *Horus* (reported); 1 *Mirsat*-2

Army ε310,000 (incl ε200,000 conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

5 cdo gp

1 counter-terrorist unit

1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

4 armd div (2 armd bde, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde)

4 indep armd bde

1 Republican Guard bde

Mechanised

8 mech div (1 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 arty bde)

4 indep mech bde

Light

2 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

2 air mob bde

1 para bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM bde with FROG-7

1 SRBM bde with 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B)

COMBAT SUPPORT

15 arty bde
6 engr bde (3 engr bn)
2 spec ops engr bn
6 salvage engr bn
24 MP bn
18 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

36 log bn
27 med bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2,480: 1,130 M1A1 *Abrams*; 300 M60A1; 850 M60A3; 200 T-62 (840 T-54/T-55; 300 T-62 all in store)

RECCE 412: 300 BRDM-2; 112 *Commando Scout*

IFV 690: 390 YPR-765 25mm; 300 BMP-1

APC 5,244+

APC (T) 2,700: 2,000 M113A2/YPR-765 (incl variants); 500 BTR-50; 200 OT-62; SENA 200 (in test)

APC (W) 1,560: 250 BMR-600P; 250 BTR-60; 410 *Fahd*-30/TH 390 *Fahd;* 650 *Walid*

PPV 984+: 535 *Caiman*; some REVA III; some REVA V LWB; 360 RG-33L; 89 RG-33 HAGA (amb); ST-500; *Temsah* 2*; Temsah* 3

AUV 173+: *Panthera* T6; 173 *Sherpa Light Scout*; ST-100

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 367+: *Fahd* 240; BMR 3560.55; 12 *Maxxpro* ARV; 220 M88A1; 90 M88A2; M113 ARV; 45 M578; T-54/55 ARV

VLB KMM; MTU; MTU-20

MW *Aardvark* JFSU Mk4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 352+: 52 M901, 300 YPR-765 PRAT; HMMWV with TOW-2

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) (incl BRDM-2); HJ-73; Luch *Corsar* (reported); *Milan*; *Stugna*-P (reported); TOW-2

ARTILLERY 4,468

SP 492+: **122mm** 124+: 124 SP 122; D-30 mod; **130mm** M-46 mod; **155mm** 368+: K9; 164 M109A2; 204 M109A5

TOWED 962: **122mm** 526: 190 D-30M; 36 M-1931/37; 300 M-30; **130mm** 420 M-46; **155mm** 16 GH-52

MRL 450: **122mm** 356: some ATS-59G; 96 BM-11; 60 BM-21; 50 *Sakr*-10; 50 *Sakr*-18; 100 *Sakr*-36; **130mm** 36 K136 *Kooryong*; **140mm** 32 BM-14; **227mm** 26 M270 MLRS; **240mm** (48 BM-24 in store)

MOR 2,564: **81mm** 50 M125A2; **82mm** 500; **SP 107mm** 100: 65 M106A1; 35 M106A2; **120mm** 1,848: 1,800 M-1943; 48 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 36 M1064A3; **160mm** 30 M-160

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 *Sakr*-80; 9 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium ASN-209; R4E-50 *Skyeye*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 48+

Medium-range 3+ IRIS-T SLM

Point-defence *Ayn al-Saqr*; FIM-92 *Stinger;* 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported)

SPAAGM • 23mm 45 *Sinai*-23 with *Ayn al-Saqr*

GUNS 860

SP 160: **23mm** 120 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 40 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 700: **14.5mm** 300 ZPU-4; **23mm** 200 ZU-23-2; **57mm** 200 S-60

Navy ε8,500 (incl 2,000 Coast Guard); 10,000 conscript (total 18,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 8

4 Type-033 (PRC *Romeo*) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Mk 37 HWT

4 Type-209/1400 with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/*Sea Hake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 16

FFGHM 12:

3 *Al-Aziz* (GER MEKO A200) with 4 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 4 8-cell CLA with VL MICA NG SAM, 1 twin 533mm TT with *Sea Hake* mod 4 (DM2A4), 2 twin 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

4 *Alexandria* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

4 *Al-Fateh* (*Gowind* 2500) with 2 quad lnchrs with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

1 *Tahya Misr* (FRA *Aquitaine* (FREMM)) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFGH 2 *Damyat* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 16 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ASROC, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

FFHM 2 *Al-Galala* (ITA *Bergamini* (FREMM)) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM) (capacity 2 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 99

CORVETTES 3

FSGM 2 *Abu Qir* (ESP *Descubierta*) (of which 1†) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple

324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with *Sting Ray* LWT, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

FS 1 *Shabab Misr* (ex-ROK *Po Hang*) with 2 76mm guns

PCFGM 4 *Ezzat* (US *Ambassador* IV) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 21-cell Mk49 lnchr with RIM-116B RAM Block 1A SAM, 1 Mk15 mod 21 Block 1B *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 11:

1 *Fadel* (ex-RUS *Tarantul* III) with 2 twin lnchr with 3M80E *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22A *Sunburn*), 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

6 *Ramadan* with 4 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 76mm gun

4 *Tiger* with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCT 5 *Al-Nour* (ex-PRC *Hainan*) (2 more in reserve†) with 2 triple 324mm TT, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

PCF 3 *Elaas* (ex-US *Cyclone*)

PCC 1 *El Seddeq* (GER Lurssen 60m)

PBFGM 8 Project 205 (ex-YUG *Osa* I) (of which 3†) with 4 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM, 1 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming)

PBFG 10:

4 Type-024 (PRC *Hegu*) (2 more vessels in reserve) with 2 single lnchr with SY-1 (CH-SS-N-1 *Scrubbrush*) AShM

up to 6 *October* (FSU *Komar*)† with 2 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM

PBFM 4 *Shershen* (FSU) with 1 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming), 1 12-tube BM-24 MRL

PBF 10: 6 *Kaan* 20 (TUR MRTP 20); 4 Project 205 (ex-FIN *Osa* II)

PB 40: 28 CPC28 (US *Swiftships*); 9 *El Khattab* (GER OPB 40); 2 *Shershen* (FSU) (of which 1†) with 4 single 533mm TT, 1 8-tube BM-21 MRL; 1 Type-062 (ex-PRC *Shanghai* II)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 13

MHC 5: 2 *Al Siddiq* (ex-US *Osprey*); 3 *Dat Assawari* (US Swiftships)

MSI 2 *Safaga* (US Swiftships)

MSO 6: 3 *Assiout* (FSU T-43); 3 *Aswan* (FSU *Yurka*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 2 *Gamal Abdel Nasser* (FRA *Mistral*) (capacity 16 med hel; 2 LCT or 4 LCM; 13 MBTs; 50 AFVs; 450 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 15:

LCT 2 EDA-R

LCM 13: 4 CTM NG; up to 9 *Vydra* (FSU)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 27

AE 1 *Halaib* (ex-GER *Westerwald*)

AFSH 2 *Luxor* (ex-UK *Fort Rosalie*)

AKR 3 *Al Hurreya*

AOL 7 *Ayeda* (FSU *Toplivo*) (1 more in reserve)

AR 1 *Shaledin* (ex-GER *Luneburg*)

ARS 2 *Al Areesh*

ATF 7: 5 *Al Maks*† (FSU *Okhtensky*); 2 other

AX 2: 1 *El Horriya* (also used as the presidential yacht); 1 other

AXL 2: 1 *Al Kousser*; 1 *Intishat*

Special Forces

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

MANPATS *Akeron*

Coastal Defence

Army tps, Navy control

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 100mm; **130mm** SM-4-1; **152mm**

AShM 4K87 (RS-SSC-2B *Samlet*); *Otomat* MkII

Naval Aviation

All aircraft operated by Air Force

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4 Beech 1900C (maritime surveillance)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 2 S-100 *Camcopter*

Coast Guard 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53

PBF 14: 6 *Crestitalia*; 5 *Swift Protector*; 3 *Peterson*

PB 39: 3 *Nisr*; 12 *Sea Spectre* MkIII; up to 12 Swiftships; some *Timsah*; 3 Type-83; 9 *Peterson*

Air Force 20,000; 10,000 conscript (total 30,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*

8 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000B/C

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*

2 sqn with *Rafale* DM/EM

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with SH-2G *Super Seasprite*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 1900C

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with Beech 1900 (ELINT); *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/VC-130H *Hercules*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING
1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*
SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with AW149
1 unit with AW139
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-74TK-200A
1 sqn with C-130H/C-130H-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with C295M
1 sqn with B-707-366C; B-737-100; Beech 200 *Super King Air*; *Falcon* 20; Gulfstream III; Gulfstream IV; Gulfstream IV-SP
TRAINING
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
3 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
1 sqn with Grob 115EG
ε6 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**
1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*; L-59E *Albatros**
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24V
2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
1 sqn with Ka-52A *Hokum* B
2 sqn with SA-342K *Gazelle*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AW149
1 sqn with CH-47C/D *Chinook*
1 sqn with Mi-8
1 sqn with Mi-8/Mi-17-V1 *Hip*
1 sqn with AW189; S-70 *Black Hawk*; UH-60A/L *Black Hawk*
UAV
Some sqn with R4E-50 *Skyeye*; *Wing Loong* I

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 490 combat capable
FTR 32: 26 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*
FGA 262: 138 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 37 F-16D *Fighting Falcon;* 2 *Mirage* 2000B; 15 *Mirage* 2000C; 41 MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 19 *Rafale* DM; 10 *Rafale* EM
ELINT 2 VC-130H *Hercules*
ISR ε6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**
AEW&C 7 E-2C *Hawkeye*
TPT 73: **Heavy** 2 Il-76MF *Candid*; **Medium** 24: 21 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 36: 3 An-74TK-200A; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Beech 1900 (ELINT); 4 Beech 1900C; 24 C295M; **PAX** 11: 1 B-707-366C; 3 *Falcon* 20; 2 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream IV; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP
TRG 328: 36 *Alpha Jet**; 54 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 74 Grob 115EG; 119 K-8 *Karakorum**; 10 L-39 *Albatros*; 35 L-59E*
HELICOPTERS
ATK 104: 45 AH-64D *Apache*; ε46 Ka-52A *Hokum* B; ε13 Mi-24V *Hind* E
ASW 10 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* (opcon Navy)
ELINT 4 *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)
MRH 104: 2 AW139 (SAR); 24 AW149 (incl 9 SAR); 8 AW189 (VIP); 65 SA342K *Gazelle* (some armed); 5 SA342L *Gazelle* (opcon Navy)
TPT 96: **Heavy** 19: 3 CH-47C *Chinook*; 16 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 77: 2 AS-61; 24 *Commando* (incl 3 VIP); 40 Mi-8T *Hip*; 3 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 4 S-70 *Black Hawk* (VIP); 4 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (VIP)
TRG 17 UH-12E
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 4+ *Wing Loong* I
ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*
AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9M/P *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic*; 9M39 *Igla*-V; **IIR** MICA IR; **ARH** MICA RF; R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*); **SARH** AIM-7F/M *Sparrow*; R-530
ASM 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9); AGM-65A/D/F/G *Maverick*; AGM-114F/K *Hellfire*; AS-30L; HOT; LJ-7 (AKD-10)
LACM Conventional SCALP EG
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; AM39 *Exocet*; Kh-35U (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*)
ARM *Armat;* Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*)
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II
INS/SAT-guided AASM *Hammer* 250; *Al Tariq*

Air Defence Command 80,000 conscript; 70,000 reservists (total 150,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
5 AD div HQ (geographically based)
3 SAM bty with S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)
4 SAM bty with 9K37M1-2/9K317 *Buk*-M1-2/M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
11 SAM bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
38 SAM bty with S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
10 SAM bty with S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Some SAM bty with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
2 SAM bty with 9K331/9K331ME *Tor*-M1/M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
14 SAM bty with *Crotale*
12 SAM bty with M48 *Chaparral*
30 SAM bty with S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
18 AD bn with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard*/GDF-003 with *Skyguard*
12 ADA bde (total: 100 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 777
Long-range ε18 S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)
Medium-range 323+: 40+ 9K37M1-2/9K317 *Buk*-M1-2/M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); ε33 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*; ε210 S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); ε40 S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Short-range 300+: 56+ 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 10 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 10+ 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 24+ *Crotale*; 80 RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard*; ε120 S-125M *Pechora*-M

(RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
Point-defence 136+: 50 M1097 *Avenger*; 50+ M48 *Chaparral*
GUNS 910
SP • 23mm 230 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*
TOWED 680: **35mm** 80 GDF-005 with *Skyguard*; **57mm** 600 S-60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε397,000 active

Central Security Forces ε325,000

Ministry of Interior; includes conscripts
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) *Walid*
AUV *Sherpa Light Scout*

National Guard ε60,000

Lt wpns only
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
8 paramilitary bde (cadre) (3 paramilitary bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 250 *Walid*

Border Guard Forces ε12,000

Ministry of Interior; lt wpns only
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
18 Border Guard regt

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 775; 1 inf bn; 1 tpt coy
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 7
SOMALIA: AU • AUSSOM 50
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 7
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 12

FOREIGN FORCES

Albania MFO 3
Australia MFO (*Operation Mazurka*) 29
Canada MFO 39
Colombia MFO 275; 1 inf bn
Czech Republic MFO 17; 1 C295M
Fiji MFO 170; elm 1 inf bn
Italy MFO 75; 3 PB
Japan MFO 4
New Zealand MFO 26; 1 trg unit; 1 tpt unit
Norway MFO 3
Serbia MFO 8
United Kingdom MFO 1
United States MFO 465; elm 1 ARNG inf bn; 1 ARNG spt bn (1 EOD coy, 1 medical coy, 1 hel coy)
Uruguay MFO 41 1 engr/tpt unit

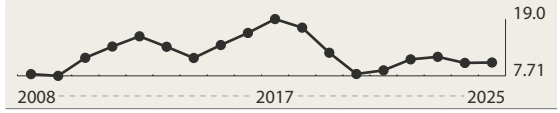
Iran IRN

Iranian Rial IRR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	IRR	215qrn	307qrn	436qrn
	USD	417bn	357bn	376bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	0.6	1.1
Def bdgt [a]	IRR	3.67qrn	5.24qrn	
	USD [b]	7.10bn	6.09bn	

[a] Excludes Law Enforcement Forces (NAJA)

[b] Conversions using NIMA exchange rate

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population	89,145,704					
Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%	25.4%	3.4%
Female	11.2%	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%	24.6%	3.9%

Capabilities

Iran's ambition is to become the dominant regional power and to check the power of Israel and the US. Iranian efforts to achieve this goal have centred on an asymmetric doctrine that combines territorial defence through national mobilisation, an inventory of OWA-UAVs, cruise and ballistic missiles, as well as an alliance of non-state actors equipped with long-range weaponry. These ambitions have suffered major setbacks amid the broader Middle East conflagration since 7 October 2023 and during the Twelve-Day War between Israel and Iran in June 2025. The military capabilities of Hizbullah, which had served as Iran's most important proxy, were severely diminished by Israel's campaign against the group in 2024. In Gaza, Hamas has been weakened even more substantially, and it remains unclear whether either group will ever be able to fully reconstitute. Iran's large ballistic, cruise missile and OWA-UAV arsenal failed to deter Israel's *Operation Rising Lion* in June 2025, during which it incurred significant damage to its nuclear and missile installations. Iran fired about 550 ballistic missiles into Israel in response. Although most were intercepted, the attacks still imposed costs on Israel, primarily through the targeting of population centres. Replenishing Iran's missile arsenal and replacing combat losses of missiles and launchers will require significant resources and time. The country also faces the challenge of restoring production capacity at missile production sites targeted during the conflict. Furthermore, the conflict exposed serious deficiencies in Iran's air-defence network, which was largely neutralised in the opening stages of the campaign and failed to mount any significant challenge to Israeli air operations. Iran's urgent requirement for air-defence capabilities and its industry's inability to deliver such systems on the scale and with the quality required might incentivise closer collaboration with foreign nations such as Russia and China. While unable to meet national needs for all major weapons, domestic industry has achieved a high degree of proficiency in the production of certain types of advanced weapons. Iran also has developed expansive sanctions-evasion techniques to support its defence industry.

ACTIVE 610,000 (Army 350,000 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000 Navy 18,000 Air 37,000 Air Defence 15,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Armed Forces General Staff coordinates two parallel organisations: the regular armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps

Conscript liability 18–21 months (reported, with variations depending on location in which service is performed)

RESERVE 350,000 (Army 350,000, ex-service volunteers)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Khayyam* (reported)

Army 130,000; 220,000 conscript (total 350,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

5 corps-level regional HQ

COMMAND

1 cdo div HQ
4 armd div HQ
2 mech div HQ
4 inf div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo div (3 cdo bde)
6 cdo bde
1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

8 armd bde

Mechanised

14 mech bde

Light

12 inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde

Aviation

Some avn gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

5 arty gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Totals incl those held by IRGC Ground Forces. Some equipment serviceability in doubt

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,513+: 100 *Chieftain* Mk3/Mk5; 168 M47/M48; 150 M60A1; 540 *Safir*-74/T-54/T-55/ZTZ-59; 75+ T-62; 480 T-72S

LT TK 80 *Scorpion*

RECCE 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV 610+: 210 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2 with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); BMT-2 *Cobra*

APC 640+

APC (T) 340: 140 *Boragh* with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 200 M113

APC (W) 300+: 300 BTR-50/BTR-60; *Rakhsh*

PPV *Toofan*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 20+: BREM-1 reported; 20 *Chieftain* ARV; M578; T-54/55 ARV reported

VLB 15 *Chieftain* AVLB

MW *Taftan* 1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*/*Towsan*-1); *Almaz; Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*); I-*Raad*; *Saeqhe* 1; *Saeqhe* 2; *Toophan*; *Toophan* 2

RCL 200+: **75mm** M20; **82mm** B-10; **106mm** ε200 M40; **107mm** B-11

ARTILLERY 6,798+

SP 292: **122mm** 60 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **155mm** 150 M109A1; **170mm** 30 M-1978; **175mm** 22 M107; **203mm** 30 M110

TOWED 2,030+; **105mm** 150: 130 M101A1; 20 M-56; **122mm** 640: 540 D-30; 100 Type-54 (M-30); **130mm** 985 M-46; **152mm** 30 D-20; **155mm** 205: 120 GHN-45; 70 M114; 15 Type-88 WAC-21; **203mm** 20 M115

MRL 1,476+: **107mm** 1,300: 700 Type-63; 600 HASEB *Fadjr* 1; **122mm** 157: 7 BM-11; 100 BM-21 *Grad*; 50 *Arash*/*Hadid*/*Noor*; **240mm** 19+: ε10 *Fadjr* 3; 9 M-1985; **330mm** *Fadjr* 5

MOR 3,000: **81mm**; **82mm**; **107mm** M30; **120mm** HM-15; HM-16; M-65

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional ε30 CH-SS-8 (175 msl); *Fath*-360; *Shahin*-1/*Shahin*-2; *Nazeat*; *Oghab*

AIRCRAFT • TPT 17 **Light** 16: 10 Cessna 185; 2 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 690; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 20

HELICOPTERS

ATK ε45 AH-1J *Cobra*

TPT 167: **Heavy** ε20 CH-47C *Chinook*; **Medium** 69: 49 Bell 214 (some armed); 20 Mi-171; **Light** 78: 68 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 10 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Ababil* 3; *Ababil* 4; *Mohajer* 6

ISR • Medium *Mohajer* 4; **Light** *Mohajer* 2; *Yasir*

OWA *Ababil* T; *Akhgar*; *Arash*; *Omid*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM *Almas* (reported); *Heydar*-1; *Qaem* 114; *Shafaq* (mod); *Toophan*

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Qaem*

Electro-optical guided *Qaem* 5

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range FM-80 (CH-SA-4)

Point-defence AD-08 *Majid*; 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; *Misaq* 1 (QW-1); *Misaq* 2 (QW-18); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); HN-5A (CH-SA-3)

GUNS 1,122

SP 180: **23mm** 100 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 80 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 942+: **14.5mm** ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** 300 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 92 GDF-002; **37mm** M-1939; **40mm** 50 L/70; **57mm** 200 S-60; **85mm** 300 M-1939

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces 150,000

Controls Basij paramilitary forces. Lightly staffed in peacetime. Primary role: internal security; secondary role: external defence, in conjunction with regular armed forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

31 provincial corps HQ (2 in Tehran)

SPECIAL FORCES

3 spec ops div

1 AB bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd div

3 armd bde

Light

8+ inf div

5+ inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SRBM • Conventional some *Fath*-360

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6

ISR • Light *Meraj* 313

OWA *Meraj* 532

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Qaem*

Electro-optical guided *Qaem* 5

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Naval Forces 20,000+ (incl 5,000 Marines)

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

Some arty bty

Some AShM bty with *Abu Mahdi*; C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); C-802A (*Ghader*); *Ghadir*; *Ghadr*-380; HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the IRGC operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes, including *Boghammar*-class vessels and small *Bavar*-class wing-in-ground effect air vehicles

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 133

PCFGM 5:

1 *Al Muhandis* with 2 triple lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM, 2 quad lnchr (likely fitted with SAM)

4 *Shahid Soleimani* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM, 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM, 2 3-cell VLS & 4 single cell VLS (likely fitted with SAM), 1 hel landing platform

PBFG 56:

5 C14 with 2 twin lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM

10 Mk13 with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM, 2 single 324mm TT

10 *Thondor* (PRC *Houdong*) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM, 2 AK230 CIWS

25 *Peykaap* II (IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*) AShM/C-704 (*Nasr*), 2 single 324mm TT

6 *Zolfaghar* (*Peykaap* III/IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM

PBG 1 *Shahid Rouhi* with 2 twin lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM

PBFT 15 *Peykaap* I (IPS -16) with 2 single 324mm TT

PBF 35: 15 *Kashdom* II; 10 *Tir* (IPS-18); ε10 *Pashe* (MIG-G-1900)

PB 21: ε20 *Ghaem*; 1 *Shahid Nazeri*

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Hormuz* 24 (*Hejaz* design for commercial use)

LANDING CRAFT • LCT 2 *Hormuz* 21 (minelaying capacity)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6

AP 3 *Naser*

ESB 3:

1 *Shahid Bagheri* with 4 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM

1 *Shahid Mahdavi* (multipurpose helicopter and UAV carrier) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM

1 *Shahid Roudaki* with 4 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

UUV • ATK Some

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM *Abu Mahdi*; C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); C-802A (*Ghader*); *Ghadir*; *Ghadr*-380; HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5 Mi-171 *Hip*

TPT • Light some Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Ababil* 3; *Ababil* 5; *Mohajer* 6

ISR • Medium *Mohajer* 4; **Light** *Yasir*

OWA *Ababil* T; *Shahed* 131; *Shahed* 136

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AShM CM-35A *Nasr* (C-704)
BOMBS
Laser-guided *Qaem*
Electro-optical guided *Qaem*

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Marines 5,000+

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Aerospace Force 15,000

Controls Iran's strategic-missile force

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Su-22M4 *Fitter K*; Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G
TRAINING
1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
MRBM • Conventional 100+: *Dezful* (*Zolfaghar* mod); *Emad*-1 (*Shahab*-3 mod); *Etemad* (*Shahab*-3 mod); *Fattah*-1; *Ghadr*-1/-2 (*Shahab*-3 mod); *Haj Qassem*; *Kheibar Shekan*; *Khorramshahr*; *Qiam-2*; *Rezvan* (*Qiam* mod); *Sejjil*-2
SRBM • Conventional 100+: *Fateh*-110; *Fateh*-313; *Hormuz*-1/-2 (Fateh-110 mod); *Khalij-e Fars* (*Fateh*-110 mod ASBM); *Qiam*-1; *Raad*-500 (*Zoheir*); *Zelzal; Zolfaghar* (IR-SS-1)
GLCM • Conventional *Paveh; Quds*-2; *Quds*-3
SATELLITES *See Space*
AIRCRAFT 22 combat capable
FGA 7: up to 6 Su-22M4 *Fitter* K; 1+ Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G
TRG 15 EMB-312 *Tucano**
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129; **Medium** *Ababil* 3; *Shahed* 133; *Shahed* 141; *Shahed* 181; *Shahed* 191
ISR • Medium *Shahed* 123
OWA *Shahed* 107; *Shahed* 131; *Shahed* 136; *Shahed* 136B; *Shahed* 238
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM *Almas* (reported); *Qaem* 114 (reported)
BOMBS
Laser-guided *Sadid*
INS/SAT guided *Yasin*
Electro-optical guided *Sadid*
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Medium-range *3rd Khordad*; *15th Khordad; Talash*
Point-defence *Misaq* 1 (QW-1); *Misaq* 2 (QW-18)

Islamic Revolutionary Quds Force 5,000

Navy 18,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the Iranian Navy operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 18
SSK 1 *Taregh* (RUS *Paltus* (Project 877EKM (*Kilo*))) (2 more non-operational) with 6 single 533mm TT
SSC 1 *Fateh* with 4 single 533mm TT with C-704 (*Nasr*-1) AShM/*Valfajr* HWT
SSW 16+ *Ghadir* ((DPRK *Yeono* mod) with 2 single 533mm TT with *Jask*-2 (C-704 (*Nasr*)) AShM/*Valfajr* HWT (additional vessels in build)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 70
CORVETTES 9
FSGM 4 *Jamaran* (UK Vosper Mk 5 mod) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 single lnchr with SM-1 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (of which 1†)
FSG 5:
2 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 114mm gun
1 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 114mm gun
1 *Bayandor* (US PF-103) (1 other non operational) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun
1 *Hamzah* with 2 single lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM
PCFG 15: up to 10 *Kaman* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 1 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 76mm gun; 5+ *Sina* with 1 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 76mm gun
PBG 9:
3 *Hendijan* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM
3 *Kayvan* with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
3 *Parvin* with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
PBFT 3 *Kajami* (semi-submersible) with 2 324mm TT
PBF 1 MIL55
PB 33: 9 C14; 8 *Hendijan*; 6 MkII; 10 MkIII
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1
MCC 1 *Shahin*
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS 12
LST 3 *Hengam* with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 9 tanks; 225 troops)
LSM 3 *Farsi* (ROK) (capacity 9 tanks; 140 troops)
LSL 6 *Fouque*
LANDING CRAFT 11
LCT 2

LCU 1 *Liyan 110*
UCAC 8: 2 *Wellington* Mk 4; 4 *Wellington* Mk 5; 2 *Tondar* (UK *Winchester*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 17
SSA 1 *Nahang*
AE 2 *Delvar*
AGI 1 *Zagros* (IRN *Mowj* mod) (capacity 1 med hel)
AKL 3 *Delvar*
ESB 1 *Makran*
AO 2 *Bandar Abbas*
AWT 5: 4 *Kangan*; 1 *Delvar*
AXL 2 *Kialas*

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM *Abu Mahdi*; C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); C-802A (*Ghader*); *Ra'ad* (reported)

Marines 2,600

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
2 mne bde

Naval Aviation 2,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 16: **Light** 13: 5 Do-228; 4 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 680; **PAX** 3 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)
HELICOPTERS
ASW ε10 SH-3D *Sea King*
MCM 3 RH-53D *Sea Stallion*
TPT • Light 17: 5 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 10 Bell 212 (AB-212)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129
BOMBS
Laser-guided *Sadid*
Electro-optical guided *Sadid*

Air Force 37,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Includes IRGC AF equipment
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-7M *Airguard;* JJ-7*
2 sqn (flt) with F-14 *Tomcat*
2 sqn with MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
5 sqn with F-4D/E *Phantom* II
4 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1B/E
1 sqn (flt) with *Saegheh*
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Su-24MK *Fencer* D
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with P-3F *Orion*
ISR
1 (det) sqn with RF-4E *Phantom* II*
SEARCH & RESCUE
Some flt with Bell 214C (AB-214C)
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-707; B-747; B-747F
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-707; *Falcon* 50; L-1329 *Jetstar*; Bell 412
2 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*
1 sqn with F-27 *Friendship*; *Falcon* 20
1 sqn with Il-76 *Candid*; An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*)
TRAINING
1 sqn with Beech F33A/C *Bonanza*
1 sqn with F-5B *Freedom Fighter*
1 sqn with PC-6
1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; Yak-130 *Mitten*
Some units with MFI-17 *Mushshak*; TB-21 *Trinidad*; TB-200 *Tobago*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with CH-47 *Chinook*
Some units with Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); *Shabaviz* 2-75; *Shabaviz* 2061

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 252 combat capable
FTR 121: 15 F-5B *Freedom Fighter*; 52 F-5E/F *Tiger* II; 18 F-7M *Airguard*; ε7 F-14 *Tomcat*; 23 MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*; up to 6 *Azarakhsh* (reported)
FGA 73: 55 F-4D/E *Phantom* II; 2 *Mirage* F-1BQ; 10 *Mirage* F-1EQ; up to 6 *Saegheh* (reported)
ATK 29 Su-24MK *Fencer* D
ASW 3 P-3F *Orion*
ISR: 6+ RF-4E *Phantom* II*
TKR/TPT 3: 1 B-707; ε2 B-747
TPT 116: **Heavy** 12 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** ε19 C-130E/H *Hercules*; **Light** 75: 11 An-74TK-200; 5 An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*); 10 F-27 *Friendship*; 1 L-1329 *Jetstar*; 10 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 8 TB-21 *Trinidad*; 4 TB-200 *Tobago*; 3 *Turbo Commander* 680; 14 Y-7; 9 Y-12; **PAX** 10: ε1 B-707; 1 B-747; 4 B-747F; 1 *Falcon* 20; 3 *Falcon* 50
TRG 132: 25 Beech F33A/C *Bonanza;* 14 JJ-7*; 25 MFI-17 *Mushshak*; 12 *Parastu*; 15 PC-6; 35 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; ε6 Yak-130 *Mitten**
HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 Bell 412
TPT 38+: **Heavy** 2+ CH-47 *Chinook*; **Medium** 30 Bell 214C (AB-214C); **Light** 6+: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); 4 Bell 212 (AB-212) (VIP); some *Shabaviz* 2-75; some *Shabaviz* 2061
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Kaman* 22 (reported); **Medium** *Ababil* 4/5; *Kaman* 12; *Mohajer* 6
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; PL-2A‡; PL-7; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*) (reported); R-73

(RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** AIM-7E-2 *Sparrow*; R-27R (RS-AA-10A *Alamo*); **ARH** AIM-54 *Phoenix*†

ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-25ML (RS-AS-12B *Kegler*); Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14A/B *Kedge*)

AShM C-801K; CM-35A *Nasr* (C-704); CM-200A *Ghader* (C-802A)

ARM Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

LACM Conventional *Asef* (status uncertain)

BOMBS

Electro-optical guided GBU-87/B; *Qassed*

INS/SAT guided *Yasin*

Air Defence Force 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

16 bn with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*/*Shahin*

5 sqn with FM-80 (CH-SA-4); *Rapier*; HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 410

Long-range 10 S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); (16 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*) non-operational); *Bavar*-373

Medium-range 59+: ε50 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*/*Shahin*; 9 HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); *Talash*/*15th Khordad*

Short-range 279: 250 FM-80 (CH-SA-4); 29 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

Point-defence 30+: AD-008 *Majid*; 30 *Rapier*; *Misaq 1* (QW-1); *Misaq 2* (QW-18)

GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **35mm** GDF-002

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000–60,000

Law-Enforcement Forces 40,000–60,000 (border and security troops); 450,000 on mobilisation (incl conscripts)

Part of armed forces in wartime

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB ε90

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 2+: 2 An-140; some Cessna 185/Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light ε24 AB-205 (Bell 205)/AB-206 (Bell 206) *Jet Ranger*

Basij Resistance Force ε600,000 on mobilisation

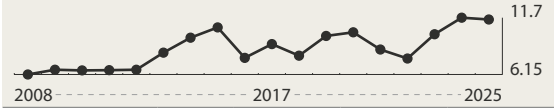
Paramilitary militia with claimed membership of 12.6 million; ε600,000 combat capable

Iraq IRQ

Iraqi Dinar IQD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	IQD	362trn	345trn	356trn
	USD	279bn	265bn	274bn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.2	0.5	3.6
Def bdgt [a]	IQD	16.5trn	ε16.5trn	
	USD	12.7bn	ε12.7bn	
FMA (US)	USD	75.5m	90.0m	0.0m

[a] Excludes MInistry of the Interior and National Security Council budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 42,917,742

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.4%	5.4%	4.9%	4.2%	16.9%	1.6%
Female	16.6%	5.2%	4.7%	4.1%	17.0%	2.1%

Capabilities

Iraq's armed forces have had success battling ISIS, though the threat has not been eliminated. US forces have remained in the country as advisors under Combined Joint Task Force – *Operation Inherent Resolve* (OIR) with the mission set to transition into a bilateral security agreement in federal Iraq in late 2025 and the autonomous Kurdistan Region in 2026. Iraq's budget portends a sizeable expansion of the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), a grouping of 50-odd factions, some with links to Iran, while recruitment in the MoD remains paused. Efforts to integrate the PMF have thus far failed, although political pressure to do is increasing. Baghdad relies on the Counter-Terrorism Service (CTS) for offensive operations. The Iraqi Federal Police also operates as a military force. Turkiye targets the Kurdistan Workers Party in Northern Iraq and maintains bases there. The Kurdish region maintains two divisions under nominal control of the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs, but the two main Kurdish factions maintain larger separate forces. Kurdish and Iraqi federal forces remain divided. Iraq has a mix of Soviet-era, Russian, European and US defence materiel, but has significant shortcomings in logistics support, joint fires and mission planning. Iraq is trying to modernise its armed forces and decrease dependence on the US, having ordered European helicopters, French radars, South Korean air defence systems, and licensed production of Chinese armoured vehicles. Iraq's defence industry is limited. It is focused on light weapons, ammunition, and some maintenance. However, Iraq is investing to build heavier systems including artillery and armoured vehicles.

ACTIVE 193,000 (Army 180,000 Navy 3,000 Air 5,000 Air Defence 5,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 266,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε180,000

Includes Counter-Terrorism Service

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF bde

1 ranger bde (3 ranger bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (9th) armd div (2 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Mechanised

3 (5th, 8th & 10th) mech div (4 mech inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

1 (7th) mech div (2 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Light

1 (6th) mot div (3 mot inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

1 (14th) mot div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

1 (1st) inf div (2 inf bde)

1 (11th) inf div (3 lt inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

1 (15th) inf div (5 inf bde)

1 (16th) inf div (2 inf bde)

1 (17th Cdo) inf div (4 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

1 inf bde

Other

1 (PM SF) sy div (3 inf bde)

HELICOPTER

3 atk hel sqn with Bell T407; H135M

1 atk hel sqn with Mi-28NE *Havoc*

1 atk hel sqn with Mi-35M *Hind*

1 ISR sqn with SA342M *Gazelle*

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

3 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh

2 trg sqn with Bell 206; OH-58C *Kiowa*

1 trg sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

1 trg sqn with Mi-17 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLE

1 sqn with CH-4; CH-5

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 401+: ε100 M1A1 *Abrams;* 178+ T-72M/M1; ε50 T-55; 73 T-90S

RECCE 53: 18 BRDM 2; 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*;

IFV 650: ε400 BMP-1; ε90 BMP-3M; ε60 BTR-4 (inc variants); 100 BTR-80A

APC 1,592+

APC (T) 900: ε500 M113A2/*Talha*; ε400 MT-LB

APC (W) VN22A (mod)

PPV 692+: 12 *Barracuda*; 250 *Caiman*; *Gorets*-M; ε400 ILAV *Badger; Mamba*; 30 *Maxxpro*

AUV 528+: *Abhar*; ε400 *Akrep*; 20 *Commando*; M-ATV; 108 T-Kat

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 222+: 180 BREM; 35+ M88A1/2; 7 *Maxxpro* ARV; T-54/55 ARV; Type-653; VT-55A

NBC VEHICLES 20 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported)

ARTILLERY 1,064+

SP 48+: **152mm** 18+ Type-83; **155mm** 30: 6 M109A1; 24 M109A5

TOWED 60+: **130mm** M-46/Type-59; **152mm** D-20; Type-83; **155mm** ε60 M198

MRL 6+: **122mm** some BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 6+ TOS-1A

MOR 950+: **81mm** ε500 M252; **120mm** ε450 M120;

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6 Mi-35M *Hind*†; (11 Mi-28NE *Havoc*; 4 Mi-28UB *Havoc*; 15 Mi-35M *Hind* all non-operational)

MRH 51+: 4+ SA342 *Gazelle*; 17 Bell IA407; 23 H135M; 7 Mi-17 *Hip* H/Mi-171Sh† (38 more non-operational)

ISR 10 OH-58C *Kiowa*

TPT 63: **Heavy** 4 H225M; **Light** 59: 16 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 10 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; ε18 Bell T407; 15 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 12+: 12 CH-4; some CH-5

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); AGR-20A APKWS; AR-1; *Ingwe*

BOMBS • INS/GPS-guided FT-9

Navy 3,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 33

PCF (1 *Musa ibn Nusayr* (ITA *Assad*) with 1 76mm gun non-operational)

PCO 2 *Al Basra* (US *River Hawk)*

PCC 4 *Fateh* (ITA *Diciotti*)

PBF 4+: 1+ Ares 55; 3 Ares 65

PB 17: 12 Swiftships 35; 5 *Predator* (PRC 27m)

PBR 6: 2 Type-200; 4 Type-2010

Marines 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn

Air Force ε5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with L-159A; L-159T1

ISR

1 sqn with CH-2000 *Sama*; SB7L-360 *Seeker*

1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**
1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-32B *Cline*
1 sqn with C-130E/J-30 *Hercules*

TRAINING
1 sqn with Cessna 172, Cessna 208B
1 sqn with *Lasta*-95
1 sqn with T-6A
1 sqn with T-50IQ *Golden Eagle**
1 sqn with *Super Mushshak* (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 88 combat capable
FGA 32 F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
ATK 30: 10 L-159A; 1 L-159T1; ε19 Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*†
ISR 10: 2 Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**; 2 SB7L-360 *Seeker*; 6 Beech 350ER *King Air*
TPT 27: **Medium** 6 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; (3 C-130E *Hercules* in store); **Light** 21: 6 An-32B *Cline* (2 combat capable); 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 9 Cessna 172
TRG 64+: 8 CH-2000 *Sama;* 10+ *Lasta*-95; 8 *Super Mushshak*; 14 T-6A *Texan* II; 24 T-50IQ *Golden Eagle**

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L/M *Sidewinder*; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow*
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10 *Paveway* II; GBU-12 *Paveway* II

Air Defence Command ε5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM bn with 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)
1 SAM bn with M1097 *Avenger*
1 SAM bn with 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
1 ADA bn with ZU-23-2; S-60

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Point-defence M1097 *Avenger*; 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
SPAAGM 30mm 24 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)
GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε266,000

Iraqi Federal Police ε36,000

Territorial Interdiction Force ε50,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
4 sy bde
11 sy bde (forming)

Popular Mobilisation Forces ε180,000

Includes Badr Organisation; Kataib Hizbullah; Kataib Imam Ali; Kataib Sayyid al-Shuhada

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-55; T-72B; T-72 *Rakhsh*
IFV BMP-1 mod (23mm gun); BMP-2
APC • PPV *Toophan*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MANPATS *Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*); *Toophan*

ARTILLERY
TOWED • 130mm M-46; **152mm** D-20
MRL • 122mm HM-20

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional *Al-Aqsa* 1 (*Fath* 360); *Jamal* 69 (*Zolfaghar*)
GLCM • Conventional *Paveh*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6
OWA *Ababil* T; *Shahed* 101; *Shahed* 107; *Shahed* 131

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Short-range *Saqr*-1 (358) (reported)
GUNS • SP 23mm BMP-1 mod (ZU-23-2 on BMP-1 chassis)

FOREIGN FORCES

Albania NATO Mission Iraq 2
Australia NATO Mission Iraq 2
Austria NATO Mission Iraq 4
Bulgaria NATO Mission Iraq 2
Canada NATO Mission Iraq 16
Croatia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3 • NATO Mission Iraq 7
Czech Republic *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3 • **NATO** Mission Iraq 7
Denmark NATO Mission Iraq 13
Estonia NATO Mission Iraq 1
Fiji UNAMI 156; 2 sy unit
Finland NATO Mission Iraq 4
France *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150 • NATO Mission Iraq 30
Germany *Operation Inherent Resolve* 90 • NATO Mission Iraq 32
Greece NATO Mission Iraq 4
Hungary *Operation Inherent Resolve* 8 • NATO Mission Iraq 2
Italy *Operation Inherent Resolve* **(***Prima Parthica***)** 300; 1 trg unit; 1 hel sqn with 5 NH90 • NATO Mission Iraq 75
Latvia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1 • NATO Mission Iraq 3
Lithuania NATO Mission Iraq 2
Macedonia, North NATO Mission Iraq 4
Montenegro NATO Mission Iraq 1

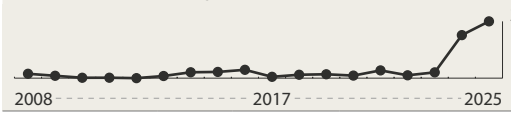
Netherlands *Operation Inherent Resolve* 5 • NATO Mission Iraq 15
Norway *Operation Inherent Resolve* 30; 1 trg unit • NATO Mission Iraq 3
Poland *Operation Inherent Resolve* 135 • NATO Mission Iraq 40
Portugal NATO Mission Iraq 11
Romania *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3 • NATO Mission Iraq 120; 1 inf coy
Slovakia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1 • NATO Mission Iraq 4
Spain *Operation Inherent Resolve* 170; 1 trg units; 1 hel unit • NATO Mission Iraq 120; 1 inf coy
Sweden *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1 • NATO Mission Iraq 1
Turkiye Army 4,000 • NATO Mission Iraq 34
United Kingdom *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Shader*) 150; 1 inf coy • NATO Mission Iraq 24
United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 ARNG inf bde(-); 1 atk hel bn with AH-64D *Apache*; MQ-1C Gray Eagle; 1 spec ops hel bn with MH-47G Chinook; MH-60M *Black Hawk*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; • NATO Mission Iraq 15

Israel ISR

New Israeli Shekel ILS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ILS	2.01trn	2.13trn	2.28trn
	USD	542bn	611bn	666bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.0	2.5	3.9
Def bdgt [a]	ILS	118bn	139bn	
	USD	31.8bn	39.7bn	
FMA (US)	USD	3.30bn	3.30bn	3.30bn

[a] Includes supplementary funding agreements in 2024 and 2025

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 9,552,637

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.9%	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	19.3%	5.7%
Female	13.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	18.6%	6.8%

Capabilities

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) are highly trained and organised for territorial defence, short-term interventions in neighbouring states and limited regional power projection. The country is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons. In 2025, the IDF continued to engage Hamas in Gaza, Hizbullah in Lebanon, the Houthis in Yemen and maintained a presence inside Syria. It also fought a brief war against Iran in June 2025, severely degrading its nuclear facilities and air-defence systems. These operations delayed the intended implementation of a new IDF multi-year defence programme, dubbed *Ma'alot* (Ascent), although accelerated the implementation of several other programmes to serve acute operational needs coming from the battlefield. The US remains Israel's vital defence partner, providing significant military aid and being instrumental in several equipment programmes. The IDF has historically had high training levels despite its reliance on national service. In response to manpower constraints, a domestically controversial law to expand conscription to previously exempt ultra-orthodox Jews started to be enforced in 2024. Largely asymmetric threats in recent years have focused modernisation efforts on force-protection, missile defence and precision-strike capabilities. Given its mission-set, the IDF's logistics capabilities are limited to sustaining operations within Israel itself or in immediately neighbouring territories, but the air force maintains a capability to conduct long-range missions. In response to Iranian attacks in 2024, Israel utilised its air-launched ballistic missiles and augmented its air-defence capability with assistance from Western partners. Israel maintains a broad defence-industrial base, with world-class capabilities in uninhabited systems, guided weapons, radars and sensors, and cyber. Military aircraft and large naval vessels are imported and often modified with Israeli systems.

ACTIVE 169,500 (Army 126,000 Navy 9,500 Air 34,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

Conscript liability Officers 48 months, other ranks 32 months, women 24 months (Jews and Druze only; Christians, Circassians and Muslims may volunteer)

RESERVE 465,000 (Army 400,000 Navy 10,000 Air 55,000)

Annual trg as cbt reservists to age 40 (some specialists to age 54) for male other ranks, 38 (or marriage/pregnancy) for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces

Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear capability – delivery means include F-15I and F-16I ac, *Jericho* 2 MRBM and, reportedly, *Dolphin/Tanin*-class SSKs with LACM

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
3 MRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
MRBM • Nuclear: ε24 *Jericho* 2

Strategic Defences

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
1 bn with *Arrow* 2/3
1 bn with *David's Sling*

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 6
COMMS 1 *Dror*
ISR 5: 2 *Ofeq*-5, 1 *Ofeq*-11; 2 *Ofeq*-13

Army 26,000; 100,000 conscript (total 126,000)

Organisation and structure of formations may vary according to op situations. Equipment includes that required for reserve forces on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
3 (regional comd) corps HQ
2 armd div HQ
1 (Multidimensional) div HQ
6 (territorial) inf div HQ
1 (home defence) comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn
1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops unit)

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
3 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 armd bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr bn)
1 (Multidimensional) armd inf/ISR bn
Mechanised
3 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)
1 mech inf bde (1 recce bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 indep mech inf bn
Light
2 indep inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 para bde (3 para bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)
Other
1 armd trg bde (3 armd bn)
1 (Border Protection) sy bde (5 ISR bn; 5 sy bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty bde
1 (special) arty bde
1 engr bde (3 engr bn, 3 EOD coy)
1 engr bn
1 CBRN bn
1 int bde (3 int bn)
1 int unit
1 SIGINT unit
2 MP bn

Reserves 400,000+ on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
2 armd div HQ
1 AB div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bde

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
9 armd bde
Mechanised
8 mech inf bde
Light
16 (territorial/regional) inf bde
Air Manoeuvre
4 para bde
Mountain
1 mtn inf bde
1 mtn inf bn
Other
1 sy bde (forming)

COMBAT SUPPORT
4 arty bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
6 log unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT ε400 *Merkava* MkIV/Mk IV *Barak*; (ε700 *Merkava* MkIII; ε200 *Merkava* MkIV all in store)
APC 500+
APC (T) 400+: ε400 *Namer*; M113A2; *Nagmachon* (Centurion chassis); *Nakpadon* (5,100: ε100 *Achzarit* (modified T-55 chassis); 5,000 M113A1/A2 all in store)
APC (W) ε100 *Eitan*
PPV *Panter*
AUV *Tigris*; *Sand Cat; Ze'ev*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV D9R; *Namer*; *Puma*
ARV *Namer*; M88A1; M113 ARV
VLB *Alligator* MAB; M48/60; MTU

NBC VEHICLES ε8 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
MANPATS IMI MAPATS; *Spike* SR/MR/LR/ER

ARTILLERY 530
SP 250: **155mm** 250 M109A5; *Roem*; (**155mm** 30 M109A2; **175mm** 36 M107; **203mm** 36 M110 all in store)
TOWED (**155mm** 171: 40 M-46 mod; 50 M-68/M-71; 81 M-839P/M-845P all in store)
MRL 48: **227mm** 30 M270 MLRS; **306mm** ε18 *Lahav* (**160mm** 50 LAR-160; **227mm** 18 M270 MLRS; **290mm** 20 LAR-290 all in store)
MOR 250: **81mm** 250 (**81mm** 1,100; **120mm** 650; **160mm** 18 Soltam M-66 all in store); **SP 120mm** *Khanit*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light *Skylark* 3

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence *Machbet*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 7,000; 2,500 conscript (total 9,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 5
SSK 5:
3 *Dolphin* (GER HDW design) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)
2 *Tanin* (GER HDW design) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4

(DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 50

CORVETTES • FSGHM 7:

3 *Eilat* (*Sa'ar* 5) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Gabriel* V AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)

4 *Magen* (*Sa'ar* 6) with 2 quad lnchr with *Gabriel* V AShM, 2 20-cell VLS with *Tamir* (C-*Dome*) SAM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak* LRAD SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 54 LWT (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)

PCGM 8 *Hetz* (*Sa'ar* 4.5) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CWIS, 1 76mm gun (can also be fitted with up to 6 single lnchr with *Gabriel* II AShM in place of *Harpoon* and 2 triple 324mm Mk32 TT with Mk46 LWT)

PBF 35: 5 *Shaldag*; up to 3 *Shaldag* V; 3 *Stingray*; 9 *Super Dvora* Mk I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 2+ *Super Dvora* Mk II (SSM & TT may be fitted); 6 *Super Dvora* Mk II-I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 4 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM & TT may be fitted); 3 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM may be fitted)

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIP• LSL 2 *Nahshon* (US *Frank Besson* mod) (capacity 24 MBT)

LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3 *Manta*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AG 1 *Bat Yam* (ex-GER Type-745)

UNINHABITED MARITIME PLATFORMS

USV • MARSEC • Small 10: 10 *Protector* (9m); *Seagull*; *Silver Marlin*

UUV • MARSEC • Extra-large *Caesaron*

Naval Commandos ε300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo unit

Air Force 34,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER & FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-15A/B/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
1 sqn with F-15B/C/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
1 sqn with F-15I *Ra'am*
5 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)
4 sqn with F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*)
2 sqn with F-35I *Adir*

ISR

1 sqn with Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*); Beech 200/200T/200CT *King Air* (*Tzofit*)

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with Gulfstream G550 *Eitam*/*Shavit*/*Oron*

COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE

1 medevac unit with CH-53D *Sea Stallion* (*Ya'sur*)

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130HI/KC-130H *Hercules* (*Karnaf*)
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules* (*Shimson*)
1 sqn with KC-707 (*Re'em*)

TRAINING

1 sqn with F-35I *Adir*
1 sqn with M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)
1 sqn with Grob G-120 (*Snunit*)
1 Sqn with T-6A Texan II (*Efroni*)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*)
1 sqn with AH-64D *Apache* (*Saraf*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with CH-53D *Sea Stallion* (*Ya'sur*)
2 sqn with S-70A/UH-60A *Black Hawk* (*Yanshuf* 3)

CISR UAV

3 sqn with *Hermes* 450 (*Zik*); *Hermes* 900 (*Kochav*)
1 sqn with *Heron* TP (*Eitan*)

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Heron* (*Shoval*) (MP role)
1 sqn with *Orbiter* 4 (*Nitzoz*)

AIR DEFENCE

1 bn with *Arrow* 2/3
1 bty with *Barak* MX
1 bn with *David's Sling*
1 bn with *Iron Beam*
4 bn with *Iron Dome*

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF wg (2 SF unit, 1 CSAR unit, 1 int unit)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 MRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 346 combat capable

FGA 316: 8 F-15A *Eagle* (*Baz*); 6 F-15B *Eagle* (*Baz*); 17 F-15C *Eagle* (*Baz*); 19 F-15D *Eagle* (*Baz*); 25 F-15I *Ra'am;* ε50 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*); 49 F-16D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*); 97 F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*); 45 F-35I *Adir*

ISR 1 Gulfstream G550 *Oron*

ELINT 3 Gulfstream G550 *Shavit*

AEW&C 2 Gulfstream G550 *Eitam*

TKR/TPT 10: 4 KC-130H *Hercules* (*Karnaf*); 6 KC-707 (*Re'em*)

TPT 59: **Medium** 18: 11 C-130HI *Hercules* (*Karnaf*); 7 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (*Shimson*); **Light** 41: 9 Beech 200 *King Air* (*Tzofit*); 8 Beech 200T *King Air* (*Tzofit*) (ISR); 5 Beech 200CT *King Air* (*Tzofit*) (ISR); 19 Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*) (ISR)

TRG 66: 16 Grob G-120 (*Snunit*); 30 M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)*; 20 T-6A Texan II (*Efroni*)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 46: 26 AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*); 20 AH-64D *Apache* (*Saraf*)

ISR 12 OH-58B *Kiowa*

TPT 86: **Heavy** 25 CH-53D *Sea Stallion* (*Ya'sur*); **Medium**

49: 39 S-70A *Black Hawk* (*Yanshuf* 3); 10 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (*Yanshuf* 3); **Light** ε12 AW119Kx (*Ofer*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Hermes* 900 (*Kochav*); *Heron* TP (*Eitan*); **Medium** *Hermes* 450 (*Zik*)

ISR • Heavy *Heron (Shoval*); RA-01 (reported); **Light** *Orbiter* 4 (*Nitzoz*)

OWA *Harop*; *Harpy*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; *Python* 4; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; *Python* 5; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-114K *Hellfire* II; AGM-65 *Maverick; Popeye* I/II; *Rampage*; *Spike* NLOS (*Tammuz*)

ALBM *Golden Horizon*; *Rocks*

LACM Conventional *Delilah* AL

BOMBS

IIR guided *Opher*

Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; *Griffin*-3; *Lizard*-3

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM

INS/GPS-guided GBU-31/-38 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb (*Barad Had*); *Mikholit*

Multi-mode guided *Spice* 250; *Spice* 1000; *Spice* 2000

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 40+:

Long-range some *Barak* MX

Medium-range some *David's Sling*; some *Spyder* AiO

Short-range up to 40 *Iron Dome*

DE *Iron Beam*

SPAAGM 20mm *Machbet*

GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*

MISSILE DEFENCE • SAM 24 *Arrow* 2/*Arrow* 3

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

MRBM • Nuclear ε24 *Jericho* 2

Airfield Defence 3,000 active (15,000 reservists)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε8,000

Border Police ε8,000

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: ε500; 5 inf coy

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES: ε10,000; 2 div HQ; 3 armd bde; 2 mech bde

SYRIA: ε3,000; 1 armd bde

FOREIGN FORCES

UNTSO unless specified. UNTSO figures represent total numbers for mission

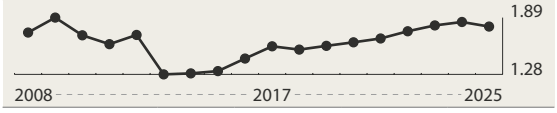
Argentina 2 • UNDOF 1
Australia 12 • UNDOF 4
Austria 6
Belgium 1
Bhutan 4 • UNDOF 3
Canada 5
Chile 3
China 4
Czech Republic UNDOF 4
Denmark 11
Estonia 1
Fiji 2 • UNDOF 150; 1 inf coy
Finland 14
Ghana UNDOF 13
India 2 • UNDOF 197; 1 inf pl; 1 MP pl; 1 log coy
Ireland 12 • UNDOF 4
Kazakhstan UNDOF 143; 1 recce coy
Korea, Republic of UNDOF 1
Latvia 2
Nepal 4 • UNDOF 441; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 engr pl
Netherlands 11
New Zealand 8
Norway 11
Poland 3
Russia 4
Serbia 1
Sierra Leone 1
Slovakia 2
Slovenia 3
Sweden 2
Switzerland 14
United States 2 • **US Strategic Command**; 200; 1 SAM bty with THAAD; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Mount Keren
Uruguay UNDOF 213; 1 mech inf coy
Zambia 1 • UNDOF 4

Jordan JOR

Jordanian Dinar JOD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	JOD	37.9bn	39.8bn	42.0bn
	USD	53.4bn	56.2bn	59.3bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.5	2.7	2.9
Def bdgt [a]	JOD	1.50bn	1.50bn	
	USD	2.12bn	2.11bn	
FMA (US)	USD	400m	400m	200m

[a] Excludes expenditure on public order and safety

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 11,312,507

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.6%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	20.2%	2.1%
Female	14.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.1%	17.4%	2.3%

Capabilities

The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) are structured to provide border security and a limited armoured response to conventional threats. They have recently focused on tackling narcotics and weapon

smuggling from Syria. The government has issued no recent public statement on defence policy, but regional instability is a prime concern. Jordan is a major non-NATO ally of the US with a close bilateral defence relationship, including a 2021 defence cooperation agreement. In 2024, NATO opened a liaison office in Jordan, building on an existing partnership between Amman and the Alliance. The country has developed a special-forces training centre and has hosted training for numerous state and non-state military forces, including recent Jordan-UAE brigade-sized training. Personnel are relatively well trained, particularly aircrew and special forces, which are highly regarded internationally. Jordanian forces can independently deploy regionally and participated in ISAF operations in Afghanistan and in coalition air operations over Syria and Yemen. Jordan's inventory largely comprises older systems and procurements have typically been small-scale, second-hand or donations. The JAF is partially dependent on US financial assistance, including USD350m in foreign military financing. Although the state-owned Jordan Design and Development Bureau (JODDB) has demonstrated the capacity to upgrade vehicles, the army has largely recapitalised its armoured vehicle fleet with second-hand equipment from European countries. JODDB has produced some light-armoured vehicles for domestic use through agreements with foreign suppliers. JODDB, in cooperation with other local companies, provides the JAF with limited UAV capabilities, while JADARA produces various equipment.

ACTIVE 100,500 (Army 86,000 Navy 500 Air 14,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

RESERVE 65,000 (Army 60,000 Joint 5,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 86,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (Royal Guard) SF gp (1 SF regt, 1 SF bn, 1 CT bn)
1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (40th) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn)
1 (60th) armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 lt armd bn, 1 mech inf bn)

Mechanised

4 mech bde (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn)
4 mech bde (3 mech inf bn)

Light

1 (Border Gd) inf bde (6 inf bn)
1 (Border Gd) inf bde (4 inf bn)
1 (Border Gd) inf gp

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (3 AB bn)
1 AB bn

Other

1 (Royal Guard) gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (5 SP arty bn)
1 arty bde (4 SP arty bn)
1 arty bde (2 SP arty bn)
1 MRL bde (1 fd arty bn, 2 MRL bn, 1 mor bn, 1 STA bn)
1 AD bde (3 AD bn)
3 AD bde (2 AD bn)
1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 302: ε50 FV4034 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*); 70 *Leclerc*; 182 M60A3

ASLT 80 B1 *Centauro* (61 more in store)

IFV 399: 13 AIFV-B-C25; 50 *Marder* 1A3; 336 YPR-765 PRI

APC 1,020+

APC (T) 781: 370 M113A1/A2 Mk1J; 269 M577A2 (CP); 52 YPR-765; 87 YPR-765 PRCO (CP); 3 AIFV-B

PPV 239: some *Al-Wahsh*; 45 *Caiman*; 25 *Marauder*; 25 *Matador*; 100 *MaxxPro*; 44 *Nomad/Thunder*

AUV 35 *Cougar*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 86+: *Al Monjed*; 5 BPz-1; FV4204 *Chieftain* ARV; 32 M88A1; 30 M578; 19 YPR-806

MW 12 *Aardvark* Mk2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 115: 70 M901; 45 AIFV-B-*Milan*

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; TOW/TOW-2A; 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Corsar*; *Stugna*-P

ARTILLERY 1,285

SP 394: **155mm** 358 M109A1/A2; **203mm** 36 M110A2 (112 more in store)

TOWED 84: **105mm** 66: 54 M102; 12 M119A2; **155mm** 18 M114

MRL 32+: **220mm** 2+ SR5; **227mm** 12 M142 HIMARS; **273mm** 18 WM-80

MOR 777: **81mm** 359; **SP 81mm** 50; **107mm** 50 M30; **120mm** 300 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 18 *Agrab* Mk2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 92+: 92 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS • SP 108: **23mm** 48 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **35mm** 60 *Gepard*

Navy ε500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PBF 2 Response Boat-Medium (RB-M)

PB 7: 4 *Abdullah* (US *Dauntless*); 3 *Al Hussein* (UK Vosper 30m)

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne unit

Air Force 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

ISR
1 sqn with AT-802U *Air Tractor*
1 sqn with Cessna 208B

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130E *Hercules*

TRAINING
1 OCU with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with PC-21
1 sqn with Grob 120TP
1 hel sqn with Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; R-44 *Raven* II

ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AH-1F *Cobra*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS332M *Super Puma;* UH-60A *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with EC635; UH-60A *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with Mi-26T2 *Halo*
1 (Royal) flt with VH-60M *Black Hawk*; AW139

ISR UAV
1 sqn with S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR DEFENCE
2 bde with MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 57 combat capable
FGA 47: 33 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 14 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*
ATK (2 AC235 in store, offered for sale)
ISR 10: 6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**; 4 AT-802U *Air Tractor**
TPT 11: **Medium** 3 C-130E *Hercules* (1 C-130B *Hercules*; 4 C-130H *Hercules* in store); **Light** 7: 5 Cessna 208B; 2 M-28 *Skytruck*; **PAX** 1 CL-604 *Challenger*
TRG 25: 13 Grob 120TP; 12 PC-21; (12 *Hawk* Mk63* in store, offered for sale)

HELICOPTERS
ATK 12 AH-1F *Cobra* (17 more in store, offered for sale)
MRH 14: 3 AW139; 11 H135M (Tpt/SAR); (6 MD-530F in store, offered for sale)
TPT 71: **Heavy** 4 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 38: 10 AS332M *Super Puma*; 8 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 5 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 12 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; 3 VH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 29: 10 Bell 505 *Jet Ranger* X; 7 EC635; 12 R-44 *Raven* II; (13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) in store, offered for sale)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy (some CH-4B in store, offered for sale)
ISR • Light S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Medium-range 24 MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*
GUNS • TOWED 24: **30mm** 2+ *Terrahawk Paladin*; **40mm** 22 L/70 (with *Flycatcher* radar)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J/N/P *Sidewinder;* **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; BGM-71 TOW

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε15,000 active

Gendarmerie ε15,000 active

3 regional comd

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
2 SF unit

MANOEUVRE
Other
10 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 25+: AT105 *Saxon* (reported); 25+ EE-11 *Urutu*
AUV AB2 *Al-Jawad*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 11

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 139; 1 hel sqn with UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

FOREIGN FORCES

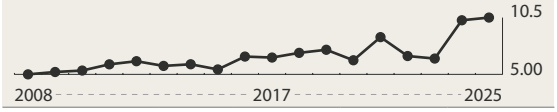
France *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Chammal*) 300; 4 *Rafale* F3
Germany *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 A400M
United States US Central Command: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 3,000; 1 FGA sqn with 18 F-15E *Strike Eagle*; 1 atk sqn with 12 A-10C *Thunderbolt* II; 1 CISR sqn with 12 MQ-9A *Reaper*; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Kuwait KWT

Kuwaiti Dinar KWD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KWD	49.1bn	48.3bn	50.0bn
	USD	160bn	157bn	163bn
Real GDP growth	%	-2.6	2.6	3.9
Def bdgt [a]	KWD	2.40bn	2.51bn	
	USD	7.81bn	8.19bn	

[a] Includes National Guard

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 3,172,511

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.8%	3.4%	4.8%	7.0%	29.0%	1.6%
Female	10.9%	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%	18.2%	2.2%

Capabilities

Kuwait's armed forces are postured to provide territorial defence against a superior aggressor until allied forces can assist. Tensions with Iraq have risen since 2023 over a maritime border dispute. Kuwait's key defence relationship is with the US. Washington designated Kuwait a major non-NATO ally in 2004, and a bilateral defence-cooperation agreement provides for a range of joint activities and mentoring, and the stationing and pre-positioning of US personnel and equipment. US force reductions from Central Command in 2021 have made Kuwait's capabilities more critical to its security, as well as those of its GCC partners. Kuwait has little expeditionary sustainment capacity, although it made a small air contribution to the Saudi-led coalition at the beginning of the Yemen conflict. Improvements in air and missile defence continue to be a priority, given the country's proximity to Iran. Kuwait is modernising its armoured force and its combat air arm, although F/A-18 *Super Hornet* deliveries have been delayed. The country has also signed contracts to acquire Emirati corvettes, undersea vehicles for mine-countermeasures missions, Turkish UAVs, and a maritime surveillance system with USVs. Kuwait has some local maintenance capacity bolstered by contractor support but lacks a defence-industrial base. Kuwait has offset obligations for defence contracts greater than KWD3m and is working with China on several joint defence projects, including an ammunition factory.

ACTIVE 17,000 (Army 11,500 Navy 1,500 Air 2,500 Emiri Guard 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,100

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18–35 years

RESERVE 23,700 (Joint 23,700)

Reserve obligation to age 40; 1 month annual trg

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

1 cdo bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd bde

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 engr bde

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

1 fd hospital

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 293: 218 M1A2K *Abrams* (being delivered); 75 M-84AB; (218 M1A2 *Abrams*; 75 M-84AB in store)

IFV 537: 76 BMP-2; 122 BMP-3; 103 BMP-3M; 236 *Desert Warrior*† (incl variants)

APC 260

APC (T) 260: 230 M113A2; 30 M577 (CP)

APC (W) (40 TH 390 *Fahd* in store)

AUV 300 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 41+: 8 M88A1; 33 M88A2; Type-653A; *Warrior*

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

NBC VEHICLES 12 *Fuchs*-2 NBC

ARTY 193

SP 155mm 88: 37 M109A3; 51 PLZ-45

MRL 300mm 27 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 78: **81mm** 60; **107mm** 6 M30; **120mm** ε12 RT-F1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 74: 66 HMMWV TOW; 8 M901

MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); TOW-2

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Starburst*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy ε1,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCFG 2:

1 *Al Sanbouk* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

1 *Istiqlal* (GER Lurssen 57m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 10 *Al Nokatha* (US Mk V PBF)
PBG 8 *Um Almaradim* (FRA *Combattante* 1 derivative) with 2 twin lnchr with *Sea Skua* AShM

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 8
LCT 2 *Assafar* (ADSB 64m)
LCM 1 *Abhan* (ADSB 42m)
LCVP 5 ADSB 16m

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Sawahil* with 1 hel landing platform

Marines 800

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

SEARCH & RESCUE
2 sqn with H225M (opcon Navy)

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; KC-130J *Hercules*; L-100-30

TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*
1 OCU sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*
1 unit with EMB-312 *Tucano**; *Hawk* Mk64*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
1 atk/trg sqn with SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS532 *Cougar*; SA330 *Puma*
1 (VIP) sqn with S-92A

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 63 combat capable
FGA 49: 17 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 25 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 7 F/A-18D *Hornet*
TKR/TPT 3 KC-130J *Hercules*
TPT 5: **Heavy** 2 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 3 L-100-30
TRG 14: 6 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 8 *Hawk* Mk64* (10 EMB-312 *Tucano** in store)

HELICOPTERS
ATK 16 AH-64D *Apache*
MRH 13 SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT
TPT 37: **Heavy** 24 H225M; **Medium** 13: 3 AS532 *Cougar*; 7 SA330 *Puma*; 3 S-92A (SAR/VIP)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium 3 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **SARH** AIM-7F *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; AGM-114K *Hellfire*; HOT
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon* Block IC

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

Air Defence Command

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM bde (7 SAM bty with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)
1 SAM bde (6 SAM bty with *Skyguard*/*Aspide*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 47
Long-range 35 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
Short-range 12 *Aspide* with *Skyguard*
GUNS • TOWED 35mm 12+ Oerlikon GDF

Emiri Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
1 (Emiri) gd bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε7,100 active

National Guard ε6,600 active

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 armd car bn
Other
3 security bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 20 VBL
IFV ε150 *Pandur* (incl variants)
APC 67+
APC (W) 27+: 5+ *Desert Chameleon*; 22 S600 (incl variants)
PPV 40 Otokar ISV
AUV 120 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV *Pandur*

HELICOPTERS
TPT • Heavy 6 H225M

Coast Guard 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32
PBF 12 *Manta*
PB 20: 3 *Al Shaheed*; 4 *Inttisar* (Austal 31.5m); 3 *Kassir* (Austal 22m); 10 *Subahi*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4
LCU 4: 2 *Al Tahaddy*; 1 *Saffar*; 1 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Sawahil*

FOREIGN FORCES

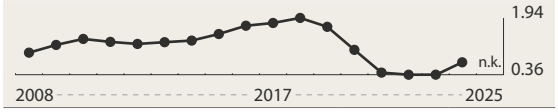
Canada *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Armana*) 200
Italy *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Prima Parthica*) 400; 4 *Typhoon*; 1 MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 C-27J Spartan; 1 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 1 KC-767A
United States US Central Command: 10,000; 1 ARNG armd bn; 1 ARNG inf bn; 1 ARNG MRL bn; 1 (cbt avn) hel bde(-); 1 spt bde; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 2 CSAR sqn with HC-130J *Combat King* II; HH-60W *Jolly Green* II; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set; 1 (APS) inf bde eqpt set; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Lebanon LBN

Lebanese Pound LBP		2024	2025	2026
GDP [a]	LBP	2.53qrn		
	USD	28.3bn		
Real GDP growth	%	-7.5		
Def bdgt	LBP	48.5trn	71.3trn	87.0trn
	USD	542m	793m	968m
FMA (US)	USD	150m	150m	0m

[a] No IMF economic data available for Lebanon for 2025 and 2026

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 5,707,137

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.9%	4.2%	4.5%	4.1%	20.6%	3.1%
Female	12.8%	4.3%	4.3%	3.9%	20.8%	4.6%

Capabilities

The ability of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to fulfil its missions remains under strain from Hizbullah's position in national politics, the country's severe and prolonged economic depression and an ongoing governance crisis. This pressure was further exacerbated by a significant escalation in fighting between Hizbullah and Israel in late 2024. The LAF is reliant on outside assistance to continue its operations, most notably from the US and Qatar. The economic crisis has left the government struggling to pay wages, while inflation has eroded the value of salaries, raising concerns that troops are supplementing their wages with other employment or resigning. Training and operational assistance have traditionally been provided by the US, France, Germany, Italy and the UK. The US is providing funding and expertise to help restore military facilities at Beirut Naval Base, which was damaged by a port explosion in 2020 as well as to upgrade Hamat Air Base. The LAF has no requirement for extra-territorial deployments and has minimal capability to do so. The military has been attempting to secure the border against Syrian migration. LAF forces deployed to the area South of the Litani River after the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire in November 2024 in close coordination with UNIFIL. The UN will help to train and equip 4,500 recruits assigned to Southern Lebanon. However, UNIFIL was only renewed until the end of 2026 with drawdown to be completed within one year. The LAF remains dependent on foreign support to replace and modernise its ageing equipment. Lebanon has no significant domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 60,000 (Army 56,600 Navy 1,800 Air 1,600)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 56,600

FORCES BY ROLE

5 regional comd (Beirut, Bekaa Valley, Mount Lebanon, North, South)

SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo regt

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 armd regt
Mechanised
11 mech inf bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB regt
Amphibious
1 mne cdo regt
Other
1 Presidential Guard bde
6 intervention regt
4 border sy regt

COMBAT SUPPORT
2 arty regt
1 cbt spt bde (1 engr regt, 1 AT regt, 1 sigs regt; 1 log bn)
1 MP gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bde
1 med gp
1 construction regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 334: 92 M48A1/A5; 10 M60A2; 185 T-54; 47 T-55
RECCE 55 AML
IFV 56: 24 AIFV-B-C25; 32 M2A2 *Bradley*
APC 1,378
APC (T) 1,274 M113A1/A2 (incl variants)
APC (W) 96: 86 VAB VCT; 10 VBPT-MR *Guarani*
PPV 8 *Maxxpro*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 3+: 3 M88A1; M113 ARV; T-54/55 ARV (reported)
VLB MTU-72 reported
MW *Bozena*
ARTILLERY 718
SP 155mm 36: 12 M109A2; 24 M109A5
TOWED 281: **105mm** 13 M101A1; **122mm** 35: 9 D-30; 26 M-30; **130mm** 15 M-46; **155mm** 218 M198
MRL 122mm 11 BM-21
MOR 390: **81mm** 203; **82mm** 112; **120mm** 75: 29 Brandt; 46 M120
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL
SP 35 VAB with HOT
MANPATS *Milan*; TOW
RCL 106mm 113 M40A1

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡
GUNS • TOWED 77: **20mm** 20; **23mm** 57 ZU-23-2

Navy 1,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16
PCC 1 *Trablous*
PBF 1
PB 14: 1 *Aamchit* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Al Kalamoun* (ex-FRA *Avel Gwarlarn*); 3 *Marine Protector*; 7 *Tripoli* (ex-UK *Attacker/Tracker* Mk 2); 1 *Naquora* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Tabarja* (ex-GER *Bergen*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2
LCT 2 *Sour* (ex-FRA EDIC) (capacity 8 APC; 96 troops)

Air Force 1,600

4 air bases

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**
1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
4 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*/*Huey* II)
1 sqn with SA330/IAR330SM *Puma*
1 trg sqn with R-44 *Raven* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable
ISR 3 Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**
TRG 9: 3 *Bulldog*; 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

HELICOPTERS
MRH 14: 1 AW139; 5 MD530F+; 8 SA342L *Gazelle* (5 SA342L *Gazelle*; 5 SA316 *Alouette* III; 1 SA318 *Alouette* II all non-operational)
TPT 41: **Medium** 13: 3 S-61N (fire-fighting); 10 SA330/IAR330 *Puma*; **Light** 28: 18 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 4 R-44 *Raven* II (basic trg) (11 Bell 205; 7 Bell 212 all non-operational)

AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε20,000 active

Internal Security Force ε20,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
1 (police) judicial unit
1 regional sy coy
1 (Beirut Gendarmerie) sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 60 V-200 *Chaimite*

Customs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PB 7: 5 *Aztec*; 2 *Tracker*

SOUTHERN LEBANON

Data here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition. Hizbullah maintains a substantial inventory of rockets and missiles in Lebanon, reportedly bolstered by transfers from Syria and from the group's own facilities. Hizbullah's operations in Syria saw the organisation take on a more conventional military role and acquire heavy equipment from the Syrian Arab Army.

ACTIVE 40,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Hizbullah ε40,000 (incl mobilised reserves)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-54/55; T-72 (all in Syria)
APC • APC (T) M113; MT-LB (all in Syria)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Almas; Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*); *Milan* 3; *Toophan*; 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13)

ARTILLERY
SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika* (in Syria)
TOWED 122mm D-30; **130mm** M-46 (all in Syria)
MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** *Fadi* 1; **240mm** *Fadjr* 3; **300mm** *Fadjr* 5; **302mm** *Fadi* 2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional *Fateh*-110; M-600; SS-1D *Scud* C (reported); SS-1E *Scud* D (reported); *Qader* 1; *Qader* 2; *Zelzal* 2

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM C-802 (*Noor*); C-704 (*Nasr*); *Yakhont* (reported)

UNIHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Light *Mersad*
ISR • Medium *Ababil* 2; *Sammad* 1; **Light** *Mohajer* 2
OWA *Ababil* T (*Mersad* 1)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence *Misaq*-2 (QW-18)
GUN • SP 57mm ZSU-57-2; **85mm** KS-12 mod (on 2P25 chassis); **100mm** KS-19 mod (on 2P25 chassis) (all in Syria)

FOREIGN FORCES

Unless specified, figures refer to UNTSO and represent total numbers for the mission
Argentina 2
Armenia UNIFIL 33
Australia 12
Austria 6 • UNIFIL 168: 1 log coy
Bangladesh UNIFIL 120: 1 FSGM
Belgium 1
Bhutan 4
Brazil UNIFIL 10
Brunei UNIFIL 30
Cambodia UNIFIL 182: 1 EOD coy
Canada 5 (*Operation Jade*)
Chile 3
China, People's Republic of 4 • UNIFIL 484: 1 engr bn; 1 med coy
Colombia UNIFIL 1
Croatia UNIFIL 1
Cyprus UNIFIL 2
Denmark 11
El Salvador UNIFIL 52: 1 inf pl
Estonia 1 • UNIFIL 1
Fiji 2 • UNIFIL 1
Finland 14 • UNIFIL 163; 1 mech inf coy
France UNIFIL 646: 1 bn HQ; 1 recce coy; 1 log coy; 1 maint coy; 1 tpt coy; VBCI; VAB; VBL; *Mistral*
Germany UNIFIL 208: 1 FFGHM
Ghana UNIFIL 874: 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf bn; 1 spt coy
Greece UNIFIL 183: 1 FFGHM
Guatemala UNIFIL 2
Hungary UNIFIL 16
India 2 • UNIFIL 897: 1 mech inf bn; 1 log coy; 1 med coy
Indonesia UNIFIL 1,254: 1 mech inf bn; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy; 1 FSGM
Ireland 12 • UNIFIL 340: 1 mech inf bn(-)
Israel Army: ε5000; 5 inf coy
Italy MIBIL 160 • UNIFIL 916: 1 bde HQ; 1 inf bn; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 hel bn
Kazakhstan UNIFIL 9
Kenya UNIFIL 3
Korea, Republic of UNIFIL 256: 1 mech inf BG HQ; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy
Latvia 2 • UNIFIL 3
Macedonia, North UNIFIL 4
Malaysia UNIFIL 829: 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy; 1 tpt coy
Malta UNIFIL 8
Mongolia UNIFIL 4
Nepal 4 • UNIFIL 877: 1 mech inf bn; 1 log coy
Netherlands 11 • UNIFIL 1
New Zealand 8
Nigeria UNIFIL 2
Norway 11
Peru UNIFIL 1
Poland 3 • UNIFIL 194: 1 mech inf coy
Qatar UNIFIL 1
Russia 4
Serbia 1 • UNIFIL 182: 1 mech inf coy
Sierra Leone UNIFIL 2
Slovakia 2
Slovenia 3
Spain UNIFIL 662: 1 bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 log coy
Sri Lanka UNIFIL 127: 1 inf coy
Sweden 2
Switzerland 14
Tanzania UNIFIL 125: 1 MP coy
Turkiye UNIFIL 91: 1 FSG
United Kingdom UNIFIL 2
United States 2
Uruguay UNIFIL 1
Zambia 1 • UNIFIL 3

Libya LBY

Libyan Dinar LYD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	LYD	234bn	255bn	262bn
	USD	48.4bn	47.9bn	49.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.9	15.6	4.2
Def bdgt	LYD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.

Population	7,464,417

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.1%	4.7%	3.7%	3.3%	20.9%	2.1%
Female	15.5%	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%	19.7%	2.6%

Capabilities

The formation of a Government of National Unity (GNU) in March 2021 failed to bring together the Tripoli-based Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Tobruk-based House of Representatives (HoR). National elections in 2021 were postponed, and the two sides appointed rival ministers. The parties then agreed to form the 5+5 Joint Military Committee to unify the military forces of the GNU and the HOR-linked Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF) under General Khalifa Haftar. The GNU is reconstituting its capabilities, with an ageing Libyan corvette rejoining the navy after 12 years, but has been weakened by internal divisions. Both the GNU and the LAAF continue to receive foreign support. Turkiye has delivered UAVs to the GNU but has recently developed relations with General Haftar. Suggesting new ties, a Turkish Navy ship docked in the port of LAAF-held Benghazi for the first time in August 2025. Russia has increased its presence, establishing a training camp operated by a private military company and continuing to supply equipment to the LAAF in 2025. The Tripoli-based GNU government has benefited from several military advisory and training programmes, such as EUNAVFOR–MED maritime-security training for its navy and coast guard. EUNAVFOR *Operation Irini* continues to monitor the implementation of a UN arms embargo.

Forces loyal to the Government of National Unity (Tripoli-based)

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ground Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** T-55; T-72
- **IFV** BMP-2
- **APC**
  - **APC (T)** ACV-AAPC; Steyr 4K-7FA
  - **APC (W)** *Mbombe*-6
  - **PPV** *Al-Wahsh*; *Kirpi*-2; *Vuran*
- **AUV** Lenco *Bearcat* G3; Nimr *Ajban*; VPK *Ural*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **ARV** *Centurion* 105 AVRE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
- **SP** 9P157-2 *Khrizantema*-S (RS-AT-15 *Springer*)
- **MANPATS** 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

ARTILLERY
- **SP 155mm** *Palmaria*
- **TOWED 122mm** D-30

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
- **CISR • Heavy** *Bayraktar Akinci* (reported); **Medium** *Bayraktar* TB2 (reported)

AIR DEFENCE
- **SAM • Point-defence** QW-18 (CH-SA-11)
- **GUNS • SP 14.5mm** ZPU-2 (on tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (on tch)

BOMBS
- **Laser-guided** MAM-C (reported); MAM-L (reported)

Navy n.k.

A number of intact naval vessels remain in Tripoli, although serviceability is questionable

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3+
- **CORVETTES • FSGM** 1 *Al Hani* (ex-FSU Project 1159 (*Koni*)) with 2 twin lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM, 1 twin lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 twin 406mm ASTT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS, 2 twin 76mm gun)
- **PBFG** 1 *Sharaba* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 4 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 76mm gun†
- **PB** 2+ PV30

AMPHIBIOUS
- **LANDING SHIPS • LST** 2 *Ibn Harissa* (capacity 1 hel; 11 MBT; 240 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1
- **ARS** 1 *Al Munjed* (YUG *Spasilac*)†

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 12 combat capable
- **FGA** 2 MiG-23BN
- **ATK** 1 J-21 *Jastreb*†
- **TRG** 9+: 3 G-2 *Galeb**; ε5 L-39ZO*; 1+ SF-260ML*

HELICOPTERS
- **ATK** Mi-24 *Hind*
- **TPT • Medium** Mi-17 *Hip*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*)

Paramilitary n.k.

Coast Guard n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16
- **PCC** 1 Damen Stan Tug 2909 with 1 sextuple 122mm MRL
- **PBF** 10: 4 *Bigliani*; 4 *Fezzan* (ex-ITA *Corrubia*); 2 Vittoria FPV350 (ITA)
- **PB** 5 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605)

FOREIGN FORCES

Bangladesh UNSMIL 1
Italy MIASIT 90
Nepal UNSMIL 232; 2 sy coy
Turkiye ε500; ACV-AAPC; *Kirpi*; 1 arty unit with T-155 *Firtina*; 1 AD unit with *Hisar*-O; *Korkut*; GDF-003; 1 CISR UAV unit with *Bayraktar* TB2
United States UNSMIL 1

EASTERN LIBYA

Data here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Libyan Arab Armed Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** T-55; T-62; T-72
- **RECCE** BRDM-2; EE-9 *Cascavel*
- **IFV** BMP-1; BMP-2/-2M; BTR-82A; *Ratel*-20
- **APC**
  - **APC (T)** M113
  - **APC (W)** *Al-Mared*; BTR-60PB; *Mbombe*-6; Nimr *Jais*; *Puma*
  - **PPV** *Al-Wahsh*; *Caiman*; Streit *Spartan*; Streit *Typhoon*; *Vuran*; *Titan*-DS; Z-STS *Akhmat*
- **AUV** *Panthera* T6; *Panthera* F9; *Spartak*; *Terrier* LT-79; *Tigr*-M

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **MSL**
  - **SP** 9P157-2 *Khrizantema*-S (status unknown)
  - **MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*
- **RCL 73mm** SPG-9; **84mm** *Carl Gustaf* ;**106mm** M40A1
- **GUNS • TOWED 100mm** MT-12

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika;* **155mm** G5

TOWED 122mm D-30; M-1938 (M-30)

MRL 107mm PH-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*; LRSVM *Morava*; **300mm** 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 107mm M106; **120mm** 2S12 *Sani*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8: 4 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud* B)†; 4 FROG-7†

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

SPAAGM 30mm 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (on tch)

TOWED 57mm S-60

Navy n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 19+

PCO 1 *Al-Karama* (ex-IRL *Emer*)

PB 18+: 2 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605); 1 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605) with 1 73mm gun; 9+ *Grandweld* (UAE); 2 *Haras* (FRA OCEA FPB 110); 1 *Hamelin*; 2 *Ikrimah* (FRA RPB20); 1+ PV30

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 33 combat capable

FTR 2+: 2 MiG-23ML *Flogger* G; some MiG-29 *Fulcrum*

FGA 13: ε10 MiG-21MF *Fishbed*; 1 *Mirage* F-1AD; 1 *Mirage* F-1ED; 1 Su-22UM3 *Fitter* G

ATK some Su-24M *Fencer* D (operator uncertain)

TRG 19: ε10 L-39ZO *Albatros**; 1+ MiG-21UM *Mongol* B; 8 SF-260ML*

HELICOPTERS

ATK Mi-24/35 *Hind*

MRH up to 3 SA341 *Gazelle*

TPT 5: **Heavy** 1 Mi-26T *Halo*; **Medium** 3: up to 3 H215 (AS332L) *Super Puma*; Mi-8/Mi-17 *Hip*; **Light** 1 AW109

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-27T (RS-AA-10B *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*)

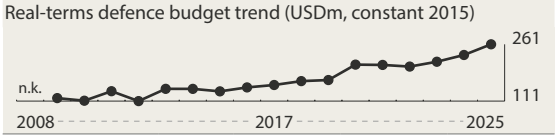
FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 3,500 (PMC)

Mauritania MRT

Mauritanian Ouguiya MRU		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MRU	432bn	469bn	508bn
	USD	11.0bn	12.0bn	12.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.3	4.0	4.3
Def bdgt	MRU	10.3bn	11.9bn	
	USD	263m	302m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,202,109

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.3%	5.4%	4.7%	3.7%	12.5%	1.8%
Female	20.8%	5.2%	4.7%	3.9%	14.0%	1.9%

Capabilities

The country's armed forces are tasked with maintaining territorial integrity, internal security and, in light of the regional threat from extremist Islamist groups, border security. In early 2021, the government approved a draft decree establishing a defence area along the northern border to prevent incursions by the Polisario Front. In May 2025, this restriction was partially extended to the northeastern border. The EU approved the delivery of military aid through the European Peace Mechanism in December 2022. A new package focused on land and maritime surveillance was adopted in March 2025. Under a Defence Capacity Building package, NATO has also supported the country's military, including the special forces. Deployment capabilities are limited, but the armed forces have demonstrated mobility and sustainment in desert regions. Mauritania has limited and ageing equipment. After delivering a landing ship in 2019, China has recently supplied equipment in the air and land domains. There is no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 15,850 (Army 15,000 Navy 600 Air 250)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000
Conscript liability 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

6 mil regions

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce bn

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 mot inf bn

8 (garrison) inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/para bn

Other

2 (camel corps) bn
1 gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bn
4 ADA bty
1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 35 T-54/T-55
ASLT 10 WMA-301
RECCE 70: 20 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 10 *Saladin*
APC • APC (W) 32: 5 FV603 *Saracen*; 7 *Bastion* APC; ε20 Panhard M3
AUV 27: 12 *Cobra*; 15 MCAV-20

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/55 ARV reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 4+ VN-21 with HJ-9
MANPATS *Milan*
RCL • 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 180
TOWED 80: **105mm** 36 HM-2/M101A1; **122mm** 44: 20 D-30; 24 D-74
MRL 10: **107mm** 4 Type-63; **122mm** 6 Type-81
MOR 90: **81mm** 60; **120mm** 30 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 8+: ε4 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*) (reported); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 4+ *Yitian*-L (CH-SA-13)
GUNS • TOWED 82: **14.5mm** 28: 16 ZPU-2; 12 ZPU-4; **23mm** 20 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 10 M-1939; **57mm** 12 S-60; **100mm** 12 KS-19

Navy ε600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12
PCC 5: 1 *Aboubekr Ben Amer* (FRA OPV 54); 1 *Arguin*; 1 *Limam El Hidrami* (PRC); 2 *Timbedra* (PRC *Huangpu* mod)
PB 7: 1 *El Nasr* (FRA *Patra*)†; 4 *Mandovi*; 2 *Megsem Bakkar* (FRA RPB20 – for SAR duties)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS 1
LSM 1 *Nimlane* (PRC)

Fusiliers Marins

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne unit

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable
ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*
TPT 14: **Light** 13: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 2 BN-2 *Defender*; 1 C-212; 2 CN235; 3 G1; 2 PA-31T *Cheyenne* II; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 1 BT-67 (with sensor turret)
TRG 8: 3 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 2 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 3 SF-260E

HELICOPTERS
MRH 3: 1 SA313B *Alouette* II; 2 Z-9
TPT • Light 2 AW109

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε5,000 active

Gendarmerie ε3,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
6 regional sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 3: 1 *Awkar* (PRC 60); 2 Rodman 55

National Guard 2,000

Ministry of Interior

Customs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 4: 1 *Dah Ould Bah* (FRA *Amgram* 14); 2 *Saeta*-12; 1 *Yaboub Ould Rajel* (FRA RPB18)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 466; 1 inf bn(-)

SOMALIA: UN • UNSOS 1

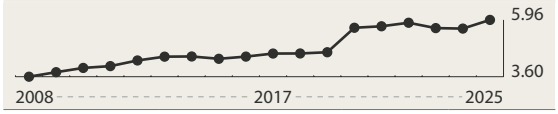
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Morocco MOR

Moroccan Dirham MAD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MAD	1.60trn	1.67trn	1.76trn
	USD	161bn	180bn	196bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.8	4.4	4.2
Def bdgt [a]	MAD	65.8bn	70.2bn	
	USD	6.62bn	7.55bn	
FMA (US)	USD	10m	10m	0m

[a] Includes autonomous defence spending (SEGMA) and Treasury funding for "Acquisitions and Repair of Equipment for Royal Armed Forces"

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 37,698,780

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.9%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	21.1%	4.3%
Female	12.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.6%	21.5%	4.5%

Capabilities

The country's armed forces are primarily focused on regional security challenges. The armed forces established an eastern military zone in early 2022, in addition to the existing northern and southern zones, in light of tensions with Algeria. A 30-year ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario Front ended in late 2020 and the UN has reported that hostilities have resumed, albeit at a low level. Morocco has close defence ties with the US, receiving military training and equipment, and it also cooperates with NATO. In 2016, Morocco was granted access to the Alliance's Interoperability Platform to strengthen the defence and security sectors. Defence relations with Israel have developed since they normalised relations in 2020. The country has also recently deepened ties with India, including through industrial cooperation marked by the opening of an Indian manufacturing facility in the country. Morocco exercises with France. In October 2024, a French submarine joined a bilateral exercise with the Moroccan Navy for the first time, and Morocco sent a frigate to France for an exercise in November 2025. The armed forces have gained experience from UN peacekeeping deployments and multinational exercises. The country reintroduced conscription in early 2019. Morocco's military inventory comprises primarily of ageing French and US equipment, but the armed forces are procuring new capabilities, including from Israeli manufacturers. The country relies on imports and donations for major defence equipment.

ACTIVE 195,800 (Army 175,000 Navy 7,800 Air 13,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000

Conscript liability 12 months for men aged 19–25

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000)

Reserve obligation to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 2 *Mohammed* VI

Army 175,000

FORCES BY ROLE

2 comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

11 armd bn

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

Mechanised/Light

8 mech/mot inf regt (2–3 bn)

Light

1 lt sy bde

3 (camel corps) mot inf bn

35 lt inf bn

4 cdo unit

Air Manoeuvre

2 para bde

2 AB bn

Mountain

1 mtn inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

11 arty bn

7 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD gp

Royal Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bn

2 cav sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 703: 222 M1A1SA *Abrams*; 220 M60A1 *Patton*; 120 M60A3 *Patton*; 40 T-72B (being upgraded to T-72EA); 47 T-72EA; 54 Type-90-II (MBT-2000); (ε200 M48A5 *Patton* in store)

LT TK (111 SK-105 *Kuerassier* in store)

ASLT 80 AMX-10RC

RECCE 284: 38 AML-60-7; 190 AML-90; 40 EBR-75; 16 *Eland*

IFV 238: 10 AMX-10P; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-20; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-90; 45 VAB VCI; 123 YPR-765

APC 1,225

APC (T) 905: 400 M113A1/A2; 419 M113A3; 86 M577A2 (CP)

APC (W) 320 VAB VTT

AUV 36+: some M-ATV; 36 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 85+: 10 *Greif*; 55 M88A1; M578; 20 VAB-ECH
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 80 M901
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8L; M47 *Dragon*; *Milan*; TOW
RCL 106mm 350 M40A1
GUNS • SP 36: **90mm** 28 M56; **100mm** 8 SU-100
ARTILLERY 2,384
SP 354: **155mm** 326: 36 CAESAR; ε130 M109A1/A1B/A2/A3/A4; 70 M109A5; 90 Mk F3; **203mm** 60 M110
TOWED 118: **105mm** 50: 30 L118 Light Gun; 20 M101; **130mm** 18 M-46; **155mm** 50: 30 FH-70; 20 M114
MRL 83: **122mm** 35 BM-21 *Grad*; **300mm** 36 PHL-03; **306mm** 12 PULS
MOR 1,797: **81mm** 1,100 Expal model LN; **SP 107mm** 36 M106A2; **120mm** 550 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 110: 20 (VAB APC); 91 M1064A3
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 67+
Medium-range 24 *Tianlong*-50 (CH-SA-23)
Short-range 6+: *Barak* MX; DK-9 (CH-SA-5); ε6 VL-MICA (reported)
Point-defence 37+: 37 M48 *Chaparral*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)
SPAAGM 30mm 12 2K22M *Tunguska*-M (RS-SA-19 *Grison*)
GUNS 390
SP 20mm 60 M163 *Vulcan*
TOWED 330: **14.5mm** 200: 150–180 ZPU-2; 20 ZPU-4; **20mm** 40 M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** 75–90 ZU-23-2; **35mm** some PG-99

Navy 7,800 (incl 1,500 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4
FFGHM 2:
1 *Mohammed* VI (FRA FREMM) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MA *Panther*)
1 *Tarik ben Ziyad* (NLD SIGMA 10513) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MA *Panther*)
FFGH 2 *Mohammed* V (FRA *Floreal*) with 2 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Simbad* SAM) (capacity 1 AS565MA *Panther*)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 52
CORVETTES 3
FSGHM 2 *Sultan Moulay Ismail* (NLD SIGMA 9813) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2/3 AShM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MA *Panther*)
FSM 1 *Errhamani* (ESP *Descubierta* mod) with 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk46 LWT, 1 76mm gun
PSO 1 *Bin an Zaran* (OPV 70) with 1 76mm gun
PCG 4 *Cdt El Khattabi* (ESP *Lazaga* 58m) with 4 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCO 5 *Rais Bargach* (under control of fisheries dept)
PCC 12:
4 *El Hahiq* (DNK *Osprey* 55, incl 2 with customs)
6 *LV Rabhi* (ESP 58m B-200D)
2 *Okba* (FRA PR-72) each with 1 76mm gun
PB 27: 1 *Bird* (ex-UK); 6 *El Wacil* (FRA P-32); 10 Rodman 101; 10 VCSM (RPB 20)
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Ben Aicha* (FRA BATRAL) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 2:
LCT 1 *Sidi Ifni*
LCM 1 CTM (FRA CTM-5)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7
AGOR 1 *Dar Al Beida* (FRA BHO2M)
AGS 1 Damen Stan Tender 1504
AK 2
AX 1 *Essaouira*
AXS 2

Marines 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
2 naval inf bn

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn Beech 350ER *King Air*
HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS565MA *Panther*; Bell 412EPI
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • MP 2 Beech 350ER *King Air*
HELICOPTERS
ASW 2 Bell 412EPI
MRH 3 AS565MA *Panther*

Air Force 13,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1C (F-1CH)
1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1E (F-1EH)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EC-130H *Hercules*; *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)

MARITIME PATROL
1 flt with Do-28

TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/KC-130H *Hercules*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with CN235
1 VIP sqn with B-737BBJ; Beech 200/300 *King Air*; *Falcon* 50; Gulfstream II/III/V-SP/G550

TRAINING
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn T-6C

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AH-64E *Apache Guardian*
1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 205A (AB-205A); Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); Bell 212 (AB-212)
1 sqn with CH-47D *Chinook*
1 sqn with SA330 *Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 88 combat capable
FTR 22: 19 F-5E *Tiger* II; 3 F-5F *Tiger* II
FGA 48: 15 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 15 *Mirage* F-1C (F-1CH); 10 *Mirage* F-1E (F-1EH)
ELINT 1 EC-130H *Hercules*
TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*
TPT 47: **Medium** 17: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 13 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 19: 4 Beech 100 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 CN235; 2 Do-28; **PAX** 11: 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon* 20; 2 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT); 1 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream II (VIP); 1 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream V-SP; 2 Gulfstream G550
TRG 56: 12 AS-202 *Bravo*; 18 *Alpha Jet**; 2 CAP-10; 24 T-6C *Texan*; (9 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 14 T-37B *Tweet* all in store)

HELICOPTERS
ATK 6 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*
MRH 25: 6 H135M; 19 SA342L *Gazelle* (armed)
TPT 70: **Heavy** 10 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 24 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 36: 24 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 5+ Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 3 Bell 212 (AB-212); 4 Bell 429

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR
Heavy *Wing Loong* II
Medium *Bayraktar* TB2
ISR
Heavy *Heron*
Medium 4 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; MICA IR; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM; MICA RF
ASM AGM-65B/D/G *Maverick*; HOT
ARM AGM-88B HARM

BOMBS
Laser-guided *Paveway* II
Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM
INS/GPS-guided AASM *Hammer* 250; GBU-31 JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000 active

Gendarmerie Royale 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Air Manoeuvre
1 para sqn
Other
1 paramilitary bde
4 (mobile) paramilitary gp
1 coast guard unit

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15
PB 15 Arcor 53

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 12 BN-2T *Islander*
TRG 2 R-235 *Guerrier*

HELICOPTERS
MRH 14: 3 SA315B *Lama*; 2 SA316 *Alouette* III; 3 SA318 *Alouette* II; 6 SA342K *Gazelle*
TPT 25: **Medium** 11: 3 H225 *Super Puma*; 2 S-70A *Black Hawk* (VIP); 6 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 14: 2 H125; 4 H135; 6 H145; 2 SA360 *Dauphin*

Force Auxiliaire 30,000 (incl 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps)

Customs/Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 36
PB 36: 18 *Arcor* 46; 4 *Erraid*; 14 SAR craft

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 777; 1 inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 901; 1 inf bn; 2 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

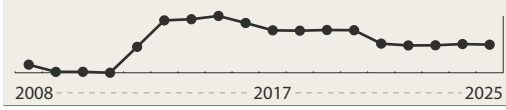
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

Oman OMN

Omani Rial OMR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	OMR	41.1bn	40.4bn	41.9bn
	USD	107bn	105bn	109bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.7	2.9	4.0
Def bdgt [a]	OMR	2.56bn	2.56bn	
	USD	6.66bn	6.66bn	

[a] Excludes security funding

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 3,969,824

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.2%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%	23.0%	1.9%
Female	14.4%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	18.1%	2.2%

Capabilities

The principal task for Oman's armed forces is ensuring territorial integrity, with a focus on maritime security. Oman maintains carefully calibrated relations with the US and is developing its defence agreements with the UK, a country with which Muscat has a long-standing defence and security relationship. Oman does not host a significant permanent presence of US or other foreign forces, although UK forces frequently deploy to the country for training. In 2019, the UK and Oman signed a Joint Defence Agreement, followed by the establishment of a joint military training area. Both the UK and US use Omani air- and naval-logistics facilities, most notably the port at Duqm, where the UK has a Joint Logistics Support Base. Oman is seeking to strengthen ties with Asian states. Oman's navy has exercised with Western countries, India, Iran, and China. Oman is a GCC member but did not participate in Saudi-led coalition operations in Yemen and has largely followed a semi-independent regional policy. Oman has recently recapitalised its core air- and naval-systems inventory and is pursuing modernisation in the land domain. Oman has very limited defence-industrial capacity, but it is developing ties with Turkish companies, it has begun local production of various types of ammunition and is looking to boost organic support capability, particularly in the air and land sectors.

ACTIVE 42,600 (Army 25,000 Navy 4,200 Air 5,000 Foreign Forces 2,000 Royal Household 6,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,000

FORCES BY ROLE

(Regt are bn size)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (2 armd regt, 1 recce regt)

Light

1 inf bde (5 inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 fd engr regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt)

1 inf bde (3 inf regt, 2 arty regt)

1 indep inf coy (Musandam Security Force)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 tpt regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt (2 ADA bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 117: 38 *Challenger* 2; 6 M60A1 *Patton*; 73 M60A3 *Patton*

LT TK 37 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 12 *Pars* III 6×6 (Recce)

IFV 72 *Pars* III 8×8 IFV

APC 262

APC (T) 10 FV4333 *Stormer*

APC (W) 252: 15 AT-105 *Saxon*; 15 *Pars* III 6×6 (incl 10 CP; 1 trg); 47 *Pars* III 8×8 (38 CP; 8 amb; 1 trg); 175 *Piranha* (incl variants);

AUV 143: 6 FV103 *Spartan*; 13 FV105 *Sultan* (CP); 124 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 *Pars* III AEV

ARV 19: 4 *Challenger* ARV; 2 M88A1; 8 *Pars* III ARV; 2 *Piranha* ARV; 3 *Samson*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 8 VBL with TOW

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; BGM-71 TOW/ TOW-2A

ARTILLERY 245

SP 155mm 24 G-6

TOWED 108: **105mm** 42 L118 Light Gun; **122mm** 30 D-30; **130mm** 24: 12 M-46; 12 Type-59-I; **155mm** 12 FH-70

MOR 113: **81mm** 69; **SP 81mm** VAMTAC with A3MS; **107mm** 20 M30; **120mm** 12 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 12 *Pars* III AMV

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Mistral* 2; *Javelin*; 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 26: **23mm** 4 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 10 GDF-005 (with *Skyguard*); **40mm** 12 L/60 (Towed)

Navy 4,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3

FFGHM 3 *Al-Shamikh* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 6-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

CORVETTES • FSGM 2:

2 *Qahir Al Amwaj* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCO 4 *Al Ofouq* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 3 *Al Bushra* (FRA P-400) with 1 76mm gun

PBF 1 1400 FIC

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Nasr el Bahr*† with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 5: 1 **LCU**; 1 **LCT**; 3 **LCM**

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7

AGS 1 *Al Makhirah*

AKL 1 *Al Sultana*

AX 1 *Al-Mabrukah*

AXS 1 *Shabab Oman* II

EPF 3: 2 *Al Mubshir* (High Speed Support Vessel 72) (of which 1†) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 260 troops); 1 *Shinas* (commercial tpt – auxiliary military role only) (capacity 56 veh; 200 tps)

Air Force 5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*

2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with C295MPA

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/J/J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with C295M

1 (VIP) flt with A320-300; Gulfstream IV

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk166

1 sqn with Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*; MFI-17B *Mushshak*; PC-9*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 (med) sqn; Bell 212 (AB-212); NH-90; *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)

AIR DEFENCE

2 sqn with NASAMS

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 47 combat capable

FGA 35: 12 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 17 F-16C Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; **MP** 4 C295MPA

TPT 14: **Medium** 6: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130J *Hercules*; 1 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (VIP); **Light** 4 C295M; **PAX** 4: 2 A320-300; 2 Gulfstream IV

TRG 27: 7 *Hawk* Mk166; 8 MFI-17B *Mushshak*; 12 PC-9*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15 *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)

TPT 26+ **Medium** 20 NH90 TTH; **Light** 6: 3 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*; 3 Bell 212 (AB-212)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy CH-4 (reported)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range NASAMS

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9M/P *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*

AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*

BOMBS

Laser & INS/GPS-guided EGBU-10 *Paveway* II; EGBU-12 *Paveway* II

INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 JDAM

Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF regt

Royal Guard Brigade 5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bde (1 armd sqn, 2 gd regt, 1 cbt spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 9 *Centauro* MGS (9 VBC-90 in store)

IFV 14 VAB VCI

APC • APC (W) ε50 Type-92

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

ARTILLERY • MRL 122mm 6 Type-90A

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Javelin*

GUNS • SP 9: **20mm** 9 VAB VDAA

Royal Yacht Squadron 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

AP 1 *Fulk Al Salamah* (also veh tpt) with up to 2 AS332 *Super Puma* hel

Royal Flight 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • PAX 7: 1 A319; 1 A320; 1 B-747-400; 1 B-747-8; 1 B-747SP; 2 Gulfstream IV

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 6 EC225LP *Super Puma*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400 active

Tribal Home Guard 4,000

org in teams of ε100

Police Coast Guard 400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 76

PCO 1 *Haras*

PBF 31: 14 *Ares* 85; 3 *Haras* (US Mk V PBF); 14 K13 Fast Intercept Craft

PB 44: 3 Rodman 101; 1 *Haras* (SWE CG27); 3 *Haras* (SWE CG29); 3 *Haras* 10 (FRA Ocea FPB 110 MkII); 14 Rodman 58; 1 D59116; 5 *Zahra*; up to 14 other (Baltic Workboats)

Police Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 BN-2T *Turbine Islander*; 2 CN235M; 1 Do-228

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 H145M

TPT • Light 16: 3 AW109 (1 VIP); 11 AW139 (1 VIP); 2 Bell 205A

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 90

Palestinian Territories PT

Definitive macro- and defence economic data not available

Population 5,495,206

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	15.3%	1.8%
Female	18.1%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	15.2%	1.8%

Capabilities

The Palestinian Territories remain effectively divided between Gaza and the West Bank. In Gaza, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas have suffered significant losses in personnel and equipment in fighting with the Israel Defense Forces since October 2023, leading remaining forces to shift from territorial control to guerrilla operations. In the West Bank, the Fatah-dominated Palestinian Authority controls its own security forces, principally the National Security Forces (NSF), the Presidential Guard, Military Intelligence, and the General Intelligence. The latter three each include paramilitary elements and coexist with the NSF in the absence of a Ministry of National Security and stalled security sector reform. The NSF have received support from the EU, Jordan and the US. Assistance by the US is overseen and implemented via the Office of the Security Coordinator. Security assistance is funded by the CIA and State Department through the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement bureau. State Department funding was temporarily halted during the USAID review phase in early 2025. In the past, training for the PA security forces was conducted in Jordan with the help of mobile training teams from US defence contractors. Hamas and other radical groups, such as the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and the Lion's Den, have expanded their operations in the West Bank since 2022 where they have clashed with NSF forces.

ACTIVE 0 Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

Precise personnel-strength figures for the various Palestinian groups are not known

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

There is little available data on the status of the organisations mentioned below. Following internal fighting in June 2007, Gaza has been under the de facto jurisdiction of Hamas, though security control is now tenuous in light of Israel's military action, while the West Bank is controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Palestinian Authority n.k.

Presidential Security ε3,000

Special Forces ε1,200

Police ε9,000

National Security Force ε10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

9 paramilitary bn

Preventative Security ε4,000

Civil Defence ε1,000

The al-Aqsa Brigades n.k.

Profess loyalty to the Fatah group that dominates the Palestinian Authority

Hamas ε15,000

Information as of October 2024

Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades ε15,000

Maritime Police n.k.

FOREIGN FORCES

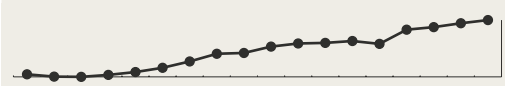
Israel ε10,000; 2 div HQ; 3 armd bde; 2 mech bde

Qatar QTR

Qatari Riyal QAR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	QAR	799bn	809bn	870bn
	USD	220bn	222bn	239bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.4	2.9	6.1
Def bdgt [a]	QAR	ε35.2bn	ε36.8bn	
	USD	ε9.66bn	ε10.11bn	

[a] Defence budget figures derived from Defence and Security allocation in the 'Public Budget Statement'

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 2,568,426

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.6%	2.4%	5.5%	9.5%	51.7%	1.0%
Female	6.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.5%	10.1%	0.5%

Capabilities

Qatar is attempting to transform its military capabilities and regional defence standing with significant equipment acquisitions. The size and capability of the country's air force and navy are increasing, reflecting the pace of spending and major construction of military infrastructure. However, the scale of the expansion has raised questions about the country's ability to develop and sustain the necessary personnel, infrastructure and maintenance capacity, given its small population. Qatar maintains close ties with Turkiye, which has a small military presence in the country. While tensions with some of Qatar's Arab Gulf neighbours that culminated in the 2017 Gulf Crisis have subsided, the country was attacked by Iran and Israel in 2025. In September 2025, the Trump administration pledged to use military force, if necessary, to defend Qatar, which the US designated a major non-NATO ally in 2022. The US and other Western states base forces at Al-Udeid Air Base, and the country's air force has joint squadrons with the UK and Turkish air forces. Qatar is improving training infrastructure for special operations forces. Qatari equipment modernisation efforts include new and upgraded naval and air capabilities, while coast guard equipment has improved with the acquisition of Turkish-made patrol boats. Qatar's limited indigenous defence industry includes small arms, small calibre munitions production and ship repair. Qatar is trying to upgrade its defence industrial capacity through Barzan Holdings, which has joint ventures with OEMs and several international investments.

ACTIVE 16,500 (Army 12,000 Navy 2,500 Air 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18–35 years. Voluntary national service for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • COMMUNICATIONS 2 *Es'hail*-2

Army 12,000 (including Emiri Guard)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mor sqn, 1 AT bn)

Mechanised

3 mech inf bn

1 (Emiri Guard) bde (3 mech regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 SP arty bn

1 fd arty bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 62 *Leopard* 2A7+

ASLT 48: 12 AMX-10RC; 36 *Piranha* II 90mm

RECCE 32 *Fennek*

IFV 40 AMX-10P

APC 418

APC (T) 30 AMX-VCI

APC (W) 168: 8 V-150 *Chaimite*; 160 VAB

PPV 220+: 170+ *Ejder Yalcin*; 50 *Kirpi*-2; RG-31

AUV 65+: 35 BMC *Amazon*; 14 *Dingo* 2; NMS; 16 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 *Wisent* 2

ARV 3: 1 AMX-30D; 2 *Piranha*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 24 VAB VCAC HOT; *Ejder Yalcin* with *Stugna-P*; NMS with *Stugna-P*

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; *Kornet*-EM

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 89+

SP 155mm 24 PzH 2000

TOWED 155mm 12 G-5

MRL 8+: **107mm** PH-63; **122mm** 2+ (30-tube); **127mm** 6 ASTROS II Mk3

MOR 45: **81mm** 26 L16; **SP 81mm** 4 VAB VPM 81; **120mm** 15 Brandt

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8+ BP-12A (CH-SS-14 mod 2)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence NMS with *Igla*

GUNS • SP 35mm 15 *Gepard*

Navy 2,500 (incl Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4

FFGHM 4 *Al Zubarah* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM

SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

CORVETTES • FSGM 2 *Musherib* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 8-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun

PCFGM 4 *Barzan* (UK *Vita*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 2 *Damsah* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 16: 3 MRTP 16; 6+ MRTP 20; 4 MRTP 24/U; 3 MRTP 34

AMPHIBIOUS 4

LCT 1 *Fuwairit* (TUR Anadolu Shipyard LCT)

LCM 2 *Broog* (TUR Anadolu Shipyard LCM)

LCVP 1 Anadolu 16m

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AX 2 *Al Doha* with 1 hel landing platform

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28

PBF 11: 5 *Ares* 75; 2 *Ares* 150; 4 DV 15

PB 17: 10 *Ares* 110; 4 *Crestitalia* MV-45; 3 *Halmatic* M160

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 bty with MM40 *Exocet* Block III

1 bty with *Marte* ER

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 9: 3 MM40 *Exocet* Block III; 6 *Marte* ER

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*

1 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon* (personnel only) (joint QTR-UK unit)

3 sqn with F-15QA

3 sqn with *Rafale* DQ/EQ

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with NH90 NFH

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with A340; B-707; B-727; *Falcon* 900

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk167

1 sqn with M-346

1 sqn with PC-21; *Super Mushshak*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA341 *Gazelle;* SA342L *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW139

1 sqn with NH90 TTH

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 108 combat capable

FGA 108: 24 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; 48 F-15QA; 9 *Rafale* DQ; 27 *Rafale* EQ

TPT 18: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 *Falcon* 900

TRG 41: 9 *Hawk* Mk167; 3 M-346; 21 PC-21; 8 *Super Mushshak*; (6 *Alpha Jet* in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 24 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

ASW 9 NH90 NFH

MRH 34: 21 AW139 (incl 3 for medevac); 2 SA341 *Gazelle*; 11 SA342L *Gazelle*

TPT 10: **Medium** 9 NH90 TTH; **Light** 1 H125 *Ecureuil* (trg config)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Long-range 34 M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Medium-range NASAMS III

Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*; FN-6 (CH-SA-10); *Mistral*

GUNS • Towed 35mm 8 *Skynex*

RADAR 1 AN/FPS-132 Upgraded Early Warning Radar

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-550 *Magic* 2; **IIR** AIM-9X Sidewinder II; ASRAAM; **ARH** AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM; *Meteor*; MICA RF

ASM *Apache*; AGM-114R *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS; HOT

AShM AM39 *Exocet*; AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II

ARM AGM-88B HARM

BOMBS • INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Internal Security Force up to 5,000

FOREIGN FORCES

Turkiye 300 (trg team); 1 mech coy; 1 arty unit

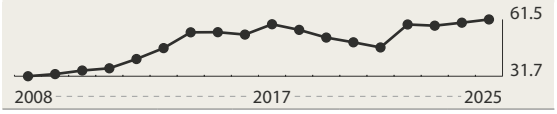
United States US Central Command: 9,000; CAOC; 1 ISR sqn with 4 RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-46A *Pegasus*; 1 tpt sqn with 4 C-17A *Globemaster*; 2 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Saudi Arabia SAU

Saudi Riyal SAR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SAR	4.65trn	4.76trn	4.94trn
	USD	1.24trn	1.27trn	1.32trn
Real GDP growth	%	2.0	4.0	4.0
Def bdgt [a]	SAR	259bn	272bn	
	USD	69.1bn	72.5bn	

[a] Military budget only - excludes security budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 37,172,774

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.4%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	30.7%	2.5%
Female	10.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	19.3%	2.2%

Capabilities

Saudi Arabia has the largest and best-equipped armed forces in the GCC. The Saudi armed forces gained combat experience in Yemen, but operations there exposed areas of weakness and capability gaps, especially in the application of precision airpower, air-ground coordination and logistics. Meanwhile, cruise missile and UAV attacks on Saudi soil highlighted shortfalls in the Kingdom's air- and missile-defence capabilities, although the force has gained significant experience. In 2023, Riyadh agreed to re-establish diplomatic ties with Iran under a China-brokered deal. Saudi Arabia's most critical defence relationship is with the US, which lifted its ban on offensive weapons sales in 2024, followed by Pakistan. Defence engagement with Beijing remains limited. Over the years, Riyadh has sought to mitigate dependence on Washington by signing a mutual defence agreement with Pakistan and maintaining security relationships with France, the UK and others, and through diversifying procurement, although the US has over USD129bn in FMS cases with Saudi Arabia. Equipment modernisation continues, as Riyadh buys additional Spanish vessels, Turkish UAVs, air-defence systems, and seeks to join the Global Combat Air Programme. Riyadh aims to spend 50% of its defence outlays locally as part of its Vision 2030, with localisation reaching 19% in 2023. The government established the state-owned Saudi Arabian Military Industries in 2017 to oversee the development of a defence industrial base and has been seeking partnerships and technology transfers to boost its arms production capacity. SAMI will soon open large manufacturing facilities for land systems and ammunition. A new shipbuilding authority – SOFON – is being formed to oversee the construction and maintenance of warships.

ACTIVE 257,000 (Army 75,000 Navy 13,500 Air 20,000 Air Defence 16,000 Strategic Missile Forces 2,500 National Guard 130,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 75,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

4 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 tk bn, 1 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

Mechanised

5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 1 tk bn, 3 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

Light

2 lt inf bde

Other

1 (Al-Saif Al-Ajrab) gd bde

1 (Royal Guard) gd regt (3 lt inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (2 AB bn, 3 SF coy)

Aviation

1 comd (3 hel gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 1,085: 140 AMX-30; ε575 M1A2S *Abrams*; ε370 M60A3 *Patton*

RECCE 300 AML-60/AML-90

IFV 860: 380 AMX-10P; 380 M2A2 *Bradley*; 100 VAB Mk3

APC 1,340

APC (T) 1,190 M113A4 (incl variants)

APC (W) 150 Panhard M3; (ε40 AF-40-8-1 *Al-Fahd* in store)

AUV 1,200+: *Al-Shibl* 2; *Cobra* II; 100 *Didgori* (amb); 1,000+ M-ATV; 100 *Sherpa Light Scout*; Terradyne *Gurkha*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 15 M728

ARV 275+: 8 ACV ARV; AMX-10EHC; 55 AMX-30D; *Leclerc* ARV; 122 M88A1; 90 M578

VLB 10 AMX-30

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 290+: 90+ AMX-10P (HOT); 200 VCC-1 ITOW; M-ATV with *Milan*

MANPATS *Hyeongung*; Luch *Corsar* (reported); Luch *Skif* (reported); *Stugna*-P (reported); TOW-2A

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **90mm** M67; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 880

SP 155mm 224: 60 AU-F-1; 110 M109A1B/A2; 54 PLZ-45

TOWED 201: **105mm** 91 LG1; (100 M101/M102 in store); **155mm** 110: 50 M114; 60 M198

MRL 88: **127mm** 60 ASTROS II Mk3; **220mm** 10 TOS-1A; **239mm** ε18 K239 *Chunmoo*

MOR 367: **SP 81mm** 70**; 107mm** 150 M30**; 120mm** 147: 110 Brandt; 37 M12-1535; **SP 120mm** M113A4 with 2R2M

HELICOPTERS

ATK 35: 11 AH-64D *Apache*; 24 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

MRH 21: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 (medevac); 15 Bell 406CS *Combat Scout*

TPT 90: **Heavy** 4+ CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 67: 22 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (4 medevac); 36 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 9 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 19 Schweizer 333

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range *Crotale*

Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 13,500

Navy HQ at Riyadh; Eastern Fleet HQ at Jubail; Western Fleet HQ at Jeddah

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 12

FFGHM 12:

5 *Al-Jubail* (ESP *Avante* 2200) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 2 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

3 *Al Riyadh* (FRA *La Fayette* mod) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)

4 *Madina* (FRA F-2000) with 2 quad lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 100

CORVETTES • FSG 4 *Badr* (US *Tacoma*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 9 *Al Siddiq* (US 58m) with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PBF 58 HSI 32

PB 29: up to 12 2200 FPB; 17 (US) *Halter Marine* 24m

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MHC 3 *Al Jawf* (UK *Sandown*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5

LCU ε2 *Al Qiaq* (US LCU 1610)

LCM up to 3 LCM 6

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

AORH 1 *Boraida* (FRA *Durance* mod) (1 more non-operational) (capacity either 2 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 hel or 1 AS332C *Super Puma*)

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with MH-60R *Seahawk*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS365N *Dauphin* 2; AS565 *Panther*

1 sqn with AS332B/F *Super Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW 10 MH-60R *Seahawk*

MRH 21: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2; 15 AS565 *Panther*

TPT • Medium 12 AS332B/F *Super Puma*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AShM AM39 *Exocet*; AS-15TT‡

Marines 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops regt with (2 spec ops bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE *Bastion Patsas*

APC • APC (W) 135 BMR-600P

AUV • *Jais* Mk 2

Air Force 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

4 sqn with F-15C/D *Eagle*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with Eurofighter *Typhoon*

5 sqn with F-15S/SA/SR *Eagle*

GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with *Tornado* IDS; *Tornado* GR1A

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-3A *Sentry*

1 sqn with Saab 2000 *Erieye*

ELINT

1 sqn with RE-3A/B; Beech 350ER *King Air*

TANKER

1 sqn with KE-3A

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with A330 MRTT

1 sqn with KC-130H/J *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

3 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; CN-235; L-100-30HS (hospital ac)

2 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air* (forming)

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F-15SA *Eagle*

3 sqn with *Hawk* Mk65*; *Hawk* Mk65A*; *Hawk* Mk165*

1 sqn with *Jetstream* Mk31

1 sqn with MFI-17 *Mushshak*; SR22T

2 sqn with PC-9; PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell

412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)

COMBAT/ISR UAV

2 sqn with CH-4; *Wing Loong* I/II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 449 combat capable

FTR 68 F-15C/D *Eagle*

FGA 220: 71 Eurofighter *Typhoon*; ε66 F-15S/SR *Eagle*; 83 F-15SA *Eagle*

ATK 65 *Tornado* IDS

ISR 14+: 12 *Tornado* GR1A*; 2+ Beech 350ER *King Air*

AEW&C 7: 5 E-3A *Sentry*; 2 Saab 2000 *Erieye*

ELINT 2: 1 RE-3A; 1 RE-3B

TKR/TPT 15: 6 A330 MRTT; 7 KC-130H *Hercules;* 2 KC-130J *Hercules*

TKR 7 KE-3A

TPT 47+: **Medium** 36: 30 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 11+: 10+ Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 *Jetstream* Mk31

TRG 203: 24 *Hawk* Mk65* (incl aerobatic team); 16 *Hawk* Mk65A*; 44 *Hawk* Mk165*; 20 MFI-17 *Mushshak;* 20 PC-9; 55 PC-21; 24 SR22T

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15 Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)

TPT 30: **Medium** 10 AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); **Light** 20 Bell 212 (AB-212)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy some *Wing Loong* I (reported); some *Wing Loong* II (reported); some CH-4; **Medium** some *Haboob* (*Karayel*-SU) (reported)

ISR • Medium some *Falco*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P/L *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; IRIS-T; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; AIM-7M *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; AR-1; *Brimstone*

AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II

ARM ALARM‡

LACM Conventional *Storm Shadow*

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/-12 *Paveway* II; MAM-L (reported)

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM; *Paveway* IV

INS/GPS-guided AGM-154C JSOW; FT-9; GBU-31/-38 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb (reported)

Royal Flight

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 24: **Medium** 8: 5 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 3: 1 Cessna 310; 2 Learjet 35; **PAX** 13: 1 A340; 1 B-737-200; 2 B-737BBJ; 2 B-747SP; 4 BAe-125-800; 2 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream IV

HELICOPTERS • TPT 3+: **Medium** 3: 2 AS-61; 1 S-70 *Black Hawk*; **Light** some Bell 212 (AB-212)

Air Defence Forces 16,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

6 bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

17 bty with *Shahine*/AMX-30SA

16 bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

1 bty with THAAD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 817+

Long-range 108 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Medium-range 128 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 181: 40 *Crotale*; 141 *Shahine*

Point-defence 400+: LMM; 400 M1097 *Avenger; Mistral*; *Rapid Ranger*

SPAAGM 30mm some 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

GUNS 218

SP • 20mm 90 M163 *Vulcan*

TOWED 128: **35mm** 128 GDF Oerlikon; **40mm** (150 L/70 in store)

DE • Laser *Silent Hunter*

MISSILE DEFENCE • Long-range 6 THAAD

Strategic Missile Forces 2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MSL • TACTICAL

IRBM 10+ DF-3 (CH-SS-2) (service status unclear)

MRBM Some DF-21 (CH-SS-5 – variant unclear) (reported)

National Guard 130,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Light

5 inf bde (3 combined arms bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)

3 indep inf bn

Other

1 (Special Security) sy bde (3 sy bn)

1 (ceremonial) cav sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

HELICOPTER

3 hel bde

1 hel trg bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 204: 204 LAV-AG (90mm); LAV 700 (105mm)

IFV 1,285: ε635 LAV-25; ε650 LAV 700 (incl variants)

APC 778

APC (W) 514: 116 LAV-A (amb); 30 LAV-AC (ammo

carrier); 296 LAV-CC (CP); 72 LAV-PC
PPV 264 *Aravis*; some *Arive*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 58 LAV-E
ARV 111 LAV-R; V-150 ARV
MW MV5; MV10

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 182 LAV-AT
MANPATS TOW-2A; M47 *Dragon*
RCL • 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 359+
SP 155mm up to 132 CAESAR
TOWED 108: **105mm** 50 M102; **155mm** 58 M198
MOR 119+: **81mm** some; **SP 120mm** 119: 107 LAV-M; 12 LAV-M with NEMO

HELICOPTERS
ATK 24 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*
MRH 35: 23 AH-6i *Little Bird*; 12 MD530F (trg role)
TPT • Medium ε50 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 79
Short-range 11 VL MICA
Point-defence 68 MPCV
GUNS • TOWED • 20mm 30 M167 *Vulcan*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500+ active

Border Guard 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Subordinate to Ministry of Interior. HQ in Riyadh. 9 subordinate regional commands

MANOEUVRE
Other
Some mobile def (long-range patrol/spt) units
2 border def (patrol) units
12 infrastructure def units
18 harbour def units
Some coastal def units

COMBAT SUPPORT
Some MP units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV *Caprivi* Mk1/Mk3

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 108
PCC 15 OPB 40
PBF 85: 4 *Al Jouf*; 2 *Sea Guard*; 79 *Plascoa* FIC 1650
PB 8: 6 Damen Stan Patrol 2606; 2 *Al Jubatel*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 8: 5 *Griffon* 8000; 3 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 3 **AO**; 1 **AXL**

Facilities Security Force 9,000+

Subordinate to Ministry of Interior

General Civil Defence Administration Units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 10 Boeing *Vertol* 107

Special Security Force 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) UR-416
AUV 60+: *Gurkha* LAPV; 60 *Kozak*-5

DEPLOYMENT

YEMEN: 500

FOREIGN FORCES

France 50 (radar det)
Greece 100: 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
United Kingdom 100; 1 SAM bty with FV4333 *Stormer* with *Starstreak*
United States US Central Command: 2,000; 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-135R *Stratotanker*; 1 ISR flt with 4 E-11A; 1 AEW&C sqn with 4 E-3B/G *Sentry;* 1 SAM bty with M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE; 1 SAM bty with THAAD • **US Strategic Command**: 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar

Syria SYR

Definitive macro- and defence economic data not available

Population	24,261,882

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	17.7%	2.0%
Female	15.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.5%	18.2%	2.3%

Capabilities

The Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)-initiated overthrow of the Assad regime in early December 2024 and the collapse of the Syrian armed forces have placed great uncertainty on the status of the former state's inventory and organisation. Subsequent Israeli air strikes against defence materiel seemed to target former armed forces' equipment that could be utilised for offensive purposes, including combat aircraft and missile systems. Since December 2024, government-aligned forces at times clashed with militias of ethnic minorities. These clashes highlighted the overreliance of the HTS-led government on radical groups of foreign fighters. The HTS-led government instituted a National Security Council and appointed a new minister of defence from among its ranks. The government began reconstituting the Syrian army by trying to incorporate the up to 100 militias active in Syria. Reports suggest the government wants to rebuild six divisions, a Republican Guard and a small Air Force. Recruitment of new personnel and voluntary enlistment has replaced Assad-era forced military conscription which was highly unpopular. Russia maintains an albeit smaller presence at Khmeimim Air Base in Latakia, while US forces remain in Northeastern Syria. Iranian influence is diminished, however, intercepted weapons shipments signal unbroken

intent to influence events in Lebanon and Syria. Turkiye and Israel maintain troops in the north and south, respectively. Before the civil war, Syria did not have a major domestic defence industry, although it possessed facilities to overhaul and maintain its existing systems and some capacity in focused areas, such as ballistic missiles and chemical weapons.

ACTIVE n.k. **(Army 60,000 Navy n.k. Air n.k. Air Defence n.k.)**

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 60,000+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd div (forming)

Light

25 inf div (forming)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55A; T-55AM; T-55AMV; T-62; T-62M; T-72; T-72AV; T-72B; T-72B3; T-72M1; T-90; T-90A

RECCE BRDM-2; *Dragoon* 300

IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-82A

APC

APC (T) BTR-50

APC (W) BTR-152; BTR-60; BTR-70; BTR-80; Ejder 6×6

AUV *Cobra*; IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV BREM-1 reported; T-54/55

VLB MTU; MTU-20

MW UR-77

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 9P133 *Malyutka*-P (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-3C *Sagger*); 9P148 *Konkurs* (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 122mm D-30; M-30 (M1938); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** D-20; ML-20 (M-1937); **180mm** S-23

GUN/MOR 120mm 2S9 NONA-S

MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** BM-14; **220mm** 9P140 *Uragan*; **300mm** 9A52 *Smerch*; **330mm** some (also improvised systems of various calibres)

MOR 82mm some; **120mm** M-1943; **160mm** M-160; **240mm** M-240

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8K14 (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1D *Scud* C) 9K72-1 (RS-SS-1E *Scud* D); *Scud* lookalike; 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); *Fateh*-110/M-600

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)

Point-defence 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

SPAAGM 30mm 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; **57mm** ZSU-57-2

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60; **100mm** KS-19

Navy n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

PBFG 7:

6 Project 205 (*Osa* I)† with 4 single lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM

1 *Tir* with 2 single lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM

PB 9: 1 *Hameln*; 8 *Zhuk*†

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8

MSO 2: 1 *Akvamaren*-M (FSU Project 266M (*Natya*)) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)‡ SAM; 1 T-43 (ex-FSU Project 254)

MHC 1 Project 1265 (*Sonya*) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)‡ SAM, 2 AK630 CIWS

MSI 5 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS • LSM 1+ *Polnochny* B (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AX 1 *Al Assad*

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM P-35 (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); P-15M *Termit*-R (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); C-802; K-300P *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ASW Ka-28 *Helix* A

TPT • Medium Mi-8 *Hip*

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ATK Su-22M3/M4 *Fitter* J/K

TRG L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS

ATK Mi-24D *Hind* D; Mi-24P *Hind* F

MRH Mi-17 *Hip* H; SA342L *Gazelle*
TPT • Medium Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*)
Medium-range S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2/2M (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*)‡

FORMER OPPOSITION GROUPS

Data here represents the de facto situation for selected former armed opposition groups and their observed equipment.

Syrian Democratic Forces ε100,000

A coalition of predominantly Kurdish rebel groups in de facto control of much of northeastern Syria. Kurdish forces from the YPG/J (People's Protection Units/ Women's Protection Units) provide military leadership and main combat power, supplemented by Arab militias and tribal groups.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-55; T-72 (reported)
IFV BMP-1
APC • PPV *Guardian*
AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-SA-5 *Spandrel*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **90mm** M-79 *Osa*

ARTILLERY
MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; 9K132 *Grad*-P
MOR 82mm 82-BM-37; M-1938; **120mm** M-1943; improvised mortars of varying calibre

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); 1 ZPU-2 (tch/on T-55); **23mm** ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (tch); **57mm** S-60
TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2; ZPU-1; 23mm ZU-23-2
BGM-71 TOW; *Milan*
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **82mm** B-10

ARTILLERY
TOWED 122mm D-30
MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** 9K132 *Grad*-P; BM-21 *Grad*; *Grad* (6-tube tech)
MOR 82mm 2B9 *Vasilek*; improvised mortars of varying calibre

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence MANPADS some
GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (tch); ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **57mm** AZP S-60
TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1; ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2
9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **106mm** M-40

ARTILLERY
MRL 107mm Type-63
MOR 120mm some; improvised mortars of varying calibres

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡
GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-1; ZPU-2; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

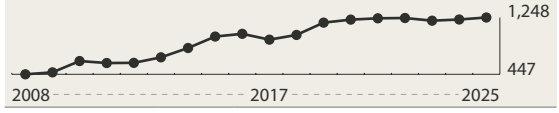
FOREIGN FORCES

Syria ε3,000; 1 armd bde
Turkiye ε3,000; 3 armd BG; some cdo units; 1 gendarmerie unit
United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 900; 1 spec ops bn(-); 1 armd inf coy; 1 AD unit with M1097 *Avenger*; *Phalanx* (LPWS)

Tunisia TUN

Tunisian Dinar TND		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TND	165bn	179bn	193bn
	USD	52.9bn	59.1bn	60.4bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.6	2.5	2.1
Def bgt	TND	4.09bn	4.45bn	
	USD	1.31bn	1.46bn	
FMA (US)	USD	45m	45m	0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 12,115,018

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.3%	3.7%	3.0%	2.9%	22.4%	5.1%
Female	11.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	23.6%	5.7%

Capabilities

Tunisia's armed forces have limited capacities, but they are in the process of modernising. There is increased instability in western Libya, including near Tunisia's borders. The US designated Tunisia a major non-NATO ally in 2015. A ten-year military-cooperation agreement signed with the US in 2020 provides training and after-sales support. Military education reform is supported by NATO's Defence Education Enhancement Programme. The country also cooperates on defence and security with several European countries, primarily Italy. In 2024, Tunisia agreed a trilateral regional cooperation initiative with Algeria and the Tripoli-based Libyan government. After withdrawing from Mali at the end of the UN

MINUSMA mission, Tunisia reinforced its contribution to the UN MINUSCA mission in the Central African Republic. The country hosted a component of the US Africa Command-led multinational exercise *African Lion* 2025. Tunisia's equipment inventory is ageing, although the country has continued to receive surplus US systems in 2025. Developing relations with Turkiye were reflected in the delivery of Turkish UAVs. The country has limited defence industrial capability but manufactured patrol boats for the navy between 2015 and 2021.

ACTIVE 35,800 (Army 27,000 Navy 4,800 Air 4,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

Conscript liability 12 months selective

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,000; 22,000 conscript (total 27,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bde
1 (Sahara) SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce regt
Mechanised
3 mech bde (1 armd regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt, 1 log gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 84: 30 M60A1; 54 M60A3
LT TK 48 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 60: 40 AML-90; 20 FV601 *Saladin*
APC 480
APC (T) 140 M113A1/A2
APC (W) 110 Fiat 6614
PPV 230: 4 *Bastion* APC: 71 *Ejder Yalcin*; 146 *Kirpi*; 9 *Vuran*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 11: 5 *Greif*; 6 M88A1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 35 M901 ITV TOW
MANPATS *Milan*; TOW

ARTILLERY 276
TOWED 115: **105mm** 48 M101A1/A2; **155mm** 67: 12 M114A1; 55 M198
MOR 161: **81mm** 95; **SP 107mm** 48 M106; **120mm** 18 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 26+: 26 M48 *Chaparral*; RBS-70
GUNS 100
TOWED • 20mm 100 M-55

Navy ε4,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45
PSO 4 *Jugurtha* (Damen Stan MSOPV 1400) (of which 2 with 1 hel landing platform)
PCFG 3 *La Galite* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCFT 6 *Albatros* (GER Type-143B) with 2 single 533mm TT, 2 76mm guns
PCC 3 *Bizerte* (FRA PR 48)
PBF 9: 3 Safe 44; 4 Safe 65; 2 *Sentry* 44
PB 20: 5 *Istiklal*; 3 *Utique* (ex-PRC Type-062 (*Haizhui* II) mod); 6 *Joumhouria*; 6 V Series

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6:
ABU 3: 2 *Tabarka* (ex-US *White Sumac*); 1 *Sidi Bou Said*
AGS 1 *Khaireddine* (ex-US *Wilkes*)
AWT 1 *Ain Zaghouan* (ex-ITA *Simeto*)
AXL 1 *Salambo* (ex-US *Conrad*, survey)

Air Force 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

TRANSPORT
2 sqn with C-130B/H/J-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with G.222; L-410 *Turbolet*
1 liaison unit with S-208A

TRAINING
1 sqn with L-59 *Albatros**; T-6C *Texan* II
1 sqn with SF-260

ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 sqn with OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2; AB-205 (Bell 205); SA313; SA316 *Alouette* III; UH-1H *Iroquois*; UH-1N *Iroquois*
1 sqn with HH-3E

COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with Anka-S

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 20 combat capable
FTR 11: 9 F-5E *Tiger* II; 2 F-5F *Tiger* II
ISR 16: 4 Cessna 208B Grand Caravan EX mod; 12 *Maule* MX-7-180B
TPT 19: **Medium** 14: 5 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 5 G.222; **Light** 5: 3 L-410 *Turbolet*; 2 S-208A
TRG 31: 9 L-59 *Albatros**; 14 SF-260; 8 T-6C *Texan* II

HELICOPTERS
MRH 34: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 6 SA313; 3 SA316 *Alouette* III; 24 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*
SAR 11 HH-3E
TPT 39: **Medium** 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 31: 6 AS350B *Ecureuil*; 15 Bell 205 (AB-205); 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 212 (UH-1N *Iroquois*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 5 *Anka*-S

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*

ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

National Guard 12,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 2 EE-11 *Urutu* FSV

APC 29+

APC (W) 16 EE-11 *Urutu* (anti-riot); VAB Mk3

PPV 13 Streit *Typhoon*

AUV IVECO LMV

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27

PCC 6 *Rais el Blais* (ex-GDR *Kondor* I)

PBF 10: 4 *Gabes;* 6 *Patrouiller*

PB 11: 5 *Breitla* (ex-GDR *Bremse*); 4 Rodman 38; 2 *Socomena*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8 SA318 *Alouette* II/SA319 *Alouette* III

TPT • Light 3 Bell 429

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 846; 1 inf bn; 1 hel flt with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 9

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

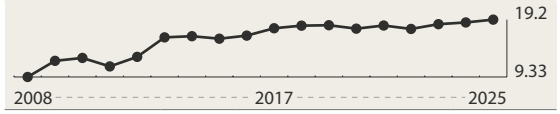
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

United Arab Emirates UAE

Emirati Dirham AED		2024	2025	2026
GDP	AED	2.03trn	2.09trn	2.21trn
	USD	552bn	569bn	601bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	4.8	5.0
Def bdgt [a]	AED	ε76.3bn	ε79.6bn	
	USD	ε20.8bn	ε21.7bn	

[a] Defence budget estimate derived from central MoD expenditure and a proportion of the Federal Services section of the Abu Dhabi budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,093,593

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.5%	2.8%	3.2%	4.8%	46.5%	1.9%
Female	8.1%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	15.4%	0.6%

Capabilities

The UAE's armed forces are arguably the best trained and most capable of all GCC states. Iran remains a key defence concern, partly because of a continuing dispute over ownership of islands in the Strait of Hormuz. The UAE has demonstrated a growing willingness to take part in operations and project power abroad through its involvement in the conflicts in Afghanistan and Libya. The UAE was also engaged in the Yemen conflict as part of the Saudi-led coalition but withdrew most of its forces in 2019. The country is becoming an increasingly active security partner in Africa. The UAE hosts a French naval base that was until 2024 home to the European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz mission. Attempts to diversify security relationships, including with China, are complicating ties with the US, which nevertheless designated the UAE a Major Defense Partner in 2025. The US Air Force continues to maintain a substantial force at the Al Dhafra airbase, while the US Navy relies heavily on Jebel Ali port. The country's growing relationship with Israel has resulted in defence-industrial ties and the purchase of Israeli air defence systems. The Emirati armed forces operate an advanced inventory of modern equipment across domains. The UAE has been trying to develop a domestic defence industry and released a new guiding document in 2025. The UAE's state-owned EDGE Group, a major conglomerate hoping to become a top-ten defence company in the world, is focusing on acquisitions, international exports and strengthening supply chain security.

ACTIVE 63,000 (Army 44,000 Navy 2,500 Air 4,500 Presidential Guard 12,000)

Conscript liability 11–36 months, males 18–30 years dependent on education level. Voluntary service enrolment for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 9
COMMUNICATIONS 3 *Yahsat*
ISR 6: 1 *FalconEye*; 5 *Foresight*

Army 44,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
2 armd bde
Mechanised
2 mech bde
Light
1 inf bde
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde (3 SP arty regt)
1 engr gp
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 313: 45 AMX-30; 268 *Leclerc*
LT TK 76 FV101 *Scorpion*
RECCE 49 AML-90
IFV 400 *Rabdan*
APC 1,656
APC (T) 136 AAPC (incl 53 engr plus other variants)
APC (W) 185: 45 AMV 8×8 (one with BMP-3 turret); 120 EE-11 *Urutu*; 20 VAB
PPV 1,335: ε460 *Caiman*; ε680 *Maxxpro* LWB; 150 Nimr *Hafeet* 630A (CP); 45 Nimr *Hafeet* (*Amb*)
AUV 674+: MCAV-20; 650 M-ATV; Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Ajban* Mk2; Nimr *Jais*; 24 VBL
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 53+: 53 ACV-AESV; *Wisent*-2
ARV 158: 8 ACV-AESV Recovery; 4 AMX-30D; 85 BREM-L; 46 *Leclerc* ARV; 15 *Maxxpro* ARV
NBC VEHICLES 32: 8 Fuchs 2 BIO-RS; 16 *Fuchs* 2 NBC-RS; 8 Fuchs 2 NBC-CPS (CP)
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 135: 20 HOT; 115 Nimr *Ajban* 440A with *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; TOW
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY 695
SP 155mm 163: 78 G-6; 85 M109L47
TOWED 141: **105mm** 73 L118 Light Gun; **130mm** 20 Type-59-I; **155mm** 48 AH4
MRL 140: **122mm** 74: ε24 *Firos*-25; ε18 *Jobaria*; **220mm** 24 SR5; **227mm** 32 M142 HIMARS; **239mm** ε12 K239 *Chunmoo*; **300mm** 6 9A52 *Smerch*
MOR 251: **81mm** 134: 20 Brandt; 114 L16; **120mm** 21 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 96 RG-31 MMP *Agrab* Mk2
SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional 6 *Hwasong*-5 (up to 20 msl); MGM-168 ATACMS (launched from M142 HIMARS)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium *Seeker* II
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

Navy 2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2
FFGHM 2 *Bani Yas* (FRA *Gowind*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44
CORVETTES 8
FSGHM 6 *Baynunah* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162 ESSM SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565 Panther hel)
FSGM 1 *Al Taf* (*Falaj* 3) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 12-cell lnchr with LOGIR naval MRL, 1 8-cell VLS with VL MICA SAM; 2 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116/-116B RAM/RAM Block 1A SAM, 1 76mm gun
FSGH 1 *Abu Dhabi* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 12 med hel)
PCFGM 2 *Mubarraz* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 76mm gun
PCGM 4:
2 *Muray Jib* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
2 *Ghantut* (*Falaj* 2) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 3-cell VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCFG 6 *Ban Yas* (GER Lurssen 45) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 76mm gun
PBFG 12 *Butinah* (*Ghannatha* mod) with 4 single lncher with *Marte* Mk2/N AShM
PBF 12: 6 *Ghannatha* with 1 120mm NEMO mor (capacity 42 troops); 6 *Ghannatha* (capacity 42 troops)
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1
MHO 1 *Al Murjan* (ex-GER *Frankenthal*)
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Al Quwaisat* with 1 hel landing platform
LANDING CRAFT 20
LCM 5: 3 *Al Feyi*; 2 ADSB 42m
LCP 4 Fast Supply Vessel (multi-purpose)
LCT 10: 7 ADSB 64m; 2 *Al Saadiyat* with 1 hel

landing platform; 1 *Al Shareeah* (LSV 75m) with 1 hel landing platform

LCVP 1 *Al Fares*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3:

AKL 2 *Rmah* with 4 single 533mm TT

AX 1 *Al Semeih* with 1 hel landing platform

Air Force 4,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND2 ATTACK

3 sqn with F-16E/F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon*

3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-9DAD/EAD/RAD

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING AND CONTROL

1 sqn with *Global* 6000; *GlobalEye*

SEARCH & RESCUE

2 flt with AW109K2; AW139

TANKER

1 flt with A330 MRTT

TRANSPRT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster*

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30

1 sqn with CN235M-100

TRAINING

1 sqn with Grob 115TA

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk102*

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

1 sqn with PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 148 combat capable

FGA 128: 54 F-16E Block 60 *Fighting Falcon* (*Desert Eagle*); 24 F-16F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon*; 13 *Mirage* 2000-9DAD; 37 *Mirage* 2000-9EAD

MP 2 DHC-8 *Dash* 8 MPA

ISR 6 *Mirage* 2000 RAD*

SIGINT 2 *Global* 6000

AEW&C 5 *GlobalEye*

TPT/TKR 4 A330 MRTT

TPT 27: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 6: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 11: 5 C295W; 4 CN235; 2 P.180 *Avanti* (MEDEVAC); **PAX** 2 *Challenger* 650

TRG 81: 12 Grob 115TA; 12 *Hawk* Mk102*; 2 L-15*; 30 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; 25 PC-21

HELICOPTERS

MRH 21: 12 AW139; 9 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 4: 3 AW109K2; 1 Bell 407

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Bayraktar Akinci*; *Wing Loong* I; *Wing Loong* II; **Medium** *Bayraktar* TB2

ISR • Heavy RQ-1E *Predator* XP

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; MICA IR; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM; MICA RF

ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; LJ-7; *Hakeem* 1/2/3 (A/B)

ARM AGM-88C HARM

LACM Conventional *Black Shaheen* (*Storm Shadow*/SCALP EG variant)

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-12/-58 *Paveway* II

Laser & INS/GPS-guided GBU-54 Laser JDAM

INS/SAT-guided *Al Tariq*

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD bde (3 bn with *Barak* LRAD: M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

3 (short range) AD bn with *Crotale*; *Mistral*; *Rapier*; RBS-70; *Javelin*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

2 SAM bty with THAAD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 39+

Long-range 37 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Medium-range 2+: 2+ *Barak* LRAD: some *Cheongung* II (being delivered); some *Spyder*-MR (reported)

Short-range *Crotale*

Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); RBS-70; *Rapier*; *Mistral*

SPAAGM 30mm 42 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

GUNS • Towed 35mm GDF-005

MISSILE DEFENCE 12 THAAD

Presidential Guard Command 12,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

1 spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconaissance

1 recce sqn

Mechanised

1 mech bde (1 tk bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 CSS bn)

Amphibious

1 mne bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 50 *Leclerc*

IFV 340: 250 BMP-3; 90 BTR-3U *Guardian*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP HMMWV with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

Joint Aviation Command

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Archangel*

ANTI-SURFACE/ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with AS332F *Super Puma*; AS565 *Panther*

TRANSPORT

1 (Spec Ops) gp with AS365F *Dauphin* 2; AW139; Bell 407MRH; Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; CH-47C/F *Chinook*; DHC-6-300/400 *Twin Otter*; H125M *Fennec*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 gp with AH-64D *Apache;* AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 30 combat capable

ATK 23 *Archangel*

TPT • Light 14: 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 7 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan**; 1 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 4 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 29: 28 AH-64D *Apache*; 1 AH-64E *Apache Guardian*

ASW 7 AS332F *Super Puma* (5 ASuW)

MRH 53+: 4 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 (VIP); 9 H125M *Fennec*; 7 AS565 *Panther*; 3 AW139 (VIP); 20 Bell 407MRH; 4 SA316 *Alouette* III; 6+ UH-60M *Black Hawk* (ABH)

TPT 66: **Heavy** 22 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 44: 11 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; ε33 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; *Cirit*; *Hydra*-70; HOT

AShM AM39 *Exocet*; AS-15TT‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

National Guard

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 79

PSO 2 *Al Wtaid*

PCM 2 *Arialah* (Damen Sea Axe 6711) with 1 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 4 *Shujaa* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)

PBF 45: 11+ DV-15; 34 MRTP 16

PB 26: 2 *Protector*; 12 *Halmatic Work*; 12 *Al Saber*

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA: 180

YEMEN: 200

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia 400; 1 tpt det with 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*

France 750: 1 armd BG (1 tk coy, 1 armd inf coy; 1 aty bty); *Leclerc*; VBCI; CAESAR; 7 *Rafale* F3

Korea, Republic of 170 (trg activities at UAE Spec Ops School)

United Kingdom 100

United States 4,000; 1 ISR sqn with 4 U-2S; 1 ISR UAV sqn with RQ-4 *Global Hawk*

Yemen, Republic of YEM

Yemeni Rial YER		2024	2025	2026
GDP	YER	34.7trn	41.1trn	48.6trn
	USD	19.1bn	17.4bn	17.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	-1.5	-1.5	n.k.
Def bdgt	YER	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population		34,505,496		

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.4%	5.5%	4.8%	4.1%	14.7%	1.5%
Female	18.6%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	15.5%	1.7%

Capabilities

Fighting between the Iran-backed Ansarullah (Houthi) group and forces aligned with the internationally recognised government has been largely contained after the UN negotiated an initially temporary round of ceasefires in 2022. However, occasional skirmishes continue. Tensions between the internationally recognised government and the Houthis have intensified, especially over economic control of key assets. The unity government exercises only limited control over the forces nominally allied against the Houthis. Irregular forces, such as Tareq Saleh's National Resistance, the Southern Giants Brigades and the Southern Transitional Council, are reportedly better paid and equipped than government forces. Many of these irregular forces also enjoy close political, financial and military support from regional actors. Saudi-Houthi talks have yet to produce a formal agreement, and Iran has not upheld its 2023 pledge to halt weapons shipments to the Houthis. Yemen's armed factions have been able to draw on large existing stockpiles of weapons and ammunition as well as external supplies, despite UN embargoes. Apart from the latent Houthi threat, government-controlled Yemen has also had to contend with attacks by al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. There is no domestic defence industry, barring some limited maintenance and workshop facilities.

ACTIVE 122,000 (Government forces 122,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Government forces ε122,000 (incl militia)

Despite the establishment of the Presidential Leadership Council, central government control over the forces nominally allied together against the Houthis remains limited.

Hadrami Elite Forces ε7,000

Tribal forces trained by UAE for operations in Eastern Yemen.

Islah Affiliated Forces ε20,000

Militias and elements of the pre-war armed forces loyal to the Islah political party.

Joint Forces (West Coast) ε40,000

Includes the Guardians of the Republic, Southern Giants Brigades and Tihama Resistance forces.

Southern Transitional Council ε55,000

Southern Armed Forces and militias loyal to the STC.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT M60A1; T-54/55; T-62; T-72; T-80BV

RECCE BRDM-2

IFV BMP-2; BTR-80A; *Ratel*-20

APC

APC (W) BTR-60

PPV Inkas *Titan*; Streit *Cougar*; Streit *Spartan*; Streit *Typhoon*

AUV *Aravis*; M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); M47 *Dragon*; TOW

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

ARTILLERY • SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*

AIRCRAFT • ISR 6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2

FOREIGN FORCES

Saudi Arabia 500
United Arab Emirates 200

NORTHERN YEMEN

Insurgent forces ε185,000 (incl ε150,000 mobilised reservists)

The Ansarullah (Houthi) movement is the de facto administration of a large part of the country and has controlled northern Yemen since 2015. Iranian support has enabled the group to acquire significant military capabilities, including UAVs, loitering munitions and direct-attack munitions, long-range ballistic missiles and land-attack cruise missiles. In the maritime domain, the Houthis have established capable asymmetric forces, operating anti-ship cruise- and ballistic-missiles, UAVs, USVs and speedboats. A 2022 ceasefire is largely holding between the Houthis and a Saudi-led coalition. In response to the Israel–Hamas war in Gaza, the Houthis used their missile and UAV capabilities to launch strikes against Israel, as well as merchant shipping claimed to be connected to Israel and Western countries in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. A major US-led campaign, as well as intensified Israeli strikes against the group in 2025, failed to stop the Houthi attacks. While most Houthi attacks on Israel have been intercepted, a limited number of successful strikes have reinforced the group's strategic narrative of defending Palestine and bolstered its image as a regional actor. With the help of Iran, the Houthis have established assembly and manufacturing facilities for various weapons systems inside Yemen, including UAVs, shorter-range missiles and naval mines. The Houthis have also expanded their air-defence capabilities with Iranian assistance allowing them to achieve successes against US-operated MALE UAVs.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-62; T-72; T-80BV

IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-80A

APC • APC (W) BTR-40; BTR-60

AUV M-ATV

ARTILLERY

MRL • 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; **270mm** *Badr*

MOR • 120mm

ANTI-TANK1/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5B *Spandrel/Towsan*-1); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); *Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*); *Toophan*

RCL 82mm B-10; **73mm** SPG-9

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

MRBM • Conventional *Aqeel*; *Burkan*-3 (*Rezvan*); *Hatim* (*Kheibar Shekan*); *Palestine* (*Kheibar Shekan* mod); *Palestine*-2 (*Fattah*-1 mod);*Toufan* (*Ghadr*)

SRBM • Conventional *Asef* (*Khalij-e Fars*); *Burkan*-2H (*Qiam*-1); *Falaq (Qiam*-2 *mod)*; *Karrar*-100 (*Fateh*-110);

GLCM • Conventional *Quds*-1; *Quds*-2; *Quds*-3; *Quds*-4

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM *Al Mandab*-1 (*Noor*); *Al Mandab-2* (*Ghader*); C-801; C-802; *Sayyad*; *Sejjil*

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

FTR 1 F-5E *Tiger* II

FGA 1 Su-22M4 *Fitter* K

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT • Medium 3 Mi-8 *Hip*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Sammad* 1; **Light** *Mersad* 1/2

OWA *Qasef* 1 (*Ababil* T); *Qasef* 2K; *Sammad* 2; *Sammad* 3; *Shihab*; *Waed* 1 (*Shahed* 131); *Waed* 2 (*Shahed* 136); *Yafa* (*Sammad* 3 mod)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); *Barq*-1/-2; *Saqr*-1 (358) (IR-SA-7 *Grackle*); *Saqr*-2 (358 mod) (IR-SA-7 *Grackle*); *Thaqib*-2 (R-27 mod); *Thaqib*-3 (R-77 mod)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K34 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); *Misaq*-1 (QW-1); *Misaq*-2 (QW-18); *Thaqib*-1 (R-73 mod)

GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** ZU-23-2

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Chapter Seven

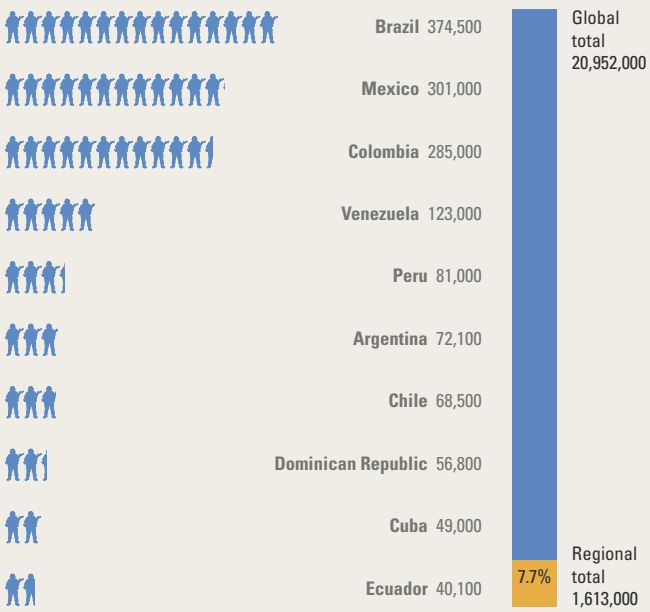
Latin America and the Caribbean

- Tensions in the region heightened as the United States built up its military forces in the Caribbean Sea and began conducting lethal counter-narcotics operations, having accused Venezuela's President Nicolás Maduro of presiding over a regime that supports 'narco terrorists'. By early December, the US had conducted strikes on over 20 alleged drug-trafficking boats.
- Even though countries in the region often lack the funding to meet their modernisation ambitions, some notable procurement developments took place in 2025. This included the Colombian Air Force signing a EUR3.1 billion (USD3.6bn) contract with Saab for 15 *Gripen* E and two *Gripen* F aircraft, bringing an end to a long-drawn-out replacement process for its ageing fleet of *Kfir* aircraft.
- Countries continued to make greater use of uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) in 2025, with the Ecuadorian Ministry of National Defense announcing the creation of a new UAV squadron, while the Colombian army announced the creation of its first UAV battalion.
- Regional defence spending reached USD60.25bn, consolidating growth after years of COVID-19 pandemic-related decline. Aggregate spending is now comparable to pre-pandemic levels, although growth has been uneven and major markets, such as Brazil and Colombia, saw operational cuts as budgets failed to keep up with requirements.
- Despite its recovery, aggregate spending is likely to remain subdued in the short- to medium-term due to low threat perceptions and tight fiscal conditions. However, efforts to modernise equipment and localise defence innovation will continue in the longer term as countries seek to increase self-sufficiency and exports.

Latin America and the Caribbean defence spending, 2025 – top 5

Active military personnel – top 10

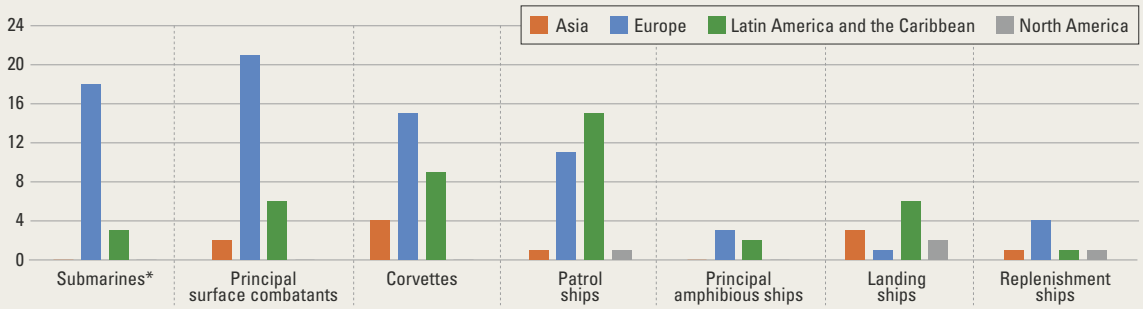
(25,000 per unit)



DOI: 10.4324/9781003778974-7

Regional defence policy and economics 392 ▶
Arms procurement and defence-industrial developments 401 ▶
Armed forces data 402 ▶

Latin America: origin of selected naval and coast guard ships, 2025



*Excludes midget submarines.

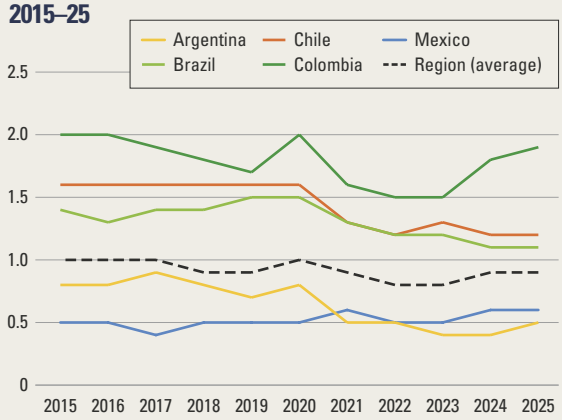
Latin America: selected self-propelled artillery equipment, 2025

Obsolescent | Ageing | Ageing+

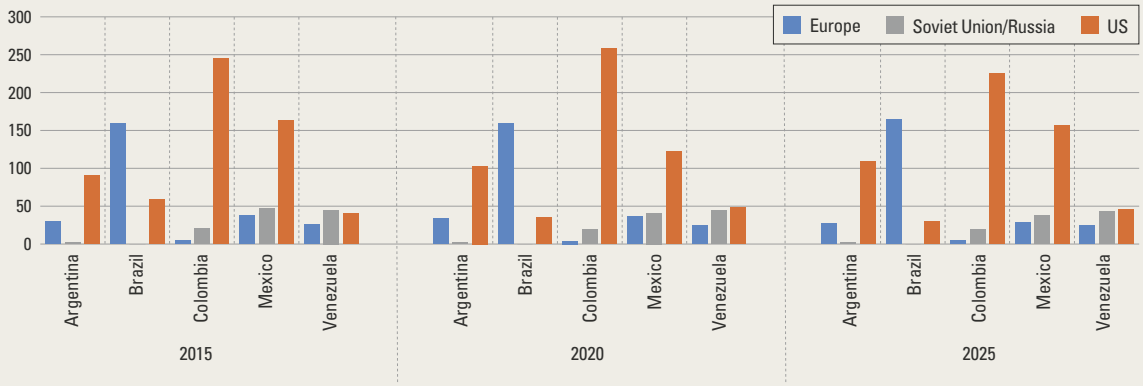
Country	Equipment	Maximum range/capability
Argentina	VCA 155 *Palmaria*	28 km
Brazil	M109A5+	40 km
Cuba	2S3 *Akatsiya*	24 km
Ecuador	Mk F3	20 km
Venezuela	2S19 *Msta*-S	36 km

Note: Active inventory only.

Latin America and the Caribbean: defence budgets as % of GDP, selected countries and regional average, 2015–25



Latin America: origin of selected multi-role and transport helicopter fleets



Latin America and the Caribbean

Tensions in Latin America and the Caribbean heightened in 2025, as the United States built up its military forces in the region and stepped up its counter-narcotics operations, having accused Venezuela's President Nicolás Maduro of presiding over a regime that supports 'narco terrorists'. Meanwhile, regional governments intensified internal security operations against drug cartels and insurgent groups, and also continued efforts to modernise their armed forces.

Hotspots

In August, President Maduro ordered the deployment of military vessels to help disrupt drug-cartel activity and trafficking, with up to 25,000 personnel committed to the task according to the Venezuelan government. Maduro accused Washington of threatening Venezuela and preparing for an invasion and initiated a large-scale mobilisation of regular and reserve forces, as well as up to a claimed 4.5 million militia personnel across the country. Venezuela has also reportedly sought assistance in the form of defence materiel from China, Iran and Russia, and its aircraft have conducted fly-bys of US naval vessels.

Beginning in September, US counter-narcotics operations began to go beyond typical US Coast Guard-led interdiction and seizure of alleged drug-trafficking vessels in the Caribbean Sea and Eastern Pacific, escalating the use of force. These operations have included missile strikes against the boats – reportedly from uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) and fixed-wing aircraft – that have resulted in tens of deaths. The Trump administration has called them 'narco-terrorists', having designated several cartels as foreign terrorist organisations. To implement this strategy, the US established a counter-narcotics joint task force under US Southern Command, led by the II Marine Expeditionary Force, and initially deployed the *Iwo Jima* Amphibious Ready Group in August. In September, US Marine Corps personnel were deployed to Puerto Rico, along with F-35B *Lightning* II aircraft, and by November, the US Navy had positioned a range of assets in the Caribbean, including the USS *Gerald R. Ford* carrier strike group. On 13 November, US Secretary of War Pete Hegseth announced *Operation Southern Spear*, aimed at removing 'narco-terrorists' across the Western Hemisphere. The Trump administration, which has authorised the CIA to conduct covert action in Venezuela, is seeking concessions from Maduro, including access to the country's natural resources and potentially his removal.

A further regional 'hotspot' continued to be Haiti. In late September, the United Nations Security Council authorised the deployment of a new multinational Gang Suppression Force (GSF) to replace the Kenya-led Multinational Security Support Mission, which had fallen well short of its 2,500-member target and failed to curb violence since its 2023 deployment. The new unit will work alongside the Haitian National Police and armed forces in their operations against criminal gangs that control parts of the country, particularly its capital, Port-au-Prince. The GSF will have around 5,550 police and soldiers, and an initial mandate of 12 months. Meanwhile, the Dominican Republic, which shares Hispaniola Island with Haiti, has continued to deploy troops and build a perimeter fence along the border to tackle smuggling and other criminal activity.

Internal security

Aside from recent claims of sovereignty over Guyana's resource-rich Essequibo region by the Maduro government, Latin America and the Caribbean has avoided inter-state conflict beyond localised border disputes. The primary focus for militaries in the region is typically on internal threats and maritime security, with regional armed forces in 2025 continuing to engage in security operations to support law enforcement, such as combatting drug-cartel activity, gang violence, smuggling and environmental crimes such as illegal mining, logging and fishing. Internal military operations can often turn deadly.

In Ecuador, the criminal gang Comandos de la Frontera ambushed a military unit in the country's Amazonian territory in May, killing 11 soldiers.

Figure 35 Israel: defence exports to Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017–24

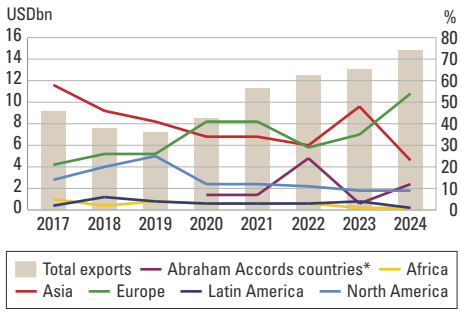
Since the 1970s, Israeli systems have been an attractive solution for Latin American countries for both technical and political reasons. During the past eight years, Israel's defence sales to the region have averaged 3–4% of its total defence exports, with highs of USD452.22 million in 2018 and USD522.92m in 2023. Although the country set a new record of USD14.8 billion in global defence exports in 2024, exports to Latin America plummeted to USD147.95m, reaching a low point for the period. This decline is due to several factors, including Israeli companies shifting their attention towards markets linked to the Abraham Accords, and towards fulfilling Europe's surge in defence procurement in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Additionally, more Latin American countries are now focusing on expanding their industrial bases through technology transfer and licensed production, which many Israeli suppliers do not typically offer unless through a local subsidiary. Consequently, a significant portion of Israeli exports to the region in recent years has been limited to upgrading ageing platforms, digitalising equipment or selling missile systems and uninhabited aerial vehicles.

Israel's diminishing presence in Latin America has been exacerbated by strong opposition to its military operations in Gaza. Colombia, one of the most significant customers in the region, has been particularly vocal with President Gustavo Petro accusing Israel of committing genocide. This led to Israel announcing a halt to security and defence trade with Colombia in October 2023. Although this appears to have halted some of Colombia's modernisation plans, a two-year IAI contract for *Kfir* maintenance was renewed in December 2024, highlighting both Colombia's continued reliance on Israeli platforms and that the relationship may be more pragmatic than political rhetoric would indicate. With ongoing concerns in the region about the quality of Chinese platforms, Turkish and South Korean suppliers have gained success, although it remains to be seen whether they will develop the multi-decade relationships that Israeli companies have achieved.

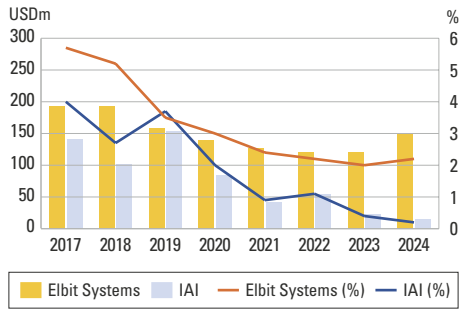
Selected Israeli exports to Latin America and the Caribbean

Date	Recipient	Equipment	Type	Qty	Value (USDm)	Prime contractor
2021	Brazil	*Spike*-LR	Anti-tank missile launcher	10	19.02	Rafael Advanced Defense Systems
			Missile	100		
2021	Brazil	*Hermes* 900	Heavy intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance uninhabited aerial vehicle	2	n.k.	Elbit Systems
2022	Ecuador	*Mbombe* 6×6	Wheeled armoured personnel carrier (modernisation)	13	65	Elbit Systems
		David 4×4		124		
2022	Colombia	*Kfir*	Fighter/ground-attack (FGA) aircraft (maintenance)	n.a.	5.82	Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI)
2022	Colombia	*Barak* MX	Short-range surface-to-air missile system	n.k.	131.2	IAI
2023	Colombia	ATMOS 2000	155mm self-propelled artillery	18	101.71	Elbit Systems
2024	Colombia	*Kfir*	FGA aircraft (maintenance)	n.a	32.75	IAI

Israeli government: total value of defence export orders signed and authorised and % share by region, 2017–24



Israel's largest defence companies: Latin America and the Caribbean export revenues and % share of total revenues, 2017–24



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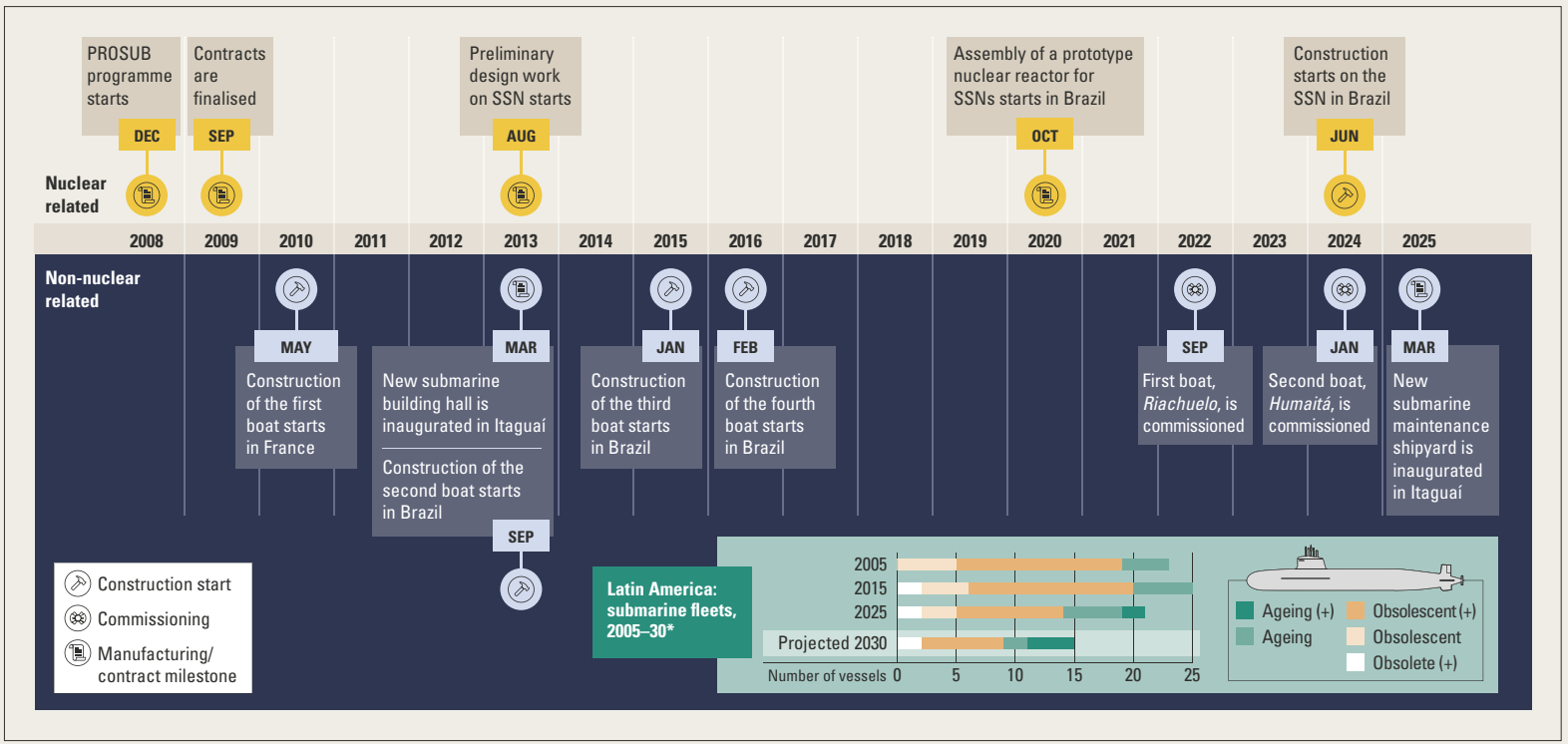
Notes: Regions are as defined by the Israel Ministry of Defense. *Signatories with Israel include Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Morocco; Sudan is excluded as normalisation has yet to be completed.

Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; International Defense Cooperation Directorate (SIBAT) of the Israeli Ministry of Defense; Elbit Systems and IAI financial statements for 2017–24

Figure 36 Brazil: *Riachuelo* (FRA *Scorpène*) Submarine Development Programme (PROSUB)

Latin American navies operate the world's second-smallest regional submarine fleet, with just 21 boats in active service, most of which are obsolescent. Over 70% of the region's submarine fleet is made up of German Type-209 conventionally powered attack submarines (SSKs), built in the 1970s and 1980s. Financial pressures and low threat perceptions have subdued regional defence expenditures for over two decades, limiting funds for submarine modernisation and maintenance.

Brazil is an outlier as the only regional navy with a contractually secured submarine procurement programme under way. The Franco-Brazilian PROSUB project aims to construct four *Riachuelo*-class SSKs in addition to the region's first and only nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN), all based on the French *Scorpène*-class design. Brazil has a long-standing ambition to develop nuclear-propulsion capacity to fulfil its navy's patrol requirements in the South Atlantic and the so-called 'Blue Amazon'. The conventional part of the programme may be completed as soon as 2027, and the new SSN, *Álvaro Alberto*, is expected to enter service in the early 2040s. The programme has faced long delays, however, largely owing to budget challenges. Originally scheduled to be delivered between 2015 and 2021, the submarines remain behind schedule. The delays underscore the challenges of submarine construction.



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*Excludes midget submarines (SSWs).
Sources: IISS analysis; IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

President Daniel Noboa called for a referendum on 16 November to reform the constitution, with the goal of allowing foreign military troops, namely those from the US, to be deployed within the country to help Quito combat criminal networks. The proposal was rejected, however, with 61% of voters opposing the measure.

Colombia has long faced a challenging internal security situation, with its military being tasked with combatting well-armed and well-financed drug cartels and insurgent groups. In August, an explosion close to Marco Fidel Suárez Air Base in Cali, attributed to FARC narco-guerrillas, left six dead and over 60 injured, while the explosion of a police helicopter in Antioquia resulted in the deaths of 13 police personnel. In March, Colombia's newly appointed minister of defence, Pedro Sánchez, said that the military would focus on retaking territory lost to rebel groups and take a more offensive role. Colombia's armed forces have expanded their use of UAVs in counter-insurgency operations, with the assets now authorised for use as strike platforms rather than just for reconnaissance. Rebel groups and drug cartels have also used UAVs in an offensive role against military and law-enforcement personnel.

Modernisation and procurement

Efforts to modernise armed forces across the region often lack the funding to meet ambitions, while militaries also continue to struggle with efforts to recapitalise inventories and implement reforms. Even so, procurement and related activities have not stalled entirely, with notable developments in recent years.

The Brazilian Air Force continues to receive Saab *Gripen* E/F (F-39E/F) fighter/ground-attack aircraft, but with delivery of these not scheduled to be complete until 2032, the air force is reportedly considering the acquisition of 12 used *Gripen* C/Ds from Sweden to avoid a capability gap as its AMX and Northrop F-5 aircraft near retirement. Argentina has purchased 24 second-hand Lockheed Martin F-16 *Fighting Falcon* aircraft from the Royal Danish Air Force with US financial assistance. The first aircraft arrived at the end of 2025.

The most notable air-force procurement activity in the region arguably occurred in November, when the Colombian Air Force signed a EUR3.1 billion (USD3.6bn) contract with Saab for 15 *Gripen* E and two *Gripen* F aircraft, with deliveries scheduled from 2026 to 2032. The deal also includes associated equipment and weapons, training and services. Colombia's decision to procure *Gripen*s brings to an end a long-drawn-out replacement process for its ageing fleet of Israel Aircraft Industries *Kfir* aircraft, with previous contenders including the F-16 and Chengdu JF-17 *Thunder*. Peru is also seeking a replacement for its fleet of Dassault *Mirage* 2000s and Mikoyan MiG-29s.

Smaller-scale acquisitions occurred elsewhere. Embraer announced in September that Panama's National Air and Naval Service had acquired four Embraer *Super Tucano* aircraft for surveillance operations, while in July, Guyana received a Tecnam P2012 short take-off-and-landing aircraft. The Peruvian Air Force has received two new Beechcraft *King Air* 360Cs from Textron Aviation for medical-evacuation and humanitarian-assistance and disaster-relief missions, with the first arriving in late 2024 and the second in August 2025. The Dominican Air Force is domestically assembling a fleet of 10 TP-75 *Dulus* aircraft for surveillance operations, particularly along the country's border with Haiti.

In August 2025, a foreign military sale by the US of nine Northrop Grumman AN/TPS-78 Advanced Capability ground-based long-range air-surveillance radars was made to Paraguay. The radars will be used to support internal-security and counter-narcotics missions, helping the Paraguayan armed forces locate and monitor aircraft transporting narcotics from Bolivia to Argentina and Brazil.

Countries in the region continue to make greater use of UAVs. In September, the Ecuadorian Ministry of Defense announced the creation of a new squadron, called 'Justice Lightning' (Rayo Justiciero), assigned to the Ecuadorian Air Force. According to the service, the squadron will use UAVs designed and manufactured in Ecuador, but further information on the systems has not been released. In October, the Colombian army announced the creation of its first UAV battalion. While UAVs from Israeli manufacturers have long found favour in several air forces in Latin America, domestic production has increased in the region. In 2025, the Brazilian company Xmobots, for example, released a new version of its Nauru UAV, while Colombian aerospace company CIAC released its Dragom rotary-wing UAV.

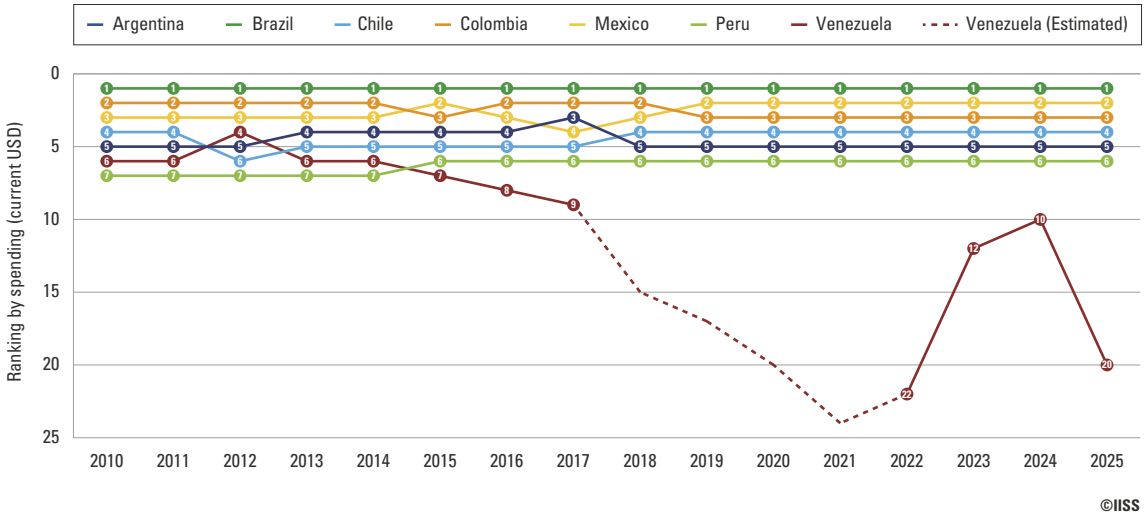
In the naval domain, South America's shipyards continue to press ahead with a range of projects. Beyond the Submarine Development Programme (PROSUB) to build four *Scorpène*-class conventionally powered attack submarines and one nuclear-powered

boat for the Brazilian Navy, the country's shipyards are also constructing the *Tamandare*-class frigates, *Macae*-class patrol vessels and a polar vessel for Antarctic operations. Brazil's submarines are being produced in partnership with France's Naval Group; other countries in the region have also formed international partnerships for design and production. In November, Peru's SIMA and South Korea's HD Hyundai Heavy Industries signed a letter of intent to jointly design and build the future submarines of the Peruvian Navy. Earlier in 2024, the two countries signed a contract for the construction of one frigate, one offshore patrol vessel and two support vessels for the Peruvian Navy. Similarly, Colombia's state-owned shipbuilding corporation COTECMAR is teaming up with Damen Group to produce frigates based on the Dutch company's SIGMA 10514 model. Construction of the first frigate is scheduled to begin in December 2025. Ecuador's ASTINAVE shipyard continues to build a multipurpose vessel, the shipyard's first-ever ship of this kind. Chile's ASMAR shipyard has manufactured the icebreaker *Almirante Viel* and is building four multipurpose transport ships through the Escotillón IV Project.

In recent years, land-vehicle modernisation and procurement in the region remained limited and largely reflected the militaries' focus on internal security, with priority given to multipurpose vehicles. Colombia expanded its fleet of M1117 *Guardian* armoured vehicles with US-donated platforms, while Paraguay will receive EE-11 *Urutu* 6×6 armoured personnel carriers (APCs) from Brazil. In 2025, the Ecuadorian armed forces also received MDT *David* and *Mbombe* 6 armoured vehicles for internal security operations. In November, Peruvian President José Enrique Jerí Oré officially opened the Special and Military Vehicle Assembly Plant of FAME. According to a government announcement, the plant – which was developed in conjunction with Hyundai Rotem and KIA – will assemble K808 APCs and the KIA KLTV 4×4 light tactical vehicle. It forms part of the Peruvian government's plan to develop its domestic defence-industrial base.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Defence spending in Latin America and the Caribbean reached USD62.6 billion in 2025, up from USD59.4bn in 2024. This nominal increase of 5.4% continues the return to growth seen in 2024 following years of COVID-19 pandemic-related declines. Defence spending recovered in real terms too, with aggregate spending now comparable to pre-pandemic levels. However, growth remained uneven, with low rates in larger regional militaries, such as Brazil and Colombia, prompting operational cuts. Meanwhile, creeping inflation and other pressures, such as new tariffs by the United States, led to downgraded economic forecasts. As such, growth in defence spending will likely tighten and remain subdued in the short to medium term, although efforts to modernise equipment and localise defence innovation will continue in the longer term.



▲ Figure 37 **Latin America: selected top defence spenders ranked, 2010–25** (USD)

Defence spending

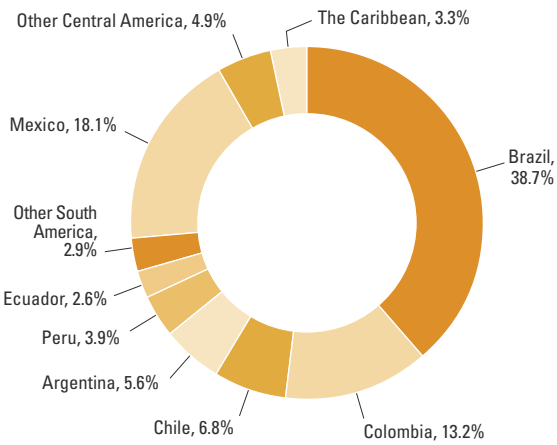
In July, efforts to raise **Brazil's** defence spending progressed as the country's Foreign Relations Committee approved a public hearing on the state of the nation's defence. Ahead of the hearing, Minister of Defense José Múcio Monteiro Filho expressed his support for increased funding via Proposed Constitutional Amendment PEC55/2023. Stalled since November 2023, the proposal seeks to guarantee a minimum defence budget of 2% of the previous year's GDP. This would nearly double the defence budget, which reached just 1.1% of GDP in 2025. If successful, the amendment would also guarantee that strategic projects that are used to drive growth in the national defence-industrial base will receive at least 35% of discretionary expenses.

Supporters claim that the amendment is necessary as continuous underfunding has delayed the delivery of major modernisation projects. Certainly, Brazil's defence budget has long experienced low or negative real-terms growth, worsened by years of high and persistent inflation. In keeping with this wider pattern, Brazil's 2025 defence budget of BRL136bn (USD24.3bn) was 5.2% higher in nominal terms than the previous year; however, creeping inflation meant a 0.1% decrease in real terms. This extended a longer-term pattern of relative decline, with Brazil's share of regional defence spending declining from 55.5% in 2011, to 38.7% in 2025.

As well as low growth, supporters of increased defence spending also point to how continuous budget fluctuations have interrupted the military's strategic planning. Indeed, spending disruptions have also become increasingly common. Following his election in 2023, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva approved spending cuts in July 2024 to ensure compliance with a new fiscal framework, designed to reassure jittery markets concerned about fiscal responsibility. These eventually removed BRL15bn (USD2.8bn) from the FY24 budget. In November 2024, government spending was cut again, with further reductions following in May. The latter took BRL2.59bn (USD461 million) from the defence budget, leading to concerns over shortages of fuel, ammunition and spare parts for aircraft. There were also concerns regarding cuts in training and further delays to strategic defence projects. Military officials complained to local media that the armed forces were reaching a 'vegetative state', before restrictions were eased in July. Budget disruptions predate the da Silva administration, and in 2020 and 2021 parliamentary amendments reversed the Bolsonaro government's proposed cuts to defence.

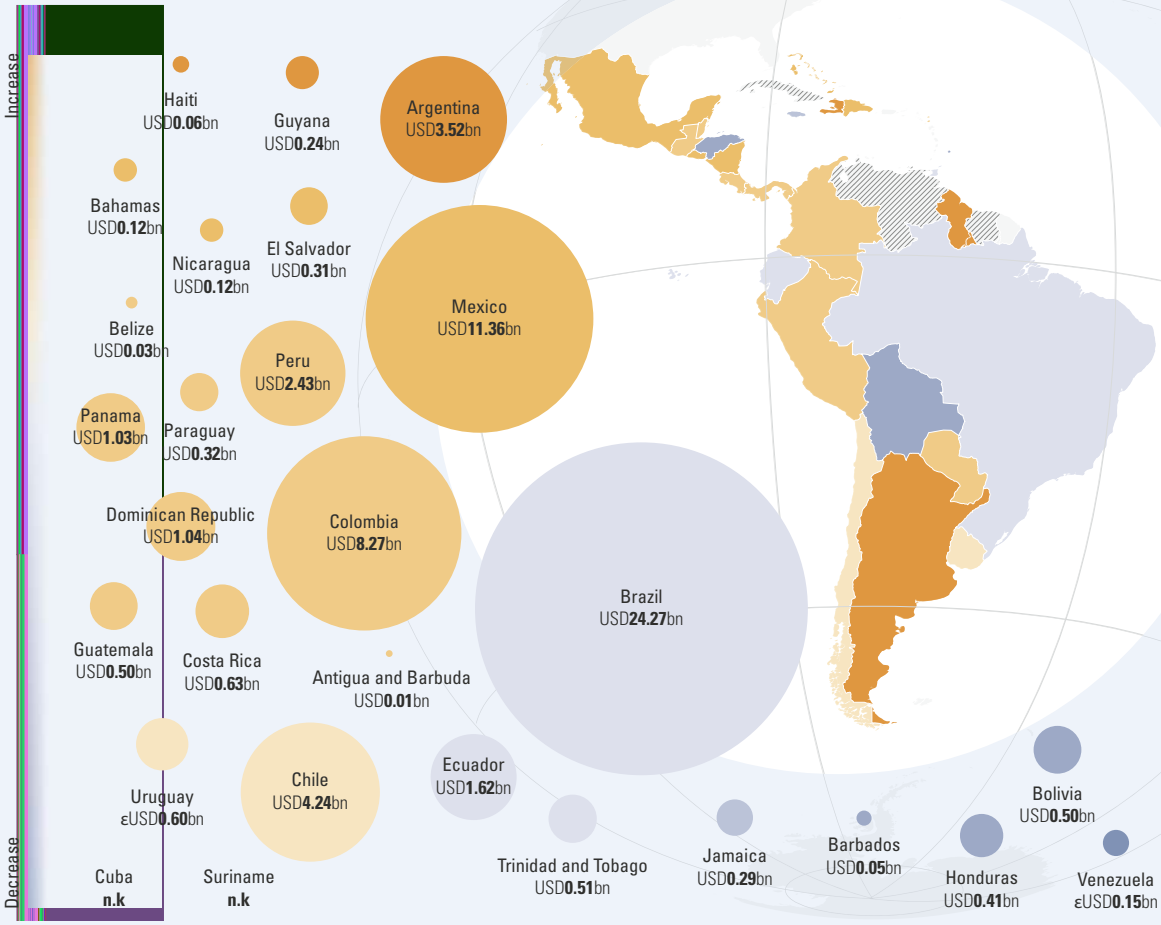
In **Colombia**, defence spending continued to grow, though increases failed to meet rising demand. In 2025, Bogota allocated COP34.6 trillion (USD8.27bn) to defence, up by 5.9% in real terms on 2024 levels. Despite the strong growth, it nonetheless represents a slowdown from the previous year's 22% increase and a shortfall from requests of more than COP50trn (USD11.9bn). This funding gap prompted numerous cuts, including to operational areas. Speaking to local media, Minister of Defense Pedro Sánchez blamed lawmakers for voting against efforts to reform the national tax system, saying that this had led to insufficient funds across government.

The shortfall comes as Colombia seeks to modernise its armed forces and transition away from decades of counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations. In doing so, the country is looking to overhaul its conventional forces, such as replacing its ageing Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) *Kfir* fighter ground-attack aircraft with up to 24 *Gripen* aircraft from Saab, the selection of which coincided with a breakdown in wider Colombia–Israel relations. Following Colombia's condemnation of Israel's actions in Gaza, Israel halted all defence exports to Colombia in October 2023. Subsequently, Colombia announced its diplomatic disconnection with Israel in May 2024. The move was significant given Israel's role as a major supplier of defence equipment to Colombia. However, in October 2024



Note: Analysis excludes Cuba and Suriname. ©IISS

▲ Figure 38 **Latin America and the Caribbean: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2025**



Note: Map illustrating 2025 planned defence-spending levels (in USD at market exchange rates), as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025. Actual spending changes prior to 2024, and projected spending levels post-2025, are not reflected. Excludes US Foreign Military Financing.

©IISS

▲ Map 6 **Latin America and the Caribbean: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

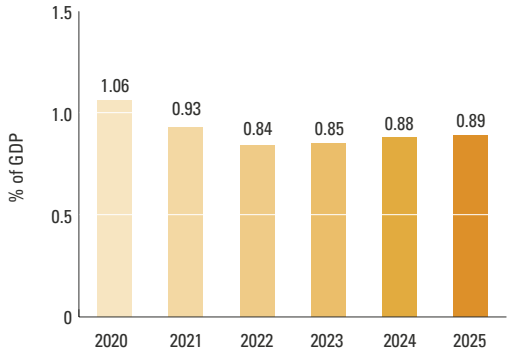
a new maintenance contract was signed with IAI to keep the *Kfir* fleet operational. Taking effect in December 2024, the contract runs until the end of July 2026.

As a rebuke to its military actions in Gaza, **Chile** is also planning to replace Israel as an arms supplier and, in June, President Gabriel Boric instructed the ministry of defence to present a plan 'to diversify our defence trade relationships so we can stop relying on Israeli industry in all areas'. Indeed, Israeli arms sales have been impacted across the region, though this decline is due to numerous factors (see Figure 35) rather than diplomatic protests against Israel's actions in Gaza alone.

Today, Chile mainly sources second-hand equipment from the United States, but also from Australia, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. However, Israeli firms made inroads in Chile in the late 1970s, after the US placed an arms embargo against the Pinochet regime. This began a fruitful relationship, and, by the late 1980s, the US Directorate of Intelligence estimated that Santiago was one of Israel's largest regional customers, after Argentina and Venezuela. The shunning of Israeli firms will cause logistical and operational challenges.

In 2025, Chile's defence budget reached CLP4.07trn (USD4.24bn), consolidating a slow

▼ Figure 39 **Latin America and the Caribbean: regional defence spending** as % of GDP (average)



Note: Analysis excludes Cuba, Suriname and Venezuela.
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

return to growth after pandemic-related cuts. These figures include income that previously would have come via the country's 'Copper Law'. Introduced in 1958, the law mandated that 10% of the foreign-currency income from copper exports and 10% of the value of copper contributions by the National Copper Corporation of Chile be allocated to defence, with the fund acting in parallel with the routine defence budget. In 2019, new legislation began the process of phasing out the use of copper revenues for defence over a 12-year period. Between 2009 and 2019, Chile's Ministry of Defence is estimated to have received USD12.16bn via the Copper Law, on top of its central-government allocation.

In **Argentina,** defence spending grew by 37% in real terms to reach ARS4.41trn (USD3.52bn). This return to growth marks a positive shift for a military that has seen near-continuous cuts since 2017, when spending reached a high point of USD5.7bn. Growth comes as Argentina strives to reverse years of underinvestment. The Argentine Air Force has bolstered its fleet of transport aircraft, receiving the last of five modernised C-130H *Hercules* transport aircraft in 2024 and its second of two Embraer ERJ-140 LR light transport aircraft in February of that year. The Argentine Navy received the first of four P-3 *Orion* anti-submarine warfare aircraft from Norway in September 2024, and signed a Letter of Intent with France in October 2024 for three *Scorpène*-class attack submarines. However, long-term financing has been a sticking point in the *Scorpène* deal, due to the country's turbulent economic history.

In 2025, **Mexico's** defence spending grew to MXN220bn (USD11.4bn). This combines budgets for the country's Secretariat of National Defence and Secretariat of the Navy but excludes funds for public infrastructure, such as airports and railways, which Mexico has previously included in publicly stated figures for defence spending. The total represents an increase of 16.7% in peso terms and 10.3% in dollar terms over the previous year. Compared with the 22.6% growth seen in 2023 and 19.6% seen in 2024, the 2025 budgets represent a slowdown in spending, though it continues the wider trend of growth. With its new financial clout, Mexican efforts to modernise its defence forces can be seen through increased spending on procurement, which formed 33% of the 2025 budget, up from 19.5% in 2024. Other large growth came in **Guyana**. The country has effectively doubled its defence budget since 2023, when Venezuela laid claim to Guyana's Essequibo region. In 2025, Georgetown's defence budget reached GYD50.4bn (USD242m), up from GYD42.2bn (USD203m) in 2024 and GYD20.2bn (USD97m) in 2023.

In contrast, available data suggests that defence spending in **Venezuela** continued to decline, despite its bellicose language and increasing tensions with the US. Caracas did not publish its FY25 budget documents, although selected elements were released via the legislative assembly and through local media. Accordingly, FY25's budget proposed a total state expenditure of VES906bn for central-government activities, or USD22.7bn at official exchange rates. This represents an 11% increase on the previous year, though wider economic struggles and the falling contributions from state oil company PDVSA suggest many commitments will remain unmet. Within its total spend, local media reports suggest that VES26.9bn was allocated to defence, just USD674m at reported exchange rates, though this decreases further to USD124m when using market exchange rates. With such funds, the Venezuelan Ministry of Defence has identified 12 major projects in 2025. Of these, two will be funded through the Special Law on Debt, suggesting special emphasis from the government. These include VES384m (USD7.8m at official rates) for 'logistical support of the aircraft system (spare parts)', and VES184m (USD3.7m at official rates) for 'strengthening the Defensive Air System'.

In addition to its central budget, Venezuela also funds decentralised defence-related entities via a separate budget annexe. These were not included in local reporting, suggesting that, even adjusting to

add these decentralised entities and include growth, spending on national defence reached just VES33.5bn. This equates to USD839m at official exchange rates, or just USD154m at market rates. However, Venezuela's use of the National Development Fund (Fondo de Desarrollo Nacional: FONDEN) also complicates budget estimates. Established in 2005 to advance development projects, FONDEN was initially financed by allocations from the central bank and PDVSA. From 2008, however, numerous regulatory amendments expanded FONDEN's scope and financing, though the mechanism has never been audited by the National Assembly and remains opaque in its delivery. Nonetheless, documents obtained by Transparency International show numerous arms purchases made by the fund. Accordingly, Transparency International estimates that between 2005 and 2015, FONDEN used approximately USD8.69bn – or 4.97% of the fund's total allocations – to purchase weapons and other equipment from Russia and other countries, including Iran.

Defence industry

In 2025, **Brazil's** efforts to bolster its defence-industrial base continued with the second phase of its New Industry Brazil (NIB) programme. Speaking at the February launch, Minister of Defense Múcio stated that Brazil had already mastered 42% of the technologies required in strategic projects 'such as radars, satellites, and rockets', noting plans to increase this to 55% by 2026, and 75% by 2033. Complementing this, in June Brazil's Ministry of Defense and the Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement to help increase defence exports and the domestic content in defence-related goods and services. Indeed, exports remain the key to sustainability, with national 'champion' Embraer helping to drive significant growth. Its *Super Tucano* turboprop aircraft has experienced export success over the last two decades, and the KC-390 *Millennium* medium transport aircraft has secured contracts with eight countries since 2019, of which five are NATO members, while negotiations are under way with Lithuania and Slovakia.

Colombia is also looking to increase its defence-industrial base, launching its 'Innovation Strength' programme as well as a new Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy in July 2024. According to then-minister of defense Iván Velásquez, the move seeks to strengthen Colombia's military and introduce 'cutting-edge technologies' through collaboration among government entities, academia, private companies, entrepreneurs and civil society. Dubbed the 'quintuple helix' innovation model, the plan seeks to build on the country's successes in uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) and counter-UAV technologies, as well as CODALTEC's – a Ministry of National Defense-controlled company – efforts to modernise the Colombian Navy with new vessels. Meanwhile, the country retains momentum in its traditional industrial base, with the shipbuilder COTECMAR planning to build a frigate based on the Damen SIGMA 10514 design, with delivery expected in 2030.

Shipbuilding remains the cornerstone of much of the region's industrial base and a core focus of many national efforts. Such importance is exemplified by **Chile's** Continuous National Shipbuilding Policy. Signed by President Boric in January 2025, the policy seeks the renewal of Chile's auxiliary, logistic and fleet vessels in what promises to be a whole-of-government approach to naval construction. In addition to driving defence innovation through foreign collaboration, shipbuilding remains an important source of local jobs across the region. Similarly, **Peru's** national shipbuilder, SIMA, is collaborating with South Korea's HD Hyundai Heavy Industries to build three different vessel types. These include a frigate, offshore-patrol vessel, and two amphibious-warfare ships. A keel-laying ceremony for the four ships was held in January 2025, with deliveries scheduled from 2026. Peru is also seeking to use its defence spending to promote its own industrial base, with plans to use its military-modernisation programme to help create some 12,000 jobs.

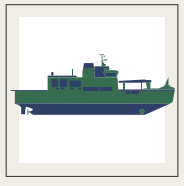
Figure 40 **Latin America and the Caribbean: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025**

SOUTH AMERICAN FGA AIRCRAFT ACQUISITION RACE

Several South American air forces have made important advancements in their efforts to recapitalise their fighter/ground-attack (FGA) aircraft fleets, with the conclusion of new acquisition orders in the last couple of years. In April 2024, Argentina finalised a USD300 million agreement with Denmark for 24 second-hand Danish F-16 *Fighting Falcon* aircraft, including a weapons package, with deliveries from late 2025. The deal is partly funded by Foreign Military Financing (FMF) grants from the United States, which Argentina had not received since 2003. The F-16 deal came after Argentina's earlier attempts to procure KAI FA-50 *Fighting Eagle* and CAC/PAC JF-17 *Thunder* aircraft in 2020 and 2021, respectively, fell through. Colombia's ambition to replace its ageing *Kfir* aircraft was finally realised in November 2025 with a COP16.5 trillion (USD3.94 billion) contract signed with Saab for the supply of 17 JAS 39 *Gripen* E/F fighter aircraft, with deliveries to take place between 2026 and 2032. As with Argentina, this was not Colombia's first attempt, with its proposed buy of 16 Dassault *Rafale* aircraft being cancelled in 2022. In 2024, Peru launched a programme to acquire up to 24 new FGA aircraft to replace its *Mirage* 2000 and second-hand MiG-29 *Fulcrum* aircraft using a special defence fund of USD3.5bn. Lima has shortlisted the F-16, the *Rafale* and the *Gripen*: the same contenders Colombia's programme had. Saab's win in Colombia comes over a decade after it secured its first export contract for the *Gripen* E. In 2013, Brazil selected the aircraft for its FX-2 requirement, as well as a twin-seat F variant, with 15 of the 36 aircraft to be assembled in Brazil by Embraer. At the time, Brazilian officials cited performance, technology transfer and costs, including for maintenance and operations, as driving the decision. Colombia's competition report also highlighted the *Gripen*'s low operating costs. Budget constraints in the region mean that lifetime costs play an important part in procurement decision-making. With Chile upgrading its two-decade-old F-16s, Peru's programme is almost certainly the last FGA competition in South America in this procurement cycle where Western aircraft remain viable contenders.

CHILE OUTLINES SHIPBUILDING CAPABILITY PLANS

Chile outlined plans to improve its shipbuilding capability in its National Naval Shipbuilding Policy (PNCCN) 2025–40, formalised in July 2025. The PNCCN intends to generate a full production chain in Chile centred on state-owned shipbuilder ASMAR via a closer partnership between the state, academia and industry. Cross-sector collaboration is expected to be realised through the Naval Shipbuilding Committee, created in August 2025. Over the last two decades, Chile has developed moderate shipbuilding and MRO capabilities with ASMAR working alongside 40 Chilean private companies, including ASENAV, on naval projects. ASMAR was established in 1960 and has built various ships for the Chilean Navy domestically, although the company has relied on design and production technology mostly from Germany and Canada. To date, ASMAR has supplied four *Piloto Pardo*-class offshore patrol ships to its navy based on Fassmer's German OPV-80 design, and the *Almirante Viel* icebreaker based on Vard Marine's VARD 9 203 design (the only vessel of this type built in South America). Additionally, ASMAR has been building two *Escotillón* IV landing platform docks based on the VARD 7 design, with delivery planned by 2030. Many of the Chilean Navy's surface combatants are second-hand vessels. While the upfront cost is low, these ships are near the end of their service lives and costlier to maintain. By building the navy's next frigate class in Chile, Santiago hopes to avoid this problem while also reaping greater economic benefits from procurement spend. However, it remains to be seen whether the new administration after the general election concludes in December will carry forward the national shipbuilding ambition.



ECUADOR'S MODERNISATION ADAPTS

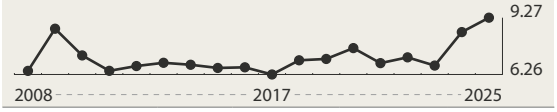
Ecuador's security environment has changed significantly over the last five years, as the country has become a major hub for the global narcotics trade and is experiencing escalating gang violence. Since President Daniel Noboa assumed office in 2023, the government has declared states of emergency regarding transnational organised-crime activities in the country. This is shaping the armed forces' materiel requirements, which are now more focused on capabilities such as armoured vehicles and utility helicopters. Budget constraints have meant that most recent acquisitions have been second-hand. This includes H125M (AS550) *Fennec*, AW119KE *Koala*, H145, Bell 430 and Bell 407 helicopters and *Mbombe* 6×6 and *David* 4×4 vehicles from France, Germany and Israel. Beyond counter-narcotics operations, efforts to protect the Galápagos Marine Reserve have been reinforced through the donation of second-hand vessels since late 2020 from Chile (a *Veritas*-class ocean-going tug) and South Korea (a *Hae Uri*-class coastal patrol craft and a *Tae Pung Yang*-class offshore patrol ship); two *Island*-class coastal patrol craft from the US are to be delivered also. Ecuador has sought to meet some of its new requirements through its own industry. The state-owned shipbuilder ASTINAVE is assembling a Multipurpose Combat Vessel based on Fassmer's MPV70 MKII patrol-boat design under a 2019 contract. In addition, the air force has designed and produced small UAVs to improve the monitoring of illegal mining and organised crime.

Antigua and Barbuda ATG

East Caribbean Dollar XCD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XCD	5.96bn	6.32bn	6.63bn
	USD	2.21bn	2.34bn	2.46bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	2.5	2.5
Def bdgt [a]	XCD	29.5m	33.2m	
	USD	10.9m	12.3m	

[a] Military spending, from within the Prime Minister's Office

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 103,769

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.0%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	20.4%	4.7%
Female	10.7%	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	24.7%	6.3%

Capabilities

The Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF) focuses on internal security and disaster relief and contributes to regional counternarcotics efforts. It comprises a light-infantry element, which carries out internal-security duties, and a coast guard, which is tasked with maritime security and counter-narcotics. It has a limited air wing. Antigua and Barbuda has defence ties with the UK and the US. The ABDF has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise, although it has no independent capacity to deploy other than in its immediate vicinity. There is no heavy land forces equipment. The coast guard maintains ex-US patrol vessels and a number of smaller boats. Aside from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no defence industry.

ACTIVE 200 (Army 130 Coast Guard 50 Air Wing 20)

(all services form combined Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force)

RESERVE 80 (Joint 80)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn HQ

1 inf coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp (1 engr unit, 1 med unit)

Coast Guard 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • **PB** 2: 1 *Dauntless*; 1 *Swift*

Air Wing 20

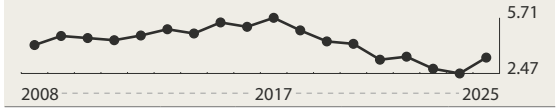
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 2 BN-2A *Islander*

Argentina ARG

Argentine Peso ARS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ARS	584trn	856trn	1.03qrn
	USD	637bn	683bn	668bn
Real GDP growth	%	-1.3	4.5	4.0
Def bdgt	ARS	2.29trn	4.41trn	5.70trn
	USD	2.50bn	3.52bn	3.69bn
FMA (US)	USD	40.0m	0.0m	0.0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 45,418,098

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.4%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	21.7%	5.7%
Female	9.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	21.9%	7.4%

Capabilities

Argentina's armed forces have sufficient training and equipment to fulfil internal-security tasks, with power-projection limited by funding shortfalls. The armed forces principally focus on border security, surveillance and counter-narcotics operations. The new government has sought to strengthen defence ties with the US, which has reciprocated as it seeks to counter increased Chinese influence in the region. An agreement to purchase *Stryker* infantry fighting vehicles is part of an effort to rebuild land forces, which have suffered long-term underinvestment. The country's latest defence investment programme also includes a plan for new self-propelled howitzers. However, Argentina's economic challenges continue to hamper modernisation ambitions, as well as recruitment and retention, and low pay is one reason behind a reported exodus of military personnel. Argentina's equipment inventory generally has faced increasing obsolescence, partly due to the funding problems. The air force's combat capability is set to receive an upgrade through a deal to buy 24 surplus F-16 fighter aircraft from Denmark and four surplus Norwegian P-3 maritime-patrol aircraft. The navy's hopes of replacing its non-operational submarines remain uncertain, in part, due to financing. Argentina possesses an indigenous defence-manufacturing and maintenance capacity covering land, sea, and air systems, although industry fortunes have dipped due to a lack of investment.

ACTIVE 72,100 (Army 42,800 Navy 16,400 Air 12,900) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 42,800

Regt and gp are usually bn-sized

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) div (1 armd bde (1 armd recce regt, 3 tk regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log coy), 1 (3rd) jungle bde (2 jungle inf regt, 2 jungle inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy); 1 (12th) jungle bde (2 jungle inf regt, 1 jungle inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy), 2 engr bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log coy)

1 (3rd) div (1 armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 3 tk regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr sqn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log coy); 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 1 tk regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 1 tk regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log coy, 1 AD gp (2 AD bn))

1 (Rapid Deployment Force) div (1 SF gp; 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 3 mech inf regt, 1 arty gp, 1 MRL gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy,1 log coy); 1 AB bde (1 recce sqn, 2 para regt, 1 air aslt regt, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy))

Light

1 (2nd) mtn inf div (1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 mtn inf coy, 2 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 mtn inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 2 mtn inf regt, 2 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 construction coy, 1 log coy), 1 arty gp, 1 sigs bn)

1 mot cav regt (presidential escort)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

1 CBRN coy

1 sigs gp (1 EW bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 maint bn)

1 sigs bn

1 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

3 maint bn

1 tpt bn

HELICOPTER

1 avn gp (bde) (1 avn bn, 1 tpt hel bn, 1 atk/ISR hel sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 231: 215 TAM, 6 TAM S21; 10 TAM 2C-A2

LT TK 111: 101 SK-105A1 *Kuerassier;* 6 SK-105A2 *Kuerassier*; 4 *Patagón*

RECCE 47 AML-90

IFV 232: 118 VCTP (incl variants); 114 M113A2 (20mm cannon)

APC 278

APC (T) 274: 70 M113A1-ACAV; 204 M113A2

APC (W) 4 WZ-551B1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Greif*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP 3 M1025 HMMWV with TOW-2A

RCL 105mm 150 M-1968

ARTILLERY 1,107

SP 155mm 41: 23 AMX F3; 18 VCA 155 *Palmaria*

TOWED 172: **105mm** 64 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 108: 28 CITEFA M-77/CITEFA M-81; 80 SOFMA L-33

MRL 8: **105mm** 4 SLAM *Pampero*; **127mm** 4 CP-30

MOR 886: **81mm** 492; **SP 107mm** 25 M106A2; **120mm** 330 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 39 TAM-VCTM

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 DA62 MPP (survey)

TPT • Light 13: 1 Beech 80 *Queen Air*; 3 C-212-200 *Aviocar;* 4 Cessna 208EX *Grand Caravan*; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* (survey); 1 Cessna 550 *Citation Bravo*; 2 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 *Sabreliner* 75A (*Gaviao* 75A)

TRG 5 T-41 *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Z-11

TPT 64: **Medium** 3 AS332B *Super Puma*; **Light** 61: 17 AB206B1; 1 Bell 212; 25 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois* – 6 armed); 5 Bell 206B3; 2 Bell 407GXi; 13 UH-1H-II *Huey* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence RBS-70; RBS-70 NG

GUNS • TOWED 229: **20mm** 200 GAI-B01; **30mm** 21 HS L81; **35mm** 8 GDF-002 (*Skyguard* fire control)

Navy 16,400

Commands: Surface Fleet, Submarines, Naval Aviation, Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (diver) SF gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK

1 *Santa Cruz* (GER TR-1700) (non-operational, undergoing MLU since 2015) with 6 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT

1 *Salta* (GER T-209/1100) (non-operational since 2013) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 37/SST-4 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES • FFGHM 3 *Almirante Brown* (GER MEKO 360) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple ILAS-3 (B-515) 324mm TT with A244/S LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 AS555 *Fennec* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21

CORVETTES • FSGH 6 *Espora* (GER MEKO 140) with 2 twin lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS555 *Fennec* hel)

PSOH 4 *Bouchard* (FRA OPV 87) (of which 1 ex-FRA *L'Adroit*) (capacity 1 hel)

PSO 1 *Teniente Olivieri* (ex-US oilfield tug)

PCFGT 1 *Intrepida* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 2 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT, 1 76mm gun

PCF 1 *Intrepida* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 1 76mm gun
PCO 1 *Murature* (ex-US *King* – trg/river-patrol role) with 2 105mm gun
PB 7: 4 *Baradero* (ISR *Dabur*); 2 *Punta Mogotes* (ex-US *Point*); 1 *Zurubi*

AMPHIBIOUS 6 **LCVP**

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 16
ABU 3 *Red*
AFS 4 *Puerto Argentina* (ex-RUS *Neftegaz*)
AGB 1 *Almirante Irizar*
AGS 1 *Puerto Deseado* (ice-breaking capability, used for polar research)
AGOR 1 *Austral* (ex-GER *Sonne*)
AK 2 *Costa Sur* (capacity 4 LCVP)
AOR 1 *Patagonia* (ex-FRA *Durance)* with 1 hel platform
AX 2 *Ciudad de Ensenada*
AXS 1 *Libertad*

Naval Aviation 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable
ASW 3: 1 P-3B *Orion*; 2 P-3C *Orion*
TPT • Light 7 Beech 200F/M *King Air*
TRG 12: 2 TC-12B *Huron* (MP role); 10 T-34C *Turbo Mentor**

HELICOPTERS
MRH 1 AS555 *Fennec*
TPT • Medium 5: 2 S-61T; 2 SH-3H (ASH-3H) *Sea King* mod; 1 UH-3H *Sea King*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-550 *Magic*
AShM AM39 *Exocet*

Marines 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo gp
1 cbt diver unit

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bde (1 amph aslt bn, 2 mne bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs bn, 1 AD bn)
1 mne bde (2 mne bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 12 ERC-90F *Sagaie*
APC • APC (W) 31 VCR
AAV 11 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV AAVR 7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 105mm 30 M-1974 FMK-1

ARTILLERY 89
TOWED 19: **105mm** 13 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 6 M114
MOR 70: **81mm** 58; **120mm** 12

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence RBS-70; RBS-70 NG
GUNS 40mm 4 Bofors 40L

Air Force 12,900

4 Major Comds – Air Operations, Personnel, Air Regions, Logistics, 8 air bde

Air Operations Command

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with A-4/OA-4 (A-4AR/OA-4AR) *Skyhawk*
2 (tac air) sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano* (on loan for border surv/interdiction)

ISR
1 sqn with Learjet 35A

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with Bell 212; Bell 407GXi; Bell 412; Mi-171, SA-315B *Lama*

TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*; L-100-30

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12B *Huron*); Cessna 182 *Skylane*
1 sqn with DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; Saab 340
1 sqn with F-28 *Friendship*
1 sqn with Learjet 35A; Learjet 60
1 (Pres) flt with B-737-700; B-757-23ER; S-70A *Black Hawk*, S-76B

TRAINING
1 sqn with AT-63 *Pampa* II
1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
1 sqn with Grob 120TP
1 sqn with IA-63 *Pampa* III*
1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II
1 hel sqn with Hughes 369; SA-315B *Lama*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Hughes 369; MD-500; MD-500D

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 22 combat capable
ATK 11: 9 A-4 (A-4AR) *Skyhawk* (of which 6†); 2 OA-4 (OA-4AR) *Skyhawk* (of which 1†)
ELINT 1 Learjet 35A
TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*
TPT 31: **Medium** 5: 4 C-130H *Hercules* (incl 1 leased); 1 L-100-30; **Light** 22: 5 Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12B *Huron*); 4 Cessna 182 *Skylane*; 2 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 3 ERJ-140 LR; 3 Learjet 35A (of which 2 test and calibration and 1 medevac); 1 Learjet 60 (VIP); 1 PA-28-236 *Dakota*; 3 Saab 340 (jointly operated with LADE); **PAX** 4: 1 B-737; 1 B-737-700; 1 B-757-23ER; 1 F-28 *Fellowship*

TRG 47: 2 AT-63 *Pampa* II* (LIFT); 11 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 9 Grob 120TP; 9 IA-63 *Pampa* III*; 6 P2002JF *Sierra*; 10 T-6C *Texan* II (8 EMB-312 *Tucano* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 29: 6 Bell 412EP; 11 Hughes 369; 3 MD-500; 4 MD-500D; 5 SA315B *Lama*

TPT 13: **Medium** 3: 2 Mi-171E; 1 S-70A *Black Hawk* (VIP); **Light** 10: 7 Bell 212; 1 Bell 407GXi; 2 S-76B (VIP)

AIR DEFENCE

GUNS 88: **20mm**: 86 Oerlikon/Rh-202 with 9 Elta EL/M-2106 radar; **35mm**: 2 GDF-001 with *Skyguard* radar

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; *Shafrir* 2‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,250

Gendarmerie 18,000

Ministry of Security

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

7 regional comd

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

17 paramilitary bn

Aviation

1 (mixed) avn bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC (W) 87: 47 *Grenadier*; 40 UR-416

ARTILLERY

MOR 81mm

AIRCRAFT

TPT 13: **Light** 12: 3 Cessna 152; 3 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 336; 1 PA-28 *Cherokee*; 2 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 2 PC-12; **PAX** 1 Learjet 35

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 MD-500C

TPT • Light 17: 3 AW119 *Koala*; 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 7 AS350 *Ecureuil;* 1 H135; 1 H155; 3 R-44 *Raven* II

TRG 1 S-300C

Prefectura Naval (Coast Guard) 13,250

Ministry of Security

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 71

PCO 7: 1 *Correa Falcon*; 1 *Delfin*; 5 *Mantilla* (F30 *Halcón* – undergoing modernisation)

PCC 1 *Mariano Moreno*

PB 58: 1 *Dorado*; 25 *Estrellemar*; 2 *Lynch* (US *Cape*); 18 *Mar del Plata* (Z-28); 1 *Surel;* 8 Damen Stan 2200; 3 Stan Tender 1750

PBF 4 *Shaldag* II

PBR 1 *Tonina*

LOGISTICS & SUPPORT 11

AAR 1 *Tango*

AG 3

ARS 1 *Prefecto Mansilla*

AXL 5

AXS 1 *Dr Bernardo Houssay*

AIRCRAFT

MP 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*

TPT • Light 6: 5 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*

TRG 2 Piper PA-28 *Archer* III

HELICOPTERS

SAR 3 AS565MA *Panther*

MRH 1 AS365 *Dauphin 2*

TPT 7: **Medium** 3: 1 H225 *Puma*; 2 SA330L (AS330L) *Puma;* **Light** 4: 2 AS355 *Ecureuil* II; 2 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

TRG 4 S-300C

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 245; 2 inf coy; 1 hel flt with 2 Bell 212

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 2

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 2

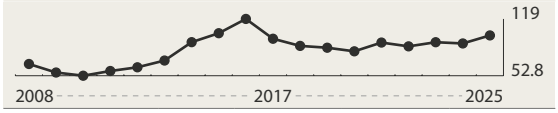
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 3

Bahamas BHS

Bahamian Dollar BSD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BSD	15.8bn	16.4bn	16.8bn
	USD	15.8bn	16.4bn	16.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.4	2.2	2.1
Def bdgt	BSD	105m	117m	135m
	USD	105m	117m	135m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 415,306

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.0%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%	20.0%	4.0%
Female	11.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	23.0%	5.0%

Capabilities

The Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) is primarily a naval force tasked with disaster relief, maritime security and counter-narcotics duties. Its single commando squadron is responsible for base protection and internal security. The RBDF has training relationships with the UK and the US. The RBDF has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. There is little independent capacity to deploy abroad beyond recent regional disaster-relief efforts. The RBDF's Sandy Bottom Project, the largest-ever capital investment in the service, includes the acquisition of patrol craft and the development of bases and port facilities. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the Bahamas has no indigenous defence industry.

ACTIVE 1,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Royal Bahamas Defence Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne coy (incl marines with internal- and base-security duties)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21

PCC 2 *Bahamas*

PB 19: 4 *Arthur Dion Hanna* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 2 *Dauntless*; 4 *Lignum Vitae* (Damen 3007); 1 Safe 33; 4 Safe 44; 2 Sea Ark 12m; 2 Sea Ark 15m

LOGISTICS & SUPPORT • AKR 1 *Lawrence Major* (Damen 5612)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3: 1 Beech A350 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 P-68 *Observer*

DEPLOYMENT

HAITI: MSSM Haiti 3

FOREIGN FORCES

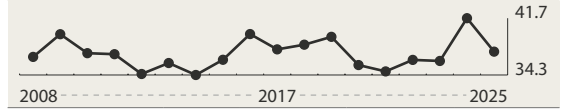
Guyana Navy: Base located at New Providence Island

Barbados BRB

Barbados Dollar BBD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BBD	14.3bn	15.1bn	15.9bn
	USD	7.17bn	7.56bn	7.94bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	2.7	2.1
Def bdgt [a]	BBD	103m	94.8m	
	USD	51.6m	47.4m	

[a] Defence & security expenditure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 304,794

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	23.9%	7.2%
Female	8.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	24.8%	9.8%

Capabilities

The main tasks of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF) are maritime security and resource protection, although it has a secondary public safety role in support of the police force. The BDF has undertaken counter-narcotics missions, while troops have also been tasked with supporting law enforcement. There are plans to improve disaster relief capabilities and to establish a medical Centre of Excellence. The Caribbean Regional Security System is headquartered in Barbados. The BDF has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. There is limited capacity to deploy independently within the region, such as on hurricane-relief duties. The naval inventory consists principally of a small number of patrol vessels. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, Barbados has no indigenous defence industry.

ACTIVE 610 (Army 500 Coast Guard 110)

RESERVE 430 (Joint 430)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn (1 inf coy, 1 cbt spt coy)

Coast Guard 110

HQ located at HMBS Pelican, Spring Garden

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

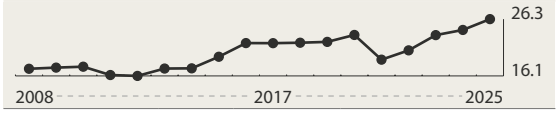
PB 6: 1 *Dauntless*; 2 *Enterprise* (Damen Stan 1204); 3 *Trident* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207)

Belize BLZ

Belize Dollar BZD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BZD	6.41bn	6.59bn	6.88bn
	USD	3.20bn	3.30bn	3.44bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	1.5	2.4
Def bdgt [a]	BZD	59.5m	65.1m	
	USD	29.7m	32.6m	

[a] Excludes funds allocated to Coast Guard and Police Service

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 421,960

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	19.2%	2.9%
Female	13.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	20.2%	2.9%

Capabilities

The small Belize Defence Force (BDF) and a coastguard address national security tasks, particularly monitoring the borders with Guatemala and Mexico. In 2022, a new National Security Strategy underscored priorities including reducing transnational, cross-border and other violent crime; counter-terrorism; and reducing risk from natural human-caused hazards. The UK has a longstanding security relationship with Belize and maintains a small training unit there. The BDF has also been increasing training with US Southern Command. The BDF does not, as a rule, deploy internationally and logistics support is largely only for border-security missions. Nevertheless, Belize made a small and limited deployment of two personnel to Haiti for a number of months in 2024–25 as part of the UN security mission there. Its conventional equipment inventory is limited, but Belize has had a modest injection of US-donated trucks and a Cessna special-mission aircraft for surveillance. Apart from maintenance facilities there is no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 1,500 (Army 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 550

RESERVE 700 (Joint 700)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn (3 inf coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • RCL 84mm
Carl Gustaf

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 1 BN-2B *Defender*†; 1 Cessna 182 *Skylane*†; 1 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX

TRG 1 T-67M-200 *Firefly*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 2: 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn (3 inf coy)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 550

Coast Guard 550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

FOREIGN FORCES

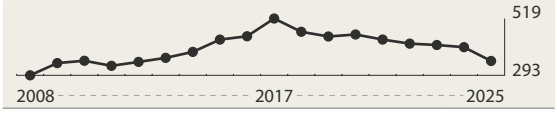
United Kingdom BATSUB 12

Bolivia BOL

Bolivian Boliviano BOB		2024	2025	2026
GDP [a]	BOB	322bn	392bn	
	USD	47.0bn	57.1bn	
Real GDP growth	%	0.7	0.6	
Def bdgt	BOB	3.26bn	3.40bn	
	USD	475m	496m	

[a] No IMF data available for 2026

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 12,436,103

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.2%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%	19.2%	3.3%
Female	13.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	18.9%	3.9%

Capabilities

The armed forces are constitutionally tasked with maintaining sovereignty and territorial defence, though principal tasks are counter-narcotics and internal and border security. The government has formed and deployed joint task forces to border regions to combat smuggling and established several border posts. Airspace control is an emerging priority. The armed forces have also been playing a greater role in disaster relief operations. The country has defence-technology ties with China and Russia. France is also a source of

defence equipment. Regionally, Bolivia cooperates with Peru and Paraguay in providing disaster relief and countering illicit trafficking. In 2023, Bolivia signed an agreement with Iran to source UAVs for use in border surveillance. The armed forces have stressed the need to improve conditions for personnel amid greater internal deployments to border areas on counter-trafficking tasks. Cohesion challenges, and broader political tensions in the country, were highlighted by an attempted military coup in June 2024. The country has some maintenance, repair and overhaul capacity, and an aerospace R&D centre.

ACTIVE 34,100 (Army 22,800 Navy 4,800 Air 6,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 37,100

Conscript liability 12 months voluntary conscription for both males and females

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,800; 13,000 conscript (total 22,800)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
- 6 mil region HQ
- 10 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
- 3 SF regt

MANOEUVRE
- **Reconnaissance**
- 1 mot cav gp
- **Armoured**
- 1 armd bn
- **Mechanised**
- 1 mech cav regt
- 2 mech inf regt
- **Light**
- 1 (aslt) cav gp
- 5 (horsed) cav gp
- 3 mot inf regt
- 21 inf regt
- **Air Manoeuvre**
- 1 AB regt (bn)
- **Other**
- 1 (Presidential Guard) inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 6 arty regt (bn)
- 6 engr bn
- 1 int coy
- 1 MP bn
- 1 CBRN comd
- 1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
- 2 log bn

AVIATION
- 2 avn coy

AIR DEFENCE
- 1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **LT TK** 54: 36 SK-105A1 *Kuerassier*; 18 SK-105A2 *Kuerassier*
- **RECCE** 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*
- **APC** 148+
  - **APC (T)** 87+: 50+ M113, 37 M9 half-track
  - **APC (W)** 61: 24 EE-11 *Urutu*; 22 MOWAG *Roland*; 15 V-100 *Commando*
- **AUV** 19 *Tiger* 4×4

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **ARV** 4 *Greif*; M578 LARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **MSL**
  - **SP** 2 *Koyak* with HJ-8
  - **MANPATS** HJ-8
- **RCL 90mm** M67; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 311+
- **TOWED** 61: **105mm** 25 M101A1; **122mm** 36 M-30 (M-1938)
- **MOR** 250+: **81mm** 250 M29; Type-W87; **107mm** M30; **120mm** M120

AIRCRAFT
- **TPT • Light** 3: 1 Fokker F-27-200; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 C-212 *Aviocar*

HELICOPTERS • MRH 5 H425

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 37mm 18 Type-65

Navy 4,800

Organised into six naval districts with HQ located at Puerto Guayaramerín

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
- **PBR** 7: 1 *Santa Cruz*; 6 Type 928 YC

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8
- **AG** 2: 1 LP-503; 1 *Mojo Huayna*
- **AH** 2
- **AP** 4

Marines 1,700 (incl 1,000 Naval Military Police)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
- **Mechanised**
- 1 lt mech inf bn
- **Amphibious**
- 6 mne bn (1 in each Naval District)

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 4 (naval) MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **AUV** 6: 6 *Tiger* 4×4

Air Force 6,500 (incl conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with K-8WB *Karakorum*

ISR

1 sqn with Cessna 206; Cessna 402; Learjet 25B/25D (secondary VIP role)

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with AS332B *Super Puma*; H125 *Ecureuil*; H145

TRANSPORT

1 (TAM) sqn with B-727; B-737; MA60

1 (TAB) sqn with C-130A *Hercules*; MD-10-30F

1 sqn with C-130B/H *Hercules*

1 sqn with F-27-400M *Troopship*

1 (VIP) sqn with Beech 90 *King Air*; Beech 200 *King Air* Beech 1900; *Falcon* 50EX; *Falcon* 900EX; *Sabreliner* 60

6 sqn with Cessna 152/206; IAI-201 *Arava*; PA-32 *Saratoga*; PA-34 *Seneca*

TRAINING

1 sqn with DA40; T-25; Z-242L

1 sqn with Cessna 152/172

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

1 hel sqn with R-44 *Raven* II

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 (anti-drug) sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

AIR DEFENCE

1 regt with Oerlikon; Type-65

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable

TPT 77: **Heavy** 1 MD-10-30F; **Medium** 4: 1 C-130A *Hercules*; 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 64: 1 *Aero Commander* 690; 3 Beech 90 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 250 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 3 C-212-100; 6 Cessna 152; 2 Cessna 172; 18 Cessna 206; 3 Cessna 210 *Centurion*; 1 Cessna 402; 8 DA40; 1 F-27-400M *Troopship*; 4 IAI-201 *Arava*; 2 Learjet 25B/D; 2 MA60†; 1 PA-32 *Saratoga*; 4 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 *Sabreliner* 60; **PAX** 8: 1 B-727; 3 B-737-200; 1 *Falcon* 50EX; 1 *Falcon* 900EX (VIP); 2 RJ70

TRG 20: 4 K-8WB *Karakorum**; 6 T-25; 2 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer**; 8 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 SA316 *Alouette* III

TPT 37: **Medium** 6 H215 *Super Puma*; **Light** 31: 2 H125 *Ecureuil*; 19 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 4 H145; 6 R-44 *Raven* II

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 18+: **20mm** Oerlikon GAI; **37mm** 18 Type-65

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 37,100+

National Police 31,100+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

27 frontier sy unit

9 paramilitary bde

2 (rapid action) paramilitary regt

Narcotics Police 6,000+

FOE (700) – Special Operations Forces

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 6

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

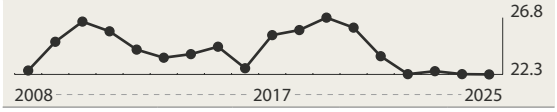
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

Brazil BRZ

Brazilian Real BRL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BRL	11.7trn	12.7trn	13.5trn
	USD	2.18trn	2.26trn	2.29trn
Real GDP growth	%	3.4	2.4	1.9
Def bdgt [a]	BRL	129bn	136bn	145bn
	USD	24.0bn	24.3bn	24.6bn

[a] Recurring and investment defence budgets. Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 221,359,387

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	23.0%	4.8%
Female	9.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%	23.9%	6.4%

Capabilities

Brazil's armed forces are among the most capable in Latin America. The country seeks to enhance its power-projection capabilities, boost surveillance of the Amazon region and coastal waters, and further develop its defence industry. Security challenges from organised crime have driven the armed forces to deploy on internal security operations, while there is concern also about security on the northern border with Guyana and Venezuela. Brazil maintains military ties with most of its neighbours, including personnel exchanges and joint military training with Chile and Colombia. The country also has defence cooperation ties with France, Sweden and the US, centred on procurement, technical advice and personnel training. Brazil's air-transport fleet enables it to independently deploy forces and it contributes small contingents to several UN missions. The government has been pursuing a far-reaching investment plan to accelerate military modernisation. It is recapitalising equipment across domains. Brazil has a well-developed defence-industrial base, with the capability to design and manufacture land, air and naval equipment, including most recently submarines. Aerospace firms Avibras and Embraer also export. Local companies are involved in the SISFRON border security programme. There are industrial partnerships, including technology transfers and research and development support.

ACTIVE 374,500 (Army 222,000 Navy 85,000 Air 67,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 395,000

Conscript liability 12 months (can go to 18; often waived)

RESERVE 124,600 (Army 76,600 Navy 48,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 3

COMMUNICATIONS 1 SGDC-1 (civil–military use)

ISR 2 *Carcara*

Army 110,000; 112,000 conscript (total 222,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

8 mil comd HQ

12 mil region HQ

7 div HQ (2 with regional HQ)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF comd (1 SF bn, 1 cdo bn, 1 psyops bn, 1 spt bn)

1 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 mech cav regt

Armoured

1 (5th) armd bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 tk regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (6th) armd bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 tk regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Mechanised

2 (1st & 4th) mech cav bde (1 armd cav regt, 3 mech cav regt, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

2 (2nd & 3rd) mech cav bde (1 armd cav regt, 2 mech cav regt, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (3rd) mech inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (11th) mech inf bde (1 mech cav regt, 3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 MP coy, 1 log bn)

1 (15th) mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn)

Light

1 (4th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (7th) mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn)

1 (8th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)

1 (10th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 4 mot inf bn, 1 inf coy, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)

1 (13th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 inf coy, 1 arty bn)

1 (14th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

8 inf bn

1 (1st) jungle inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 2 jungle inf bn, 1 arty bn)

4 (2nd, 16th, 17th & 22nd) jungle inf bde (3 jungle inf bn)

1 (23rd) jungle inf bde (1 cav sqn, 4 jungle inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (1 cav sqn, 3 AB bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (12th) air mob bde (1 cav sqn, 3 air mob bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Other

1 (9th) mot trg bde (1 mech cav regt, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sig bn, 1 log bn)

1 (18th) sy bde (2 sy bn, 2 sy coy)

1 sy bn

7 sy coy

3 gd cav regt

1 gd inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 SP arty bn

6 fd arty bn

2 MRL bn

1 STA bty

6 engr bn

1 engr gp (1 engr bn, 4 construction bn)

1 engr gp (4 construction bn, 1 construction coy)

2 construction bn

1 CBRN bn

1 EW coy

2 int bn

3 int coy

9 MP bn

2 MP coy

4 sigs bn

2 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

5 spt bn

5 log bn

1 tpt bn

HELICOPTER

1 avn bde (3 hel bn, 1 maint bn)

1 hel bn

1 hel flt

1 hel trg unit

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bde (5 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 292: 41 *Leopard* 1A1BE; 220 *Leopard* 1A5BR; 31 M60A3/TTS

ASLT 2 *Centauro* 2

RECCE 409 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV 13 VBTP-MR *Guarani* 30mm

APC 1,591

APC (T) 660: 198 M113A1; 386 M113BR; 12 M113A2; 64 M577A2

APC (W) 931: 231 EE-11 *Urutu*; ε700 VBTP-MR *Guarani* 6×6

AUV 32 IVECO LMV (LMV-BR)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 5 Pionierpanzer 2 *Dachs*

ARV 55: 13 BPz-2; 8 M88A1; 14 M578 LARV; 20 *MaxxPro* ARV

VLB 5 *Leopard* 1 with *Biber*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Eryx*; *Milan*; MAX-1.2 AC; *Spike*-LR

RCL • 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 2,263

SP 109: **155mm** 109: 37 M109A3; 40 M109A5; 32 M109A5+

TOWED 412: **105mm** 331: 231 M101/M102; 40 L118 Light Gun; 60 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 81 M114

MRL • 127mm 38: 20 ASTROS II Mk3M; 18 ASTROS II Mk6

MOR 1,704: **81mm** 1,436: 92 AGR Mrt Me Acg; 137 M1; 484 AGR M936; 651 Brandt; 72 L16; **120mm** 268 AGR M2

HELICOPTERS

MRH 69: 33 AS565 K2 *Panther* (HM-1A); 36 AS550A2 *Fennec* (HA-1) (armed)

TPT 25: **Heavy** 14 H225M *Caracal* (HM-4); **Medium** 11: 7 AS532 *Cougar* (HM-3); 4 S-70A-36 *Black Hawk* (HM-2)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 3 *Nauru* 1000C

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence RBS-70; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); RBS-70 NG

GUNS • SP 35mm 34 *Gepard* 1A2

Navy 85,000

Organised into 9 districts with HQ I Rio de Janeiro, HQ II Salvador, HQ III Natal, HQ IV Belém, HQ V Rio Grande, HQ VI Ladario, HQ VII Brasilia, HQ VIII Sao Paulo, HQ IX Manaus

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (diver) SF gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

2 *Riachuelo* (FRA *Scorpene*) with 6 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* AShM/F21 HWT

1 *Tupi* (GER T-209/1400) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 HWT

1 *Tikuna* (GER T-209/1450) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 24 *Tigerfish* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7

FRIGATES 7

FFGHM 6:

1 *Greenhalgh* (ex-UK *Broadsword*) with 4 single lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 sextuple lnchr with *Sea Wolf* SAM, 2 triple 324mm STWS Mk.2 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT (capacity 2 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

5 *Niteroi* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 115mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

FFGH 1 *Barroso* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 115mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45

CORVETTES • FSGH 1 *Inhauma* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 115mm gun (1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

PSO 3 *Amazonas* with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 6: 4 *Bracui* (ex-UK *River*); 1 *Imperial Marinheiro* with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Parnaiba* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 3 *Macaé* (FRA Vigilante)

PCR 5: 2 *Pedro Teixeira* with 1 hel landing platform; 3 *Roraima*

PB 23: 12 *Grajau*; 6 *Marlim* (ITA *Meatini* derivative); 5 *Piratini* (US PGM)

PBR 4 LPR-40

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MSC 3 *Aratu* (GER *Schutze*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 2

LPH 1 *Atlantico* (ex-UK *Ocean*) (capacity 18 hels; 4 LCVP; 40 vehs; 800 troops)

LPD 1 *Bahia* (ex-FRA *Foudre*) (capacity 4 hels; 8 LCM, 450 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 1

LSLH 1 *Almirante Saboia* (ex-UK *Sir Bedivere*) (capacity 1 med hel; 18 MBT; 340 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 16:

LCM 12: 10 EDVM-25; 2 *Icarai* (ex-FRA CTM)

LCT 1 *Marambaia* (ex-FRA CDIC)

LCU 3 *Guarapari* (LCU 1610)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 42

ABU 5: 4 *Comandante Varella;* 1 *Faroleiro Mario Seixas*

ABUH 1 *Almirante Graça Aranha* (lighthouse tender)

AGOR 4: 1 *Ary Rongel* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Almirante Maximiano* (capacity 2 AS350/AS355 *Ecureuil* hel); 1 *Cruzeiro do Sul*; 1 *Vital de Oliveira*

AGS 11: 1 *Aspirante Moura*; 1 *Caravelas* (riverine); 1 *Antares*; 3 *Amorim do Valle* (ex-UK *River*); 1 *Rio Branco*; 4 *Rio Tocantin*

AH 5: 2 *Oswaldo Cruz* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Dr Montenegro*; 1 *Tenente Maximiano* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Soares de Meirelles*

AKL 1 *Potengi*
AOR 1 *Almirante Gastao Motta*
AP 3: 1 *Almirante Leverger*; 1 *Paraguassu*; 1 *Para* (all river transports)
ARS 3 *Mearim*
ASR 1 *Guillobel*
ATF 2 *Tritao*
AX 1 *Brasil (Niteroi* mod) with 1 hel landing platform
AXL 3 *Nascimento*
AXS 1 *Cisne Branco*

Naval Aviation 2,100

FORCES BY ROLE
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with A-4M (AF-1B) *Skyhawk*; TA-4M (AF-1C) *Skyhawk*
ANTI SURFACE WARFARE
1 sqn with *Super Lynx* Mk21B
ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with S-70B *Seahawk* (MH-16)
TRAINING
1 sqn with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III; H125 *Ecureuil* (IH-18)
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
3 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed)
1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed); H135 (UH-17)
1 sqn with H225M (AH-15B); H225M *Caracal* (UH-15/ UH-15A)
1 sqn with H225M *Caracal* (UH-15)
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Nauru* 500C; *Scan Eagle* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable
ATK 5: 4 A-4M (AF-1B) *Skyhawk*; 1 TA-4M (AF-1C) *Skyhawk*
HELICOPTERS
ASW 11: 5 *Super Lynx* Mk21B (3 more being upgraded); 6 S-70B *Seahawk* (MH-16)
MRH 3 H22M (AH-15B) (armed)
CSAR 3 H225M *Caracal* (UH-15A)
TPT 46: **Heavy** 7 H225M *Caracal* (UH-15); **Medium** 2 AS532 *Cougar* (UH-14); **Light** 37: 17 AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed); 8 AS355 *Ecureuil* II (armed); 10 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III (IH-6B); 1 H125 *Ecureuil* (IH-18); 2 H135 (UH-17)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light 7: 1 *Nauru* 500C; 6 *Scan Eagle* 2
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASHM: AM39 *Exocet*; AGM-119 *Penguin*

Marines 16,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 amph div (1 lt armd bn, 3 mne bn, 1 amph aslt bn, 1 arty bn)
6 (regional) mne gp
3 rvn bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
LT TK 10 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
APC 48
APC (T) 30 M113A1 (incl variants)
APC (W) 18 *Piranha* IIIC
AUV 12: 12 JLTV
AAV 46: 22 AAV-7A1-P; 20 AAVP-7A1 RAM/RS; 2 AAVC-7A1 RAM/RS (CP); 2 AAV-7A1-C
ENGINEERING VEHICLES • ARV 3: 2 AAV-7A1-S; 1 AAVR-7A1 RAM/RS
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL• MANPATS RB-56 *Bill*; MAX-1.2 AC
ARTILLERY 65
TOWED 34: **105mm** 26: 18 L118 Light Gun; 8 M101; **155mm** 8 M114
MRL 127mm 6 ASTROS II Mk6
MOR•TOWED 81mm 18 M29; **120mm** 6 K6A3
COASTAL DEFENCE
AShM MANSUP (fired from ASTROS II MRL)
AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 40mm 6 L/70 (with BOFI)

Air Force 67,500

4 air forces (I, II, III & V)

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 sf gp
MANOEUVRE
Other
1 sy bde (28 sy gp)
FIGHTER
2 sqn with F-5EM/FM *Tiger* II
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with AMX/AMX-T (A-1A/B); AMX A-1M/BM
1 sqn with *Gripen* E (F-39E) (forming)
GROUND ATTACK/ISR
4 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29A/B)*
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with P-3AM *Orion*
2 sqn with EMB-111 (P-95A/B/M)
ISR
1 sqn with Learjet 35AM (R-35AM); EMB-110B (R-95)
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with EMB-145RS (R-99); EMB-145SA (E-99M)

SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with C295M *Amazonas* (SC-105); UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L)

TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with KC-390 *Millennium*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with A330 (forming)
2 sqn with C295M (C-105A)
7 (regional) sqn with Cessna 208/208B (C-98/-98A); EMB-110 (C-95); EMB-120 (C-97)
1 sqn with EMB-121 (VU-9)
1 sqn with ERJ-145 (C-99A)
1 sqn with KC-390 *Millennium*
1 VIP sqn with A319 (VC-1A); EMB-190 (VC-2); AS355 *Ecureuil* II (VH-55)
1 VIP sqn with EMB-135BJ (VC-99B); ERJ-135LR (VC-99C); Learjet 35A (VU-35); Learjet 55C (VU-55C)

TRAINING
1 sqn with EMB-110 (C-95)
1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano* (T-27/T-27M)
1 sqn with T-25A/C

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 VIP flt with H135M (VH-35); H225M *Caracal* (VH-36)
2 sqn with H225M *Caracal* (H-36)
1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil* (H-50); H125 *Ecureuil* (IH-18)
2 sqn with UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L)

ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Hermes* 900

AIR DEFENCE
3 AD gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Point-defence: 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

AIRCRAFT 173 combat capable
FTR 40: 36 F-5EM *Tiger* II; 4 F-5FM *Tiger* II
FGA 31: 16 AMX/AMX-T (A-1A/B); 6 AMX A-1M; 1 AMX A-1BM; 8 *Gripen* E (F-39E) (in test)
ASW 5 P-3AM *Orion*
MP 8 EMB-111 (P-95BM *Bandeirulha*)*
ISR 4 EMB-110B (R-95)
ELINT 6: 3 EMB-145RS (R-99); 3 Learjet 35AM (R-35AM)
AEW&C 5 EMB-145SA (E-99M)
SAR 7: 3 C295M *Amazonas* (SC-105); 4 EMB-110 (SC-95B)
TPT 152: **Medium** 7 KC-390 *Millennium*; **Light** 135: 11 C295M (C-105A); 6 Cessna 208 (C-98); 24 Cessna 208B (C-98A); 39 EMB-110 (C-95A/B/C/M); 17 EMB-120 (C-97); 5 EMB-121 (VU-9); 7 EMB-135BJ (VC-99B); 2 EMB-202A *Ipanema* (G-19A); 2 EMB-500 *Phenom* 100; 4 EMB-550 *Legacy* 500 (IU-50); 2 ERJ-135LR (VC-99C); 6 ERJ-145 (C-99A); 9 Learjet 35A (VU-35); 1 Learjet 55C (VU-55); **PAX** 10: 1 A319 (VC-1A); 2 A330 (to be converted to A330 MRTT); 3 EMB-190 (VC-2); 4 Hawker 800XP (EU-93A – calibration)
TRG 173: 42 EMB-312 *Tucano* (T-27/-27M); 89 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29A/B)*; 42 T-25A/C

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 H135M (VH-35)
TPT 57: **Heavy** 16 H225M *Caracal* (14 H-36 & 2 VH-36); **Medium** 16 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L); **Light** 25 AS350B *Ecureuil* (H-50); 1 H125 *Ecureuil* (IH-18)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR 6: **Heavy** 2 *Heron* 1; **Medium** 4 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • **IIR** *Iris*-T; *Python* 4; **ARH** *Derby*; *Meteor*
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 395,000

Public Security Forces 395,000 opcon Army

State police organisation technically under army control.

DEPLOYMENT

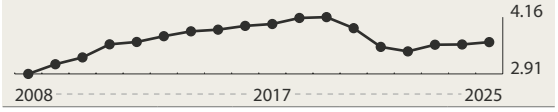
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 9
CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 2
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 27
INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 1
LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 10
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 11
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 7
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 8

Chile CHL

Chilean Peso CLP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CLP	312trn	333trn	354trn
	USD	330bn	347bn	363bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.6	2.5	2.0
Def bdgt [a]	CLP	3.85trn	4.07trn	4.19trn
	USD	4.07bn	4.24bn	4.30bn

[a] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 19,091,343

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	24.7%	6.2%
Female	8.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	25.0%	8.3%

Capabilities

The core role of Chile's armed forces is to ensure sovereignty and territorial integrity, but there is growing emphasis on non-traditional military activities, such as disaster relief, countering

human trafficking and peacekeeping. The country maintains R&D cooperation and exchange programmes with Brazil and Colombia, and strengthened ties with the former in September 2025 with a new memorandum focused on technology, equipment and logistics modernisation. Defence cooperation with the US is centred on procurement, technical advice and personnel training. The armed forces participate in international exercises. Chile has a limited capacity to deploy independently beyond its borders. The government is upgrading the country's F-16 fleet to prolong its service life. Capability priorities reflect the focus on littoral and blue-water surveillance. The navy is seeking to replace its current frigate force, including potentially with locally built hulls. In 2024, the navy commissioned a new icebreaker for Antarctic operations. Chile has a developed defence-industrial base. ENAER conducts aircraft maintenance, shipyard ASMAR built a new icebreaker and is assembling new amphibious ships, and FAMAE works on land systems.

ACTIVE 68,500 (Army 37,650 Navy 19,800 Air 11,050) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 44,700

Conscript liability Army 12 months; Navy 18 months; Air Force 12 months. Legally, conscription can last for 2 years

RESERVE 19,100 (Army 19,100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES

ISR 1 SSOT (Sistema Satelital de Observación de la Tierra)

Army 37,650

6 military administrative regions

FORCES BY ROLE

Currently being reorganised into 1 SF bde, 4 armd bde, 1 armd det, 4 mot bde, 2 mot det, 4 mtn det and 1 avn bde

COMMAND

6 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 SF bn, 1 (mtn) SF gp, 1 para bn, 3 cdo coy, 1 log coy)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 cav sqn

2 recce sqn

2 recce pl

Armoured

1 (1st) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 2 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)

2 (2nd & 3rd) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)

1 (4th) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy)

1 (5th) armd det (1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf coy, 1 arty gp)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech inf regt

Light

1 (1st) mot inf bde (1 recce coy, 1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 3 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (4th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 1 MRL gp, 2 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (24th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy)

1 (Maipo) mot inf bde (3 mot inf regt, 1 arty regt)

1 (6th) reinforced regt (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 sigs coy)

1 (10th) reinforced regt (1 mot inf bn, 2 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (11th) mot inf det (1 inf bn, 1 arty gp)

1 (14th) mot inf det (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 sigs coy, 1 AT coy)

4 mot inf regt

1 (3rd) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy)

1 (9th) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 construction bn)

2 (8th & 17th) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

4 sigs bn

1 sigs coy

1 int bde (7 int gp)

2 int regt

1 MP regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log div (2 log regt)

4 log regt

6 log coy

1 maint div (1 maint regt)

AVIATION

1 avn bde (1 tpt avn bn, 1 hel bn, 1 spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 170: 30 *Leopard* 1V; 140 *Leopard* 2A4

IFV 191: 173 *Marder* 1A3; 18 YPR-765 PRI

APC 445

APC (T) 306 M113A1/A2

APC (W) 139: 121 *Piranha* 6×6; 18 *Piranha* 8×8

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 Pionierpanzer 2 *Dachs*

ARV 30 BPz-2

VLB 13 *Biber*

MW 8+: *Bozena* 5; 8 *Leopard* 1 MW

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP HMMWV with *Spike*-ER

MANPATS *Spike*-LR; *Spike*-ER

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** 213 M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,398

SP 155mm 48: 24 M109A3; 24 M109A5+

TOWED 239: **105mm** 191: 87 M101; 104 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 48 M-71

MRL 160mm 12 LAR-160

MOR 1,099: **81mm** 744: 295 ECIA L65/81; 192 FAMAE; 257 Soltam; **120mm** 284: 171 ECIA L65/120; 16 FAMAE; 97 M-65; **SP 120mm** 71: 35 FAMAE (on *Piranha* 6×6); 36 Soltam (on M113A2)

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 10: 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 2 Cessna 172; 3 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 3 CN235

HELICOPTERS

ISR 9 MD-530F *Lifter* (armed)

TPT 17: **Medium** 12: 8 AS532AL *Cougar*; 2 AS532ALe *Cougar*; 2 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 5: 4 H125 *Ecureuil*; 1 AS355F *Ecureuil* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

GUNS 41:

SP 20mm 17 *Piranha*/TCM-20

TOWED 20mm 24 TCM-20

Navy 19,800

5 Naval Zones; 1st Naval Zone and main HQ at Valparaiso; 2nd Naval Zone at Talcahuano; 3rd Naval Zone at Punta Arenas; 4th Naval Zone at Iquique; 5th Naval Zone at Puerto Montt

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (diver) SF comd

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

2 *O'Higgins* (*Scorpene*) with 6 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM/*Black Shark* HWT

2 *Thomson* (GER Type-209/1400) (of which 1 in refit) with 8 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM/*Black Shark* HWT/SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

FRIGATES • FFGHM 8:

3 *Almirante Cochrane* (ex-UK *Duke* Type-23) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 32-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 mod 2 LWT, 1 114mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

1 *Almirante Latorre* (ex-AUS *Adelaide*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AS532SC *Cougar*)

1 *Almirante Latorre* (ex-AUS *Adelaide*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AS532SC *Cougar*)

2 *Almirante Riveros* (ex-NLD *Karel Doorman*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 48 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 4 single 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 HWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

1 *Almirante Williams* (ex-UK *Broadsword*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM; 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PSOH 4: 2 *Piloto Pardo*; 2 *Piloto Pardo* with 1 76mm gun (ice-strengthened hull)

PCG 1 *Casma* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCO 5 *Micalvi* (1 used as med vessel)

PCC 2 *Casma* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 1 76mm guns

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 1 *Sargento Aldea* (ex-FRA *Foudre*) with 3 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 4 med hel; 1 LCT; 2 LCM; 22 tanks; 470 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 3

LSM 1 *Elicura*

LST 2 *Maipo* (FRA *Batral*) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 CDIC (for use in *Sargento Aldea*)

LCM 2 (for use in *Sargento Aldea*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 11

ABU 1 *Ingeniero Slight*

AGBH 1 *Almirante Viel* (capacity 2 med hel)

AGOR 1 *Cabo de Hornos*

AGS 1 *Micalvi*

AOR 2: 1 *Almirante Montt* (ex-US *Henry J. Kaiser*) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Araucano*

AP 1 *Aquiles* with 1 hel landing platform

ATF 3: 1 *Janequeo*; 1 *Lientur* (Ice capable); 1 *Veritas*

AXS 1 *Esmeralda*

Naval Aviation 600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable

ASW 4: 2 C295ASW *Persuader*; 2 P-3ACH *Orion*

MP 4: 1 C295MPA *Persuader*; 3 EMB-111 *Bandeirante**

ISR 7 P-68

TRG 7 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer**

HELICOPTERS

ASW 5 AS532SC *Cougar*

MRH 8 AS365 *Dauphin*

TPT 11: **Medium** 2 H215 (AS332L1) *Super Puma*; **Light** 9: 4 Bo-105S; 5 H125

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AShM AM39 *Exocet*

Marines 3,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 amph bde (2 mne bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 log bn)

2 coastal def unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK (15 FV101 *Scorpion* in store)

IFV 22 NZLAV

APC • APC (W) 25 MOWAG *Roland*

ARTILLERY 39
TOWED 23: **105mm** 7 KH-178; **155mm** 16 M-71
MOR 81mm 16
COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM MM38 *Exocet*
AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 14: 4 M998 *Avenger*; 10 M1097 *Avenger*

Coast Guard

Integral part of the Navy
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 55
PBF 26 *Archangel*
PB 29: 18 *Alacalufe* (*Protector*); 4 *Grumete Diaz* (ISR *Dabur*); 6 *Pelluhue*; 1 *Ona*

Air Force 11,050

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* III+
2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-16C/D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon* (*Puma*)
ISR
1 (photo) flt with DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; Gulfstream IV
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-737-300; C-130B/H *Hercules*; E-3D *Sentry*; KC-130R *Hercules*; KC-135 *Stratotanker*
TRANSPORT
3 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); C-212-200/300 *Aviocar*; Cessna O-2A; Cessna 525 *Citation* CJ1; DHC-6-100/300 *Twin Otter*; PA-28-236 *Dakota*; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)
1 VIP flt with B-767-300ER; B-737-500; Gulfstream IV
TRAINING
1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**
1 sqn with Cirrus SR-22T; T-35A/B *Pillan*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 206B (trg); Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; S-70A *Black Hawk*
AIR DEFENCE
1 AD regt M163/M167 *Vulcan*
4 AD sqn with *Crotale*; NASAMS; *Mistral*; Oerlikon GDF-005
MANOEUVRE
Other
2 sy bn
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 80 combat capable
FTR 12: 10 F-5E *Tigre* III+; 2 F-5F *Tigre* III+
FGA 46: 29 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 7 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16C Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*
ISR 3 Cessna O-2A
AEW&C 2 E-3D *Sentry*
TKR 3 KC-135 *Stratotanker*
TKR/TPT 2 KC-130R *Hercules*
TPT 33: **Medium** 3: 1 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 24: 2 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 1 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 4 Cessna 525 *Citation* CJ1; 3 DHC-6-100 *Twin Otter*; 7 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 7 PA-28-236 *Dakota*; **PAX** 6: 1 B-737-300; 1 B-737-500 (VIP); 1 B-767-300ER (VIP); 3 Gulfstream IV (VIP/aerial photography)
TRG 57: 8 Cirrus SR-22T; 22 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 27 T-35A/B *Pillan*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 12 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
TPT 25: **Medium** 7: 1 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 6 S-70i (MH-60M) *Black Hawk*; **Light** 18: 13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 5 Bell 206B (trg)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium up to 3 *Hermes* 900
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range 17: 5 *Crotale*; 12 NASAMS
Point-defence *Mistral* (including some *Mygale/Aspic*)
GUNS • TOWED 20mm M163/M167 *Vulcan*; **35mm** Oerlikon GDF-005
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J/M *Sidewinder*; *Python* 3; *Shafrir*‡; **IIR** *Python* 4; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM; *Derby*
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*
BOMBS
Laser-guided *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 44,700

Carabineros 44,700

Ministry of Interior; 15 zones, 36 districts, 179 *comisaria*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 20+: *Bastion* APC; 20 MOWAG *Roland*
AUV 7 *Hunter* TR-12
ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm
AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 4: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 208; 1 Cessna 550 *Citation* V; 1 PA-31T *Cheyenne* II
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 17: 5 AW109E *Power*; 1 AW139; 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 2 BK-117; 5 Bo-105; 1 H125 *Ecureuil*; 2 H135

DEPLOYMENT

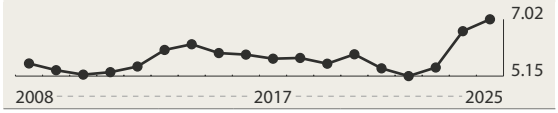
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: EU • EUFOR (Operation Althea) 6
CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 6
MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 3

Colombia COL

Colombian Peso COP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	COP	1.71qrn	1.83qrn	1.94qrn
	USD	419bn	438bn	462bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.6	2.5	2.3
Def bdgt [a]	COP	31.2trn	34.6trn	38.7trn
	USD	7.65bn	8.27bn	9.20bn
FMA (US)	USD	38.0m	38.5m	0.0m

[a] Excludes security budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 49,842,298

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	20.8%	5.0%
Female	10.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	22.6%	6.5%

Capabilities

Colombia's armed forces are largely focused on internal security, with operations often centered on counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics efforts. The military has improved its training and overall capabilities in recent decades. In response to the humanitarian and security challenge from Venezuela, Colombia has strengthened cooperation with Brazil on border controls. A territorial dispute with Peru has developed due to natural changes to the border made by the Amazon River in Santa Rosa. Although the US is Colombia's closest international military partner, with cooperation in equipment procurement, and technical and personnel training, the US's recent military pressure on Venezuela has driven regional countries, including Colombia, to unite in ceasing some military cooperation the US. In 2017, Colombia became one of NATO's global partners and its first in the region. The country's equipment inventory mainly comprises legacy systems. The navy is acquiring new frigates based on a Dutch design and the air force is looking to procure Gripen aircraft as a replacement for its ageing *Kfir* aircraft, while the army is planning to modernise its armoured vehicles. Colombia has the capability to independently deploy force elements beyond national borders. Colombia's defence industry is active in all domains. CIAC is developing its first indigenous UAVs, while CODALTEC is developing an air-defence system for regional export. COTECMAR has supplied patrol boats and amphibious ships for national and export markets.

ACTIVE 285,000 (Army 206,400, Navy 60,300 Air 18,300) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 165,050

Conscript liability 18 months' duration with upper age limit of 24, males only

RESERVE 34,950 (Army 25,050 Navy 6,500 Air 3,400)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 206,400

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF div (1 (1st) SF regt (1 spec ops bn, 1 cdo bn); 1 (2nd) SF regt (3 SF bn); 1 (3rd) SF regt (1 spec ops bn, 2 sf bn))

1 (anti-terrorist) SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech div (1 (2nd) mech bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (10th) mech bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 mech cav bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 3 sy bn, 2 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp, 1 ADA bn))

Light

1 (2nd) inf div (1 (1st) inf bde (1 mech cav bn, 2 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (5th) inf bde (3 inf bn, 2 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp, 1 ADA bn); 1 (30th) inf bde (1 mech cav bn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 AD bn; 1 sy gp (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 4 COIN bn, 3 sy bn); 1 (rapid reaction) sy bde)

1 (3rd) inf div (1 (3rd) inf bde (2 inf bn, 2 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 MP bn, 1 log bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (23rd) inf bde (1 lt inf bn, 2 sy bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (29th) mtn bde (1 mtn inf bn, 2 inf bn, 2 COIN bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 mtn inf bn; 2 (rapid reaction) sy bde)

1 (4th) inf div (1 (7th) air mob bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 2 air mob inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 air mob engr bn, 1 EOD bn, 1 construction bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (22nd) jungle bde (1 air mob inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn); 1 (31st) jungle bde (2 jungle inf bn))

1 (5th) inf div (1 (6th) lt inf bde (2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (8th) inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (9th) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sy bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (13th) inf bde (1 sf bn, 1 recce bn, 3 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 air mob bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 3 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp))

1 (6th) inf div (1 (12th) inf bde (1 recce bn, 1 inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (26th) jungle bde (1 jungle inf bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (27th) jungle inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (13th) mobile sy bde; 2 COIN bn)

1 (7th) inf div (1 (4th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn; 1 mech cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (11th) inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (14th) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (15th) jungle bde (2 mech bn, 1 inf bn, 1 jng inf, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (17th) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp))

1 (8th) inf div (1 (16th) lt inf bde (1 recce bn, 1 inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (18th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn; 1 air mob gp, 5 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (28th) jungle bde (1 sf bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 jng inf bn, 1 COIN, 1, 1 cbt engr bn, spt bn); 1

(rapid reaction) sy bde, 4 COIN bn)
1 inf bn
3 COIN mobile bde (each: 4 COIN bn, 1 spt bn)
1 lt cav bde (4 lt cav gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cbt engr bde (1 SF engr bn, 1 (emergency response) engr bn, 1 EOD bn, 1 construction bn, 1 demining bn, 1 maint bn)
1 int bde (2 SIGINT bn, 1 log bn, 1 maint bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
2 spt/log bde (each: 1 spt bn, 1 maint bn, 1 supply bn, 1 tpt bn, 1 medical bn, 1 log bn)

AVIATION
1 air aslt div (1 counter-narcotics bde (4 counter-narcotics bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (25th) avn bde (4 hel bn; 5 avn bn; 1 avn log bn); 1 (32nd) avn bde (1 avn bn, 2 maint bn, 1 trg bn, 1 spt bn); 1 SF avn bn, 1 CISR UAV bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 121 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 60: 28 *Commando Advanced*; 32 LAV III
APC 111
APC (T) 42: 28 M113A1 (TPM-113A1); 14 M113A2 (TPM-113A2)
APC (W) 56 EE-11 *Urutu*; BTR-80†
PPV 13+: some *Hunter* XL; 4 RG-31 *Nyala*; 1 *Titan-A*; 4 *Titan-B*; 4 *Titan-C*; *Meteoro*
AUV 189+: 176 M1117 *Guardian*; some Navistar CXT; 13 *Sand Cat*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 77 *Nimrod*
MANPATS TOW; *Spike*-ER
RCL 106mm 73 M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,808
TOWED 120: **105mm** 107: 22 LG1 MkIII; 85 M101; **155mm** 13 155/52 APU SBT-1
MOR 1,688: **81mm** 1,507; **SP 120mm**: 12 M113A2 with Brandt (with 105mm RCL); **120mm** 169 HY-12

AIRCRAFT
ELINT 3: 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350 *King Air*
TPT • Light 21: 2 An-32B; 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Beech C90 *King Air*; 2 C-212 *Aviocar* (Medevac); 8 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1 Cessna 208B-EX *Grand Caravan*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 695A

HELICOPTERS
MRH 19: 8 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 6 Mi-17MD; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*
TPT 75: **Medium** 53: 46 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 7 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 22 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

AIR DEFENCE
GUNS • TOWED 40mm 4 M1A1

Navy 60,300 (incl 12,100 conscripts)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 4
SSK 2 *Pijao* (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with *SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT
SSC 2 *Intrépido* (ex-GER Type-206A) with 8 single 533mm TT with *SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 60
CORVETTES 6
FSGHM 4 *Almirante Padilla* with 2 quad lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 2 twin *Simbad* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105/AS555SN *Fennec* hel)
FSG 1 *Almirante Tono* (Ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight IV)) with 2 twin lnchr with *Haeseong* I AShM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46, 2 76mm guns
FS 1 *Narino* (ex-ROK *Dong Hae*) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT
PSOH 3: 2 *20 de Julio* (CHL *Piloto Pardo*); 1 *20 de Julio* (CHL *Piloto Pardo*) with 1 76mm gun
PCC 3 *Batalla* (ex-US Island)
PCR 9: 2 *Arauca* with 1 76mm guns; 7 *Nodriza* (PAF I-IV) with hel landing platform
PBR 39: 5 *Diligente*; 16 LPR-40; 3 Swift 105; 9 *Tenerife* (US Bender Marine 12m); 2 PAF-L; 4 others

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 16
LCT 6 *Golfo de Tribuga*
LCU 2 *Morrosquillo* (LCU 1466)
UCAC 8 *Griffon* 2000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7
ABU 1 *Quindio*
AG 1 *Inirida*
AGOR 2 *Providencia*
AGS 2: 1 *Caribe*; 1 *Roncador*
AXS 1 *Gloria*

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16
PCO 2: 1 *San Andres* (ex-US *Balsam*); 1 *Valle del Cauca Durable* (ex-US *Reliance*) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 3 *Punta Espada* (CPV-46)
PBF 1 *Jorge Luis Marrugo Campo*
PB 10: 1 *11 de Noviembre* (CPV-40) (GER Fassmer); 2 *Castillo y Rada* (Swiftships 105); 2 *Jaime Gomez* (ex-US Peterson Mk 3); 1 *José Maria Palas* (Swiftships 110); 3 *Point*; 1 *Toledo* (US Bender Marine 35m)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1
ABU 1 *Isla Albuquerque*

Naval Aviation 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
MP 3 CN235 MPA *Persuader*
ISR 1 PA-31 *Navajo*
TPT • Light 16: 1 ATR-42; 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Beech 360ER *King Air*; 2 Beech C90 *King Air*; 1 C-212 (Medevac); 4 Cessna 206; 3 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 PA-

31 *Navajo;* 1 PA-34 *Seneca*

HELICOPTERS

SAR 2 AS365 *Dauphin*

MRH 9: 1 AS555SN *Fennec*; 3 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 1 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 8: 1 Bell 212; 4 Bell 212 (UH-1N); 1 BK-117; 2 Bo-105

Marines 26,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (4 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bde (1 SF (Gaula) bn, 5 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 mne bde (1 SF bn, 2 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 rvn bde (1 SF bn, 1 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 rvn bde (4 rvn bn)

1 rvn bde (3 rvn bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (6 spt bn)

1 trg bde (7 trg bn, 1 spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV *Meteoro*

ARTILLERY • MOR 82: **81mm** 74; **120mm** 8 HY-12

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

Air Force 18,300

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Kfir* C-10/C-12/TC-12

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with AC-47T; ECN235; IAI *Arava*

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

2 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano** (A-29)

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with AC-47T *Spooky* (*Fantasma*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*

1 sqn with Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*; C-212; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

EW/ELINT

2 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air;* Cessna 208; SA 2-37; *Turbo Commander* 695

ELINT

2 sqn with Cessna 560

TRANSPORT

1 (Presidential) sqn with AW139; B-737BBJ; EMB-600 *Legacy*; Bell 412EP; F-28 *Fellowship*; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with B-737-400; B-737-800; Beech C90GTx *King Air*; C-130H *Hercules*; C-212; C295M; CN235M; KC-767

1 sqn with Beech 350C *King Air*; Bell 212; Cessna 208B; EMB-110P1 (C-95)

1 sqn with Beech C90 *King Air*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172

1 sqn with Lancair *Synergy* (T-90 *Calima*)

1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II

1 hel sqn with Bell 206B3

1 hel sqn with TH-67

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-60L *Arpia* III

1 sqn with UH-60L *Black Hawk* (CSAR)

1 sqn with Hughes 500M

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

1 sqn with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III

1 sqn with Bell 212; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Hermes* 450; *Hermes* 900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC

PPV: *Meteoro*

AIRCRAFT 62 combat capable

FGA 20: 8 *Kfir* C-10; 9 *Kfir* C-12; 3 *Kfir* TC-12

ATK 6 AC-47T *Spooky* (*Fantasma*)

ISR 11: 5 Cessna 560 *Citation* II; 6 SA 2-37

ELINT 11: 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 6 Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*; 1 ECN235; 1 *Turbo Commander* 695

TKR/TPT 1 KC-767

TPT 76: **Medium** 7: 6 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 B-737F; **Light** 58: 7 ATR-42; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350C *King Air* (medevac); 1 Beech 350i *King Air* (VIP); 2 Beech 350 *King Air* (medevac); 2 Beech C90 *King Air*; 3 Beech C90GTx *King Air*; 4 C-212; 6 C295M; 13 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna 182R; 12 Cessna 208B (medevac); 1 CN235M; 2 EMB-110P1 (C-95); 1 Learjet 60; **PAX** 11: 2 B-737-400; 2 B-737-800; 1 B-737BBJ (VIP); 2 ERJ-135BJ *Legacy* 600 (VIP); 2 ERJ-145; 1 F-28-1000 *Fellowship*; 1 F-28-3000 *Fellowship*

TRG 65: 12 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 24 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29)*; 22 Lancair *Synergy* (T-90 *Calima*); 7 T-6C *Texan* II

HELICOPTERS

MRH 18: 4 AH-60L *Arpia* III; 10 AH-60L *Arpia* IV; 1 AW139 (VIP); 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (VIP); 2 Hughes 500M

TPT 66: **Medium** 16 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (incl 1 VIP hel); **Light** 50: 27 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 12 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III; 11 Bell 212

TRG 60 TH-67

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Medium 8: 6 *Hermes* 450; 2 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Python* 3; **IIR** *Python* 4; *Python* 5; **ARH** *Derby*; I-*Derby* ER (reported)

ASM *Spike*-ER; *Spike*-NLOS

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Paveway* II

INS/GPS guided *Spice*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 165,050

National Police Force 165,050

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ELINT 5 C-26B *Metroliner*

TPT • Light 41: 5 ATR-42; 3 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 2 Beech 1900; 3 BT-67; 3 C-26 *Metroliner*; 3 Cessna 152; 3 Cessna 172; 9 Cessna 206; 2 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 DHC-8; 3 PA-31 *Navajo*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5: 2 Bell 407GXP; 1 Bell 412EP; 2 MD-500D

TPT 49: **Medium** 25: 13 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 9 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 3 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 24: 6 Bell 206B; 5 Bell 206L/L3/L4 *Long Ranger*; 8 Bell 212; 5 Bell 407

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

EGYPT: MFO 275; 1 inf bn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 50

Costa Rica CRI

Costa Rican Colon CRC		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CRC	49.1trn	51.8trn	55.1trn
	USD	95.4bn	103bn	109bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.3	3.6	3.3
Sy Bdgt [a]	CRC	295bn	320bn	357bn
	USD	572m	634m	707m

[a] Paramilitary budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 5,304,932

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.4%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	24.2%	5.3%
Female	9.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	24.1%	6.3%

Capabilities

Costa Rica relies on police and coastguard organisations for internal security, maritime and air domain awareness and counter-narcotics tasks. The armed forces were constitutionally abolished in 1949. Colombia and the US provide assistance and training to Costa Rica that is focused on policing and internal-security tasks. The Special Intervention Unit has received specialist training from non-regional states, including the US. The US and other countries have been assisting Costa Rica in building defences against cyber threats following a 2022 cyber attack. The public force, coastguard and air surveillance units have little heavy equipment, and recent modernisation has depended on donations from countries such as China and the US. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, Costa Rica has no domestic defence industry.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,950

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,950

Special Intervention Unit

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV Roshel *Senator*

Public Force 9,000

11 regional directorates

Coast Guard Unit 550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 1 *Cabo Blanco* (US *Swift* 65); 1 Defiant 85; 1 *Isla del Coco* (US *Swift* 105); 3 *Libertador Juan Rafael Mora* (ex-US *Island*); 2 *Point*; 1 *Primera Dama* (US *Swift* 42); 1 *Puerto Quepos* (US *Swift* 36)

Air Surveillance Unit 400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 14: 2 Cessna T210 *Centurion*; 4 Cessna U206G *Stationair*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 2 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 Piper PA-23 *Aztec*; 1 Cessna 182RG; 2 Y-12E

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3: 1 MD-500E; 2 MD-600N

TPT • Light 4 Bell 212 (UH-1N)

Cuba CUB

Definitive macro- and defence economic data not available

Population 10,059,519

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.7%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	24.9%	8.1%
Female	7.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	25.4%	10.3%

Capabilities

Cuba's armed forces are principally focused on protecting territorial integrity and rely on a mass-mobilisation system. Military capability is limited by equipment obsolescence and the largely conscript-based force. Cuba maintains military ties with China and Russia, and the latter has supplied oil and fuel following Venezuela's economic collapse. In October 2025, the Russian State Duma ratified a military cooperation agreement with Cuba, reinforcing a track record of technical and maintenance support. Cooperation

with China appears more limited, involving training agreements and personnel exchanges. In recent years, Cuba has sent medics and maintenance personnel to South Africa and has also trained some South African personnel in Cuba. The armed forces now have little logistical capability to support operational deployments abroad. Amid concerns over Cuban recruits in Russian forces in Ukraine, the Cuban government maintains it neither supports nor consents to its nationals fighting abroad and has initiated criminal proceedings against individuals involved. While Russia pursues foreign recruitment, its embassy in Havana aligns with Cuba's position. The country's inventory is almost entirely composed of legacy Soviet-era systems with varying degrees of obsolescence. Serviceability appears to be a challenge, with much equipment at a low level of availability and maintenance demands growing as fleets age. Much of the aviation fleet is reportedly in storage. It is unlikely that significant equipment recapitalisation can be financed in the near term. Cuba has little in the way of a domestic defence industry, apart from some upgrade and maintenance capacity.

ACTIVE 49,000 (Army 38,000 Navy 3,000 Air 8,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,500

Conscript liability 2 years

RESERVE 39,000 (Army 39,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,120,000

Ready Reserves (serve 45 days per year) to fill out Active and Reserve units; see also Paramilitary

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε38,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
- 3 regional comd HQ
- 3 army comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
- 1 SF bde
- 3 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
- 1 tk div (3 tk bde)

Mechanised
- 2 (mixed) mech bde

Light
- 2 (frontier) bde

AIR DEFENCE
- 1 ADA regt
- 1 SAM bde

Reserves 39,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light
- 14 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** ε400 T-54/T-55/T-62
- **LT TK** PT-76
- **ASLT** BTR-60 100mm
- **RECCE** BRDM-2;
- **IFV** ε50 BMP-1/1P
- **APC** ε500 BTR-152/BTR-50/BTR-60
- **ABCV** BMD-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL
- **SP** 2K16 *Shmel* (RS-AT-1 *Snapper*)
- **MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

GUNS 600+: **57mm** 600 ZIS-2 (M-1943); **85mm** D-44

ARTILLERY 715+
- **SP** 40+: **100mm** AAPMP-100; CATAP-100; **122mm** 2S1 *Gvozdika*; AAP-T-122; AAP-BMP-122; *Jupiter* III; *Jupiter* IV; **130mm** AAP-T-130; *Jupiter* V; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*
- **TOWED** 500: **122mm** D-30; M-30 (M-1938); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** D-1; M-1937 (ML-20)
- **MRL • SP** 175: **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*; 1**40mm** BM-14
- **MOR 82mm** M-41; **82mm** M-43; **120mm** M-43; M-38

AIR DEFENCE

SAM
- **Short-range** 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
- **Pont-defence** 200+: 200 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 400
- **SP 23mm** ZSU-23-4; **30mm** BTR-60P SP; **57mm** ZSU-57-2
- **TOWED 100mm** KS-19/M-1939/**85mm** KS-12/**57mm** S-60/**37mm** M-1939/**30mm** M-53/**23mm** ZU-23

Navy ε3,000

Western Comd HQ at Cabanas; Eastern Comd HQ at Holquin

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSW 1 *Delfin*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
- **PCG** 2 *Rio Damuji* with two single P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM, 2 57mm guns, 1 hel landing platform
- **PCM** 1 Project 1241PE (FSU *Pauk* II) with 1 quad lnchr (manual aiming) with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun
- **PBF** 6 Project 205 (FSU *Osa* II)† with 4 single lnchr (for P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) AShM – missiles removed to coastal-defence units)

MINE WARFARE AND MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
- **MHI** 3 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))†
- **MSC** 2 *Yakhont* (FSU Project 1265 (*Sonya*))†

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2
- **ABU** 1
- **AX** 1

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • TOWED 122mm M-1931/37; **130mm** M-46; **152mm** M-1937

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 4+: *Bandera* IV (reported); 4 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)

Naval Infantry 550+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 amph aslt bn

Anti-aircraft Defence and Revolutionary Air Force ε8,000 (incl conscripts)

Air assets divided between Western Air Zone and Eastern Air Zone

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with MiG-21bis/UM *Fishbed*; MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

TRANSPORT

1 (VIP) tpt sqn with An-24 *Coke*; Mi-8P *Hip*; Mi-171

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-35 *Hind*

TRAINING

1 (tac trg) sqn with L-39C *Albatros* (basic); Z-142 (primary)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FTR 3: 2 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*†; 1 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*†

FGA 5: ε3 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; ε2 MiG-21UM *Fishbed*

ISR 1 An-30 *Clank*†

TPT 23: **Heavy** 2 Il-76 *Candid*; **Light** 9: 1 An-24 *Coke* (Aerogaviota); 3 An-26 *Curl* (Aerogaviota); 5 ATR-42-500 (Cubana & Aergaviota); **PAX** 12: 6 An-158 (Cubana); 3 Il-96-300 (Cubana); 3 Tu-204E-100 (Cubana)

TRG 25+: ε25 L-39 *Albatros*; some Z-142C

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4 Mi-35 *Hind*† (8 more in store)

MRH 7 Mi-17 *Hip* H (12 more in store)

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-8P *Hip*; 2 Mi-171 (VIP)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Medium-range S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); S-75 *Dvina* mod (RS-SA-2 *Guideline* – on T-55 chassis)

Short-range S-125-2BM *Pechora*-2BM; S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 mod (RS-SA-3 *Goa* – on T-55 chassis)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3‡ (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/24‡ (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-23‡ (RS-AS-7 *Kerry*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,500 active

State Security 20,000

Ministry of Interior

Border Guards 6,500

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCC 2 *Stenka*

PB 18 *Zhuk*

Youth Labour Army 70,000 reservists

Civil Defence Force 50,000 reservists

Territorial Militia ε1,000,000 reservists

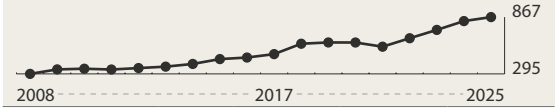
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 550 (JTF-GTMO) at Guantanamo Bay

Dominican Republic DOM

Dominican Peso DOP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	DOP	7.40trn	7.98trn	8.70trn
	USD	125bn	130bn	138bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.0	3.0	4.5
Def bdgt	DOP	58.3bn	64.0bn	68.7bn
	USD	982m	1.04bn	1.09bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 10,899,292

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	20.9%	3.8%
Female	12.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	20.4%	4.1%

Capabilities

The principal tasks for the Dominican armed forces include internal- and border-security missions as well as disaster relief. Training and operations increasingly focus on counter-narcotics and include collaboration with the police in an inter-agency task force. The US sends training teams to the country under the terms of a 2015 military-partnership agreement, and the navy has trained with French forces. The Dominican Republic has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. In response to instability in Haiti, the government closed the border, the army has strengthened its presence along the frontier, establishing new surveillance posts, and the air force has carried out overflight operations. The country has little capacity to deploy and sustain forces abroad. The army's limited number of armoured vehicles are obsolete and likely difficult to maintain. The air force operates a modest number of light fixed-wing and rotary-wing assets, and the navy a small fleet of mainly ex-US patrol craft of varying sizes. However, the Dominican Republic is actively expanding these capabilities, with deliveries of helicopters and a patrol vessel in 2025. The country has maintenance facilities, but no defence industry. In May 2025, the government unveiled the Ministry of Defence's Institutional Strategic Plan 2025–28, which is directed at strengthening legal, institutional

and operational frameworks to support civil authorities in ensuring public safety and security.

ACTIVE 56,800 (Army 29,500 Navy 11,200 Air 16,100) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 29,500

5 Defence Zones

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 air cav bde (1 cdo bn, 1 (6th) mtn bn, 1 hel sqn with Bell 205 (op by Air Force); OH-58 *Kiowa*; R-22; R-44 *Raven* II)

3 SF bn

1 MP bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 (1st, 2nd & 3rd) inf bde (3 inf bn)

3 (4th, 5th & 6th) inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 (7th) inf bde (3 inf bn) (forming)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd regt

1 (MoD) sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt bde (1 lt armd bn, 1 arty bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 CSS bde (1 engr bn, 1 sig bn, 1 log bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 12 M41B (76mm)

APC • APC (W) 8 LAV-150 *Commando*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 20 M40A1

GUNS 37mm 20 M3

ARTILLERY 104

TOWED 105mm 16: 4 M101; 12 *Reinosa* 105/26

MOR 88: **81mm** 60 M1; **107mm** 4 M30; **120mm** 24 Expal Model L

HELICOPTERS

ISR 8: 4 OH-58A *Kiowa*; 4 OH-58C *Kiowa*

TPT • Light 6: 4 R-22; 2 R-44 *Raven* II

TRG 2 TH-67 *Creek*

Navy 11,200

HQ located at Santo Domingo

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (SEAL) SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne sy unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 18

PCO 1 *Almirante Didiez Burgos* (ex-US *Balsam*)

PCC 2 *Tortuguero* (ex-US *White Sumac*)

PB 15: 1 *Altair* (Swiftships 35m); 4 *Bellatrix* (US Sewart Seacraft); 2 *Betelgeuse* (Damen Stan Patrol 2606); 2 *Canopus* (Swift 110); 3 *Hamal* (Damen Stan Patrol 1505); 3 *Point*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCU 1 *Neyba* (ex-US LCU 1675)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

AX 1 *Almirante Juan Bautista Cambiaso*

Air Force 16,100

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with AW169; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 430 (VIP); OH-58 *Kiowa* (CH-136); S-333

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-212-400 *Aviocar*; PA-31 *Navajo*

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-35B *Pillan*; TP75 *Dulus*

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bn with 20mm guns

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

ISR 1 AMT-200 *Super Ximango*

TPT • Light 13: 3 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 1 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna 182; 1 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 207; 1 *Commander* 690; 3 EA-100; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 P2006T

TRG 21: 8 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 11 T-35B *Pillan*; 2 TP75 *Dulus*

HELICOPTERS

ISR 9 OH-58 *Kiowa* (CH-136)

TPT • Light 26: 4 AW169; 14 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 H155 (VIP); 2 S-333

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 20mm 4

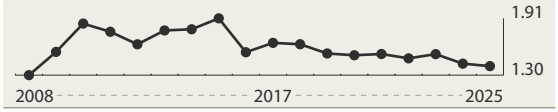
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

National Police 15,000

Ecuador ECU

United States Dollar USD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	125bn	131bn	135bn
Real GDP growth	%	-2.0	3.2	2.0
Def bdgt	USD	1.63bn	1.62bn	
FMA (US)	USD	5.00m	5.00m	0.00m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 18,479,841

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	18.3%	4.1%
Female	12.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	19.7%	5.1%

Capabilities

Ecuador's armed forces are focused on internal-security tasks. The political crisis in neighbouring Venezuela and resulting refugee flows have added to security challenges in the northern border area. These conditions led the armed forces to create a joint task force for counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations. The administration has approved lifting the constitutional ban on foreign military bases. Defence cooperation with Peru includes demining efforts on the border. Quito signed a defence agreement with Colombia in 2022 to increase joint operations to counter drug trafficking and illicit smuggling. Military ties with Washington have been revived, leading to the re-establishment of bilateral training programmes and equipment donations. The armed forces have participated in multinational military exercises. The country has limited capability to deploy independently beyond national borders. The equipment inventory is increasingly obsolescent, and low availability is a challenge. Modernisation plans are modest in scope and focused on armoured vehicles as well as maritime-patrol capabilities. Ecuador's defence industries are mostly state-owned, including shipyard ASTINAVE, which has some construction, maintenance and repair capabilities.

ACTIVE 40,100 (Army 24,000 Navy 9,900 Air 6,200)

Conscript liability Voluntary conscription

RESERVE 118,000 (Joint 118,000)

Ages 18–55

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 24,000

FORCES BY ROLE

gp are bn sized

COMMAND

4 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (9th) SF bde (3 SF gp, 1 SF sqn, 1 para bn, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log comd)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (11th) armd cav bde (3 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 engr gp)
1 (5th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 2 mech cav gp, 2 inf bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)
1 (3rd) mech cav bde (2 mech cav gp, 1 hel gp) (forming)

Light

1 (1st) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd cav gp, 1 armd recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 med coy)
1 (3rd) inf bde (1 SF gp, 1 mech cav gp, 1 inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 hvy mor coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)
1 (7th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd recce sqn, 1 mech cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 jungle bn, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy)
1 (13th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd recce sqn, 1 mot cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 hvy mor coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1sigs coy, 1 log coy)
2 (17th & 21st) jungle bde (3 jungle bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)
1 (19th) jungle bde (3 jungle bn, 1 jungle trg bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (27th) arty bde (1 SP arty gp, 1 MRL gp, 1 ADA gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)
1 (23rd) engr bde (3 engr bn)
2 indep MP coy
1 indep sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (25th) log bde (1 log bn, 1 tpt bn, 1 maint bn, 1 med bn)
9 indep med coy

AVIATION

1 (15th) avn bde (2 tpt avn gp, 2 hel gp, 1 mixed avn gp)

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 25 AMX-13
RECCE 42: 10 EE-3 *Jararaca*; 32 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 165
APC (T) 102: 82 AMX-VCI; 20 M113
APC (W) 49: 17 EE-11 *Urutu*; 32 UR-416
PPV 14 *Mbombe* 6×6
AUV 35: 20 *Cobra* II; 15 Otokar *Ural*

ARTILLERY 499

SP 155mm 12 Mk F3
TOWED 106: **105mm** 84: 36 M101; 24 M2A2; 24 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 22: 12 M114; 10 M198
MRL 122mm 24: 18 BM-21 *Grad*; 6 RM-70
MOR 81mm 357 M29

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 10: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 C-212; 1 CN235; 2 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* I; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 1 M-28 *Skytruck*
TRG 4: 2 MX-7-235 *Star Rocket*; 2 T-41D *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 30: 7 H125M (AS550C3) *Fennec*; 3 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 2

SA315B *Lama*; 18 SA342L *Gazelle* (13 with HOT for anti-armour role)

TPT 12: **Medium** 8: 5 AS332B *Super Puma*; 1 Mi-171E; 2 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 4: 2 H125 (AS350B2) *Ecureuil*; 2 H125 (AS350B3) *Ecureuil*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Blowpipe*; 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

GUNS 112

SP 20mm 44 M163 *Vulcan*

TOWED 68: **20mm** 38: 28 M-1935, 10 M167 *Vulcan*; **40mm** 30 L/70/M1A1

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM HOT

Navy 9,900 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines and Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 2

SSK 2 *Shyri* (GER T-209/1300) with 8 single 533mm TT with A184 mod 3 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFGH 2 *Moran Valverde* (ex-UK *Leander* Batch II) with 1 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 twin 114mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 230 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

CORVETTES • FSGM 6

5 *Esmeraldas* (ITA Tipo 550) with 2 triple lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 quad *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

1 *Esmeraldas* (ITA Tipo 550) with 2 triple lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 quad *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 3 *Quito* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 4 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

AE 1 *Calicuchima*

AGOR 1 *Orion* with 1 hel landing platform

AGS 1 *Sirius*

AK 1 *Hualcopo* (ex-PRC *Fu Yuan Yu Leng* 999)

AKL 1 *Isla Bartolome* (operated by TRANSNAVE)

ATF 2: 1 *Chimborazo*; 1 *Imbabura* (ex-CHL *Veritas*)

AWT 1 *Atahualpa*

AXS 1 *Guayas*

Naval Aviation 380

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 2: 1 CN235-100; 1 CN235-300M

ISR 3: 2 Beech 200T *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *Catpass King Air*

TPT • Light 2: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *King Air*

TRG 3 T-35B *Pillan*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 8: 3 Bell 206A; 3 Bell 206B; 1 Bell 230; 1 Bell 430

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 4: **Heavy** 2 *Heron*; **Medium** 2 *Searcher* Mk.II

Marines 1,950

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

5 mne bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 32+ **81mm/120mm**

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

Coast Guard 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PSOH 1 *Jambeli* (ex-ROK *Tae Pung Yang*) (capacity 1 med hel)

PCC 8: 3 *Isla Fernandina* (UK *Vigilante*); 2 *Isla San Cristóbal* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009); 1 *Isla Santa Rosa* (exUS Island); 2 *Isla Floreana* (ex-ROK *Hae Uri*)

PB 10: 2 *Manta* (GER Lurssen 36m); 1 *Point*; 4 *Rio Coca*; 3 *Isla Santa Cruz* (Damen Stan 2606)

PBR 1 *Rio Puyango*

Air Force 6,200

Operational Command

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with *Cheetah* C/D

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

ISR UAV

1 sqn

Military Air Transport Group

FORCES BY ROLE

ISR

1 sqn with Beech 350i *King Air*; Gulfstream G-1159; *Sabreliner* 40

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW119 *Koala*; Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; H145

1 sqn with Cessna 206; PA-34 *Seneca*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C295M

1 sqn with DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*

1 sqn with B-727; B-737-200; C-130H *Hercules*; L-100-30

TRAINING

1 sqn with DA20-C1

1 sqn with G 120TP

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable

TPT 20: **Medium** 2: 1 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30; (2 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules* in store); **Light** 11: 1 Beech E90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350i *King Air*; 3 C295M; 1 Cessna 206; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 *Sabreliner* 40; **PAX** 7: 2 A320 (operated by TAME); 2 B-727; 1 B-737-200; 1 *Falcon* 7X; 1 Gulfstream G-1159

TRG 36: 11 DA20-C1; 17 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 8 G 120TP

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 13: 4 AW119 *Koala*; 6 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; 3 H145

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Python* 3; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** *Python* 4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 10+: 10 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 52: **23mm** 34 ZU-23; **35mm** 18 GDF-002 (twin)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 1

El Salvador SLV

United States Dollar USD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	35.4bn	36.6bn	38.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.6	2.5	2.5
Def bdgt	USD	261m	314m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population	6,839,027					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	11.9%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	18.9%	3.7%
Female	11.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%	22.5%	5.0%

Capabilities

The primary challenge for El Salvador's armed forces is tackling organised crime and aiding the National Civil Policy in combating narcotics trafficking. A spike in homicide rates in early 2022 led to emergency measures that have been repeatedly extended and led to widespread arrests. The government has conducted large-scale personnel deployments to suppress gang activity in affected areas, winning domestic support but also raising international human rights concerns. El Salvador participates in a tri-national border task force with Guatemala and Honduras. The armed forces have long-standing training ties with regional states and the US, focused on internal security, disaster relief and support to civilian authorities. El Salvador has deployed on UN peacekeeping missions up to company strength but lacks the logistical support to sustain independent international deployments. Most of its equipment is operational, indicating adequate support and maintenance. El Salvador lacks a substantive defence industry but has successfully produced light armoured vehicles based on commercial vehicles.

ACTIVE 26,000 (Army 22,000 Navy 2,000 Air 2,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,000

Conscript liability 12 months (selective); 11 months for officers and NCOs

RESERVE 9,900 (Joint 9,900)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 22,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops gp (1 SF coy, 1 para bn, 1 (naval inf) coy)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd cav regt (2 armd cav bn)

Light

6 inf bde (3 inf bn)

Other

1 (special) sy bde (2 border gd bn, 2 MP bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (2 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn)

1 engr comd (2 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 5 AML-90 (4 more in store)

APC 49

APC (W) 38: 30 VAL *Cashuat* (mod); 8 UR-416

PPV 11 BMC *Vuran*

AUV 5+ *Sand Cat*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 90mm M67; **SP 106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 233+

TOWED 70+: **105mm** 58+: 36 M102; 18 M-56 (FRY); 4+ Oto Melara Mod 56; **155mm** 12 M198

MOR 163: **81mm** 151 M29; **120mm** 12 UBM 52; (some M-74 in store)

AIR DEFENCE

GUNS 35: **20mm** 31 M-55; 4 TCM-20

Navy 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PB 12: 1 Bering 65; 3 Camcraft (30m); 1 Defiant 85; 1 Swiftships 77; 1 Swiftships 65; 4 Type-44 (ex-US); 1 YP 660

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCM 4 LCM 8 (of which 3†)

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphbious

1 mne bde(-)

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with A-37B/OA-37B *Dragonfly*; O-2A/B *Skymaster**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX; Cessna 337G; IAI-202 *Arava*

TRAINING

1 sqn with R-235GT *Guerrier*; SR22T; T-35 *Pillan*; T-41D *Mescalero*; TH-300; TH-300C

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 407; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; MD-530F; UH-1M *Iroquois*

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 25 combat capable

ATK 14 A-37B *Dragonfly*

ISR 11: 6 O-2A/B *Skymaster**; 5 OA-37B *Dragonfly**

TPT • Light 5: 1 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX; 1 Cessna 337G *Skymaster*; 3 IAI-201 *Arava*

TRG 11: 5 R-235GT *Guerrier*; 3 T-35 *Pillan*; 2 SR22T; 1 T-41D *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 14: 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (of which 1 VIP); 8+ MD-530F; 2 UH-1M *Iroquois*

TPT• Light 8: 7 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407 (VIP tpt, govt owned)

TRG 4: 2 TH-300; 2 TH-300C; (4 more TH-300 in store)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Shafrir*‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,000

National Civilian Police 26,000

Ministry of Public Security

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 8 BMC *Vuran*

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT • Light 1 Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS

MRH 9: 2 MD-520N; 7 MD-500E

TPT • Light 3: 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H); 2 R-44 *Raven* II

DEPLOYMENT

HAITI: MSSM Haiti 70; 1 hel sqn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 52; 1 inf pl

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

SUDAN: UN • UNIFSA 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

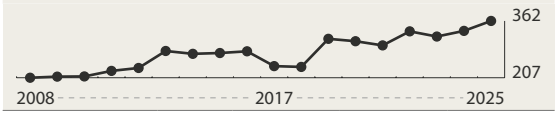
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 1 Cooperative Security Location at Comalapa Airport

Guatemala GUA

Guatemalan Quetzal GTQ		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GTQ	878bn	930bn	996bn
	USD	113bn	121bn	129bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	3.8	3.6
Def bdgt	GTQ	3.50bn	3.86bn	4.72bn
	USD	451m	502m	614m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 18,525,963

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	17.5%	2.5%
Female	15.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	18.4%	3.1%

Capabilities

The armed forces are refocusing on border security, having drawn down their decade-long direct support for the National Civil Police in 2018. Guatemala maintains an inter-agency task force with El Salvador and Honduras. The army has trained with US Southern Command and regional partners such as Brazil and Colombia. Training for conventional military operations is limited by budget constraints and the long focus on internal security. Guatemala has participated in UN peacekeeping missions to company level and, in early 2025, deployed a 150-strong contingent of military police to support the UN security mission in Haiti. The equipment inventory is small and ageing. The US has provided several soft-skinned vehicles to the army and helicopters to the air force. The air force's fixed-wing transport and surveillance fleet have seen modest recapitalisation. The country has no defence industry aside from limited maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 18,050 (Army 15,550 Navy 1,500 Air 1,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 25,000

RESERVE 63,850 (Navy 650 Air 900 Armed Forces 62,300)

(National Armed Forces are combined; the army provides log spt for navy and air force)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,550

15 Military Zones

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 SF bn, 1 trg bn)
1 SF bde (1 SF coy, 1 ranger bn)
1 SF mtn bde

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (strategic reserve) mech bde (1 inf bn, 1 cav regt, 1 log coy)
2 inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 fd arty gp)
5 inf bde (1 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde with (2 AB bn)

Amphibious

1 mne bde

Other

1 (Presidential) gd bde (1 gd bn, 1 MP bn, 1 CSS coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr comd (1 engr bn, 1 construction bn)
2 MP bde with (1 MP bn)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

ε19 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE (7 M8 in store)
APC 43
APC (T) 10 M113 (5 more in store)
APC (W) 29: 22 *Armadillo*; 7 V-100 *Commando*
PPV 4 *Pit-Bull* VX

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 120+: **75mm** M20; **105mm** 64 M-1974 FMK-1 (ARG); **106mm** 56 M40A1

ARTILLERY 149

TOWED 105mm 76: 12 M101; 8 M102; 56 M-56
MOR 73: **81mm** 55 M1; **107mm** (12 M30 in store); **120mm** 18 ECIA

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 32: **20mm** 32: 16 GAI-D01; 16 M-55

Navy 1,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PB 11: 6 *Cutlass*; 1 *Dauntless;* 1 *Hunahpu* (US Metal Shark Defiant 85); 1 *Kukulkan* (US *Broadsword* 32m); 2 *Utatlan* (US *Sewart*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 *Quetzal* (COL *Golfo de Tribuga*)
LCP 2 *Machete*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXS 3

Marines 650 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn(-)

Air Force 1,000

2 air comd

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 90/200/300 *King Air*
1 (tactical support) sqn with Cessna 206

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-35B *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 212 (armed); Bell 407GX; Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (armed); Bell 429

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Serviceability of ac is less than 50%

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 16: 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air* (VIP); 2 Cessna 206; 3 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 2 PA-28 *Archer* III; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 2 PA-34 *Seneca*; (5 Cessna R172K *Hawk* XP in store)
TRG 1 SR22; (4 T-35B *Pillan* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (armed)
TPT • Light 7: 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 2 Bell 212 (armed); 2 Bell 407GX; 1 Bell 429

Tactical Security Group

Air Military Police

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 25,000

National Civil Police 25,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (integrated task force) paramilitary unit (incl mil and treasury police)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 4

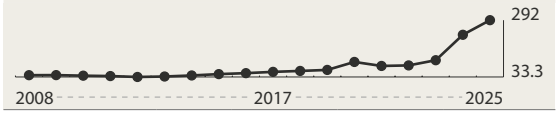
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 181; 1 spec ops coy

HAITI: MSSM Haiti 150; 1 MP coy
LEBANON: **UN** • UNIFIL 2
SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS 6
SUDAN: **UN** • UNISFA 3

Guyana GUY

Guyanese Dollar GYD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GYD	5.14trn	5.23trn	5.73trn
	USD	24.7bn	25.1bn	27.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	43.6	10.3	23.0
Def bdgt	GYD	42.2bn	50.4bn	
	USD	203m	242m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	796,742

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.9%	4.2%	5.5%	5.1%	20.5%	3.7%
Female	11.4%	4.0%	5.2%	4.8%	18.8%	4.7%

Capabilities

The Guyana Defence Force (GDF) is focused on border control and support for law-enforcement operations. The government is planning to restructure the GDF to improve its flexibility. Guyana has close military ties with Brazil, with which it cooperates on border security via annual regional military exchanges. The country also has bilateral agreements with Colombia, France, the UK and the US. The GDF takes part in bilateral and multinational exercises. Some training cooperation has taken place with China. The military has no expeditionary or associated logistics capability. The air force has expanded its modest air transport capabilities with some second-hand utility aircraft. The country is looking to recapitalise its land, maritime, air and cyber capabilities amid continued tension with Venezuela over the latter's claim to the Essequibo region. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is no defence-industrial sector.

ACTIVE 3,400 (Army 3,000 Coast Guard 200 Air 200)

Active numbers combined Guyana Defence Force

RESERVE 670 (Army 500 Coast Guard 170)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF sqn
MANOEUVRE
Light
2 inf bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty coy
1 (spt wpn) cbt spt coy
1 engr bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt bn

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 6 EE-9 *Cascavel* (reported)
ARTILLERY 54
TOWED 130mm 6 M-46†
MOR 48**: 81mm** 12 L16A1**; 82mm** 18 M-43; **120mm** 18 M-43

Coast Guard 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PB 5: 4 *Barracuda* (ex-US Type-44); 1 Metal Shark Defiant 115

Air Force 200

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT
1 unit with Bell 206; Cessna 206; Do-228; Y-12 (II)

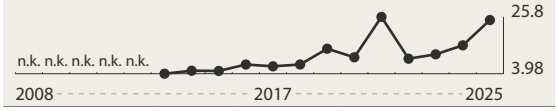
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 9: 2 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 206; 2 Do-228; 1 P2012 STOL; 2 SC.7 3M *Skyvan*; 1 Y-12 (II)
HELICOPTERS
MRH 2: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*†; 1 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*
TPT • Light 2 Bell 206

Haiti HTI

Haitian Gourde HTG		2024	2025	2026
GDP	HTG	3.34trn	4.23trn	5.22trn
	USD	25.3bn	30.9bn	31.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	-4.2	-3.1	-1.2
Def bdgt	HTG	3.66bn	7.91bn	
	USD	27.7m	57.8m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 11,898,812

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	18.2%	1.9%
Female	15.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	18.8%	2.4%

Capabilities

Haiti possesses almost no military capability. Violence and instability persist and criminal groups are active in many areas. The UN Security Council in 2023 approved the deployment of an armed multinational force to Haiti, a Kenyan led police mission deployed to the country but has failed to restore stability. Haiti has signed a contract with a private military company to conduct lethal operations against gangs, which began in March 2025. A small coast guard is tasked with maritime security and law enforcement, and the country's army was still in the very early stages of development before unrest deepened in 2021. A road map for the re-establishment of the Haitian armed forces was distributed to ministers in early 2017, and in March 2018, an army high command was established. A 2018 agreement with Mexico initially sent small groups of Haitian troops to Mexico for training; by 2025, this has expanded to 700 recruits in Mexico and a further 1,000 in Colombia. Haiti has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. Haiti has neither heavy military equipment nor a defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,000 (Army 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,050

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army up to 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

1 inf bn (forming)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50

Coast Guard ε50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PB 5 *Dauntless*

Police ε9,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 24: 15 LT-79, 9 *Sentry/Geebor*

FOREIGN FORCES

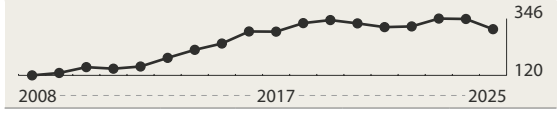
Bahamas MSSM Haiti 3
El Salvador MSSM Haiti: 70; 1 hel sqn
Guatemala MSSM Haiti: 150; 1 MP coy
Jamaica MSSM Haiti: 18

Honduras HND

Honduran Lempira HNL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	HNL	920bn	1.03trn	1.11trn
	USD	37.1bn	39.4bn	40.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.6	3.8	3.5
Def bdgt [a]	HNL	11.4bn	10.8bn	12.4bn
	USD	459m	415m	457m

[a] Budget for Secretariat for Defence - security funding not included

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 9,652,170

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.4%	17.3%	2.5%
Female	14.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%	19.9%	3.3%

Capabilities

The armed forces have been deployed in support of the police to combat organised crime and narcotics trafficking since 2011. The current government has pledged to focus on professionalisation, anti-corruption and human rights in the security forces. The US is its main security partner and provides assistance, although the relationship came under strain over the Trump administration's stance on migration policy. Honduras hosts a US base at Soto Cano airfield. It is also part of a tri-national border security task force with neighbouring El Salvador and Guatemala. Training for conventional military operations is limited and instead focused on internal- and border-security requirements. Honduras does not have the capability to maintain substantial foreign deployments. Most equipment is ageing with serviceability in doubt, but the air force is receiving new Airbus transport helicopters. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no defence industry.

ACTIVE 14,950 (Army 7,300 Navy 1,350 Air 2,300 Military Police 4,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

RESERVE 60,000 (Joint 60,000; Ex-servicemen registered)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (special tac) spec ops gp (2 spec ops bn, 1 inf bn; 1 AB bn; 1 arty bn)

MANOUEVRE

Mechanised

1 inf bde (1 mech cav regt, 1 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

Light

1 inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

3 inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 indep inf bn

Other

1 (Presidential) gd coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 12 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 43: 3 FV107 *Scimitar*; 40 FV601 *Saladin*

AUV 1 FV105 *Sultan* (CP)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 50+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** 50 M40A1

ARTILLERY 118+

TOWED 28**: 105mm:** 24 M102**; 155mm:** 4 M198

MOR 90+: **81mm**; **120mm** 60 FMK-2; **160mm** 30 M-66

Navy 1,350

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PCO 1 *General Cabanas* (ISR OPV 62 *Sa'ar*)

PB 14: 2 *Lempira* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207 – leased); 1 *Chamelecon* (Swiftships 85); 1 *Tegucigalpa* (US *Guardian* 32m); 3 *Guaymuras* (Swiftships 105); 5 *Nacaome* (Swiftships 65); 1 *Rio Aguan* (Defiant 85); 1 *Rio Coco* (US PB Mk III)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 *Gracias a Dios* (COL *Golfo de Tribuga*)

LCM 3: 2 LCM 8; 1 *Punta Caxinas*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 1 Bo-105S

Marines 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn

Air Force 2,300

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with A-37B *Dragonfly*

1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

GROUND ATTACK/ISR/TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 182 *Skylane*; EMB-312 *Tucano*; MXT-7-180 *Star Rocket*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*; C-130A *Hercules*; Cessna 185/210; IAI-201 *Arava*; PA-42 *Cheyenne; Turbo Commander* 690

1 VIP flt with Bell 412EP/SP *Twin Huey*; PA-31 *Navajo*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; Bo-105S; H145

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 flt with *Skylark* 3

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 12 combat capable

FTR 6: 4 F-5E *Tiger* II†; 2 F-5F *Tiger* II†

ATK 6 A-37B *Dragonfly*

TPT 17: **Medium** 1 C-130A *Hercules*; **Light** 16: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Cessna 172 *Skyhawk*; 2 Cessna 182 *Skylane*; 1 Cessna 185; 3 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1 Cessna 210; 1 EMB-135 *Legacy* 600; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 1 L-410 (leased); 1 PA-31 *Navajo;* 1 PA-42 *Cheyenne*; 1 *Turbo Commander* 690

TRG 15: 9 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 6 MXT-7-180 *Star Rocket*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (VIP); 4 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; 2 Hughes 500

TPT • Light 9: 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 H125 *Ecureuil*; 2 H145; 1 Bo-105S

UAV • ISR • Light 6 *Skylark* 3

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 20mm 48: 24 M-55A2; 24 TCM-20

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Shafrir*‡

Military Police 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOUEVRE

Other

8 sy bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

Public Security Forces 8,000

Ministry of Public Security and Defence; 11 regional comd

DEPLOYMENT

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 7

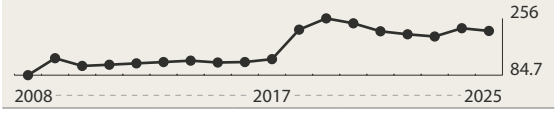
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 400; 1 avn bn with 4 CH-47F *Chinook*; 12 UH-60L/HH-60L *Black Hawk*

Jamaica JAM

Jamaican Dollar JMD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	JMD	3.44trn	3.68trn	3.93trn
	USD	21.9bn	23.1bn	24.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	-0.5	2.1	1.5
Def bdgt	JMD	45.2bn	45.6bn	
	USD	287m	287m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,826,742

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	19.9%	5.2%
Female	11.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	21.1%	5.7%

Capabilities

The Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) is focused principally on maritime and internal security, including support to police operations. Jamaica maintains military ties, including for training purposes, with Canada, the UK and the US. The JDF has participated in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. Jamaica is host to the Caribbean Special Tactics Centre, which trains special-forces units from Jamaica and other Caribbean nations. The JDF does not have any capacity to support independent deployment abroad. Funds have been allocated to procure new vehicles and helicopters, and new patrol craft are being procured. Jamaica has no defence industry except for limited maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 5,950 (Army 5,400 Coast Guard 300 Air 250)

(combined Jamaican Defence Force)

RESERVE 2,580 (Army 2,500 Coast Guard 60 Air 20)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOUEVRE

Light

4 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt (4 engr sqn)

1 MP bn

1 cbt spt bn (1 (PMV) lt mech inf coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn (1 med coy, 1 log coy, 1 tpt coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 18 *Bushmaster*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 12 L16A1

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

Coast Guard 300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PCC 1 *Nanny of the Maroons* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009)

PB 8: 4 *Honour* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 4 *Dauntless*

Air Wing 250

Plus National Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT

1 flt with Beech 350ER *King Air*; BN-2A *Defender*

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 flt with Bell 407

1 flt with Bell 412EP

TRAINING

1 unit with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; Bell 505; DA40-180FP *Diamond Star*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*

TPT • Light 2 DA40-180FP *Diamond Star* (1 BN-2A *Defender* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (1 more in store)

TPT • Light 13: 1 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; 3 Bell 407; 3 Bell 429; 6 Bell 505

DEPLOYMENT

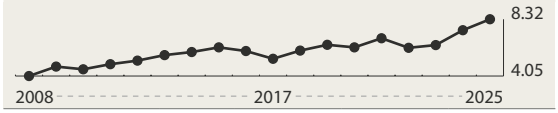
HAITI: MSSM Haiti 18

Mexico MEX

Mexican Peso MXN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MXN	34.0trn	36.1trn	38.3trn
	USD	1.86trn	1.86trn	2.03trn
Real GDP growth	%	1.4	1.0	1.5
Def bdgt [a]	MXN	189bn	220bn	237bn
	USD	10.3bn	11.4bn	12.6bn

[a] Combined budgets for ministries of national and maritime defence, excludes public infrastructure spending

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 131,741,347

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	20.0%	3.5%
Female	11.0%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	23.2%	4.8%

Capabilities

Mexico's armed forces have been heavily involved in internal security support for nearly a decade. The National Plan for Peace and Security 2018–24 envisaged that the armed forces would hand over lead responsibility for tackling drug cartels and other organised crime to the National Guard, and the current government's new national security strategy further consolidated the Guard's role. Mexico's Senate agreed in September 2024 to place the National Guard under military command. The US–Mexico security relationship is key to the country but has been under strain, most recently over the Trump administration's increasingly militarised approach to countering drug trafficking. The US has provided equipment and training to Mexican forces under the Mérida Initiative, as well as through bilateral programmes with the Pentagon. The armed forces have a moderate capability to deploy independently but do not do so in significant numbers. The country has plans to recapitalise its diverse and ageing conventional combat platforms across all three services. State-owned shipyards have produced patrol craft for the navy, which also has plans to modernise its frigate force. Army factories have produced light armoured utility vehicles for domestic use.

ACTIVE 301,000 (Army 200,000 Navy 71,000 Air 30,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 136,900

Conscript liability 12 months (partial, selection by ballot) from age 18, serving on Saturdays; voluntary for women; conscripts allocated to reserves.

RESERVE 81,500 (National Military Service)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 4

COMMUNICATIONS 2 *Mexsat*

ISR 2 *Painani*

Army 200,000

12 regions (total: 48 army zones)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (1st) SF bde (5 SF bn)

1 (2nd) SF bde (7 SF bn)

1 (3rd) SF bde (4 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th Armd) mech bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 lt mech bn, 1 arty bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)

28 mot recce regt

Light

1 (1st) inf corps (1 (1st Armd) mech bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 lt mech bn, 1 arty bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp), 3 (2nd, 3rd & 6th) inf bde (each: 3 inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 (Canon) AT gp), 1 cbt engr bde (3 engr bn))

3 (1st, 4th & 5th) indep lt inf bde (2 lt inf bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)

92 indep inf bn

25 indep inf coy

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bde with (1 (GAFE) SF gp, 3 bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 indep arty regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 223: 19 DN-5 *Toro*; 127 ERC-90F1 *Lynx* (7 trg); 40 M8; 37 MAC-1

IFV 390 DNC-1 (mod AMX-VCI)

APC 309

APC (T) 73: 40 HWK-11; 33 M5A1 half-track

APC (W) 236: 95 BDX; 16 DN-4; 2 DN-6; 28 LAV-100 (*Pantera*); 26 LAV-150 ST; 25 MOWAG *Roland;* 44 VCR (3 amb; 5 cmd post)

AUV 379: 100 DN-XI; 247 *SandCat*; 32 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 7: 3 M32 *Recovery Sherman*; 4 VCR ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP 8 VBL with *Milan*

RCL • 106mm 1,187+ M40A1 (incl some SP)

GUNS 37mm 30 M3

ARTILLERY 1,390

TOWED 123: **105mm** 123: 40 M101; 40 M-56; 16 M2A1, 14 M3; 13 NORINCO M90

MOR 1,267: **81mm** 1,100: 400 M1; 400 Brandt; 300 SB

120mm 167: 75 Brandt; 60 M-65; 32 RT-61

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 20mm 40 GAI-B01

Navy 71,000

Two Fleet Commands: Gulf (6 zones), Pacific (11 zones)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFGHM 1 *Benito Juárez* (Damen SIGMA 10514) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 lnchr with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 med hel) (fitted for but not with Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162 *Evolved SeaSparrow Missile*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 124

PSOH 8:

4 *Oaxaca* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MB *Panther* hel)

4 *Oaxaca* (mod) with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MB *Panther* hel)

PCOH 16:

4 *Durango* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

4 *Holzinger* (capacity 1 MD-902 *Explorer*)

3 *Sierra* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 MD-902 *Explorer*)

5 *Uribe* (ESP *Halcon*) (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

PCO 9: 6 *Valle* (US *Auk* MSF) with 1 76mm gun; 3 *Valle* (US *Auk* MSF) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCGH 1 *Huracan* (ex-ISR *Aliya*) with 4 single lnchr with *Gabriel* II AShM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS

PCC 2 *Democrata*

PBF 72: 6 *Acuario*; 2 *Acuario B*; 48 *Polaris* (SWE CB90); 16 *Polaris* II (SWE IC 16M)

PB 16: 3 *Azteca*; 3 *Cabo* (ex-US *Cape Higgon*); 10 *Tenochtitlan* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS

LST 4: 2 *Monte Azule*s with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Papaloapan* (ex-US *Newport*) with 2 twin 76mm guns, 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Papaloapan* (ex-US *Newport*) with 1 hel landing platform

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24

AGOR 3: 2 *Altair* (ex-US *Robert D. Conrad*); 1 *Rio Tecolutla*

AGS 8: 5 *Arrecife*; 1 *Onjuku*; 1 *Rio Hondo*; 1 *Rio Tuxpan*

AOL 2 *Aguascalientes*

AP 1 *Isla Maria Madre* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009)

ARS 4 *Kukulkan*

ATF 3 *Otomi* with 1 76mm gun

AX 2 *Huasteco* (also serve as troop transport, supply and hospital ships)

AXS 1 *Cuauhtemoc*

Naval Aviation 1,250

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

2 flt with CN235-300 MPA *Persuader*

ISR

1 flt with Beech 350ER *King Air*

1 flt with Z-143Lsi

TRANSPORT

1 (VIP) sqn with AW109SP; Beech 350i *King Air*; CL-605 *Challenger*; DHC-8 *Dash 8*; Gulfstream 550; Learjet 31A/45/60

1 flt with C295M/W

TRAINING

1 sqn with Schweizer 300C; S-333; Z-242L

1 flt with MX-7-180 *Star Rocket*

3 flt with T-6C+ *Texan* II

SEARCH & RESCUE HELICOPTER

4 flt with AS565MB *Panther*; AS565MBe *Panther*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

6 flt with Mi-17-1V/V-5 *Hip*

2 flt with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

1 flt with H225M *Caracal*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 6 CN235-300 MPA *Persuader*

ISR 2 Z-143Lsi

TPT 23: **Light** 21: 5 Beech 350ER *King Air* (4 used for ISR); 3 Beech 350i *King Air*; 4 C295M; 2 C295W; 2 DHC-8 *Dash 8*; 2 Learjet 31A; 2 Learjet 45; 1 Learjet 60; **PAX** 2: 1 CL-605 *Challenger*; 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 46: 7 MX-7-180 *Star Rocket*; 13 T-6C+ *Texan* II; 26 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

MRH 19: 15 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 4 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*

SAR 14: 4 AS565MB *Panther*; 10 AS565MBe *Panther*

TPT 22: **Heavy** 3 H225M *Caracal*; **Medium** 10: 2 H225 (SAR role); 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 9: 1 AW109SP; 8 S-333

TRG 4 Schweizer 300C

Marines 21,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF unit

2 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

Amphibious

2 amph bde (2 amph bn, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 spt bn)

1 mne bde (4 mne bn)

14 mne bde (3 mne bn)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd bn (included in army above)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV ε30 BTR-60PB (APC-70)†

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 22+

TOWED 105mm 16 M-56

MRL 122mm 6 *Firos*-25

MOR 81mm some

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

Air Force 30,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

4 sqn with T-6C+ *Texan* II*

1 sqn with PC-7*

ISR/AEW

1 sqn with Beech 350ER *King Air*; EMB-145AEW *Erieye*; EMB-145RS

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C295M; PC-6B

1 sqn with B-737

1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*; C-130K-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30

5 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 182

1 (anti-narcotic spraying) sqn with Bell 206

1 (Presidential) gp with AW109SP; B-737; B-787; Gulfstream 450/550; H225; Learjet 35A; Learjet 36

1 (VIP) gp with B-737; Beech 350i *King Air*; CL-605 *Challenger*; Gulfstream 550; Learjet 35A; S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 182

1 sqn with PC-7; T-6C+ *Texan* II

1 sqn with Grob G120TP

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with Bell 206B; Bell 407GX

1 (anti-narcotic spraying) sqn with Bell 206

1 sqn with MD-530MF/MG

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip*

1 sqn with H225M *Caracal*; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

ISR UAV

1 unit with *Hermes* 450; *Hermes* 900; S4 *Ehécatl*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 80 combat capable

FTR 5: 4 F-5E *Tiger* II; 1 F-5F *Tiger* II

ISR 2 Cessna 501 *Citation*

ELINT 4: 2 Beech 350ER *King Air*; 2 EMB-145RS

AEW&C 1 EMB-145AEW *Erieye*

TPT 85: **Medium** 7: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 2 C-130K-30 *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30; **Light** 72: 6 Beech 350i *King Air*; 6 C295M; 2 C295W; 52 Cessna 182; 2 Learjet 35A; 1 Learjet 36; 3 PC-6B; **PAX** 6: 2 B-737; 1 B-787; 1 CL-605 *Challenger*; 1 Gulfstream 450; 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 99: 24 Grob G120TP; 20 PC-7* (30 more possibly in store); 55 T-6C+ *Texan* II*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 43: 17 Bell 407GX (incl 3 leased); 11 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 15 Mi-17 *Hip* H

ISR 11: 3 MD-530MF; 8 MD-530MG

TPT 95: **Heavy** 12 H225M *Caracal*; **Medium** 24: 1 H225 (VIP); 6 S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*; 17 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

Light 59: 5 AW109SP; 45 Bell 206; 1 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; 8 Bell 206L

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR 9: **Medium** 4: 3 *Hermes* 450; 1 *Hermes* 900; **Light** 5 S4 *Ehécatl*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 136,900

Federal Ministerial Police 4,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 25: 18 Bell 205 (UH-1H); 7 Bell 212

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Heavy 2 *Dominator* XP

National Guard 115,000

Public Security Secretariat. Gendarmerie created in 2019 from elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Federal Police.

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 sf unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

12 sy bde (3 sy bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 DA42 MPP Guardian (shared with Federal Police)

TPT 5: **Light** 2: 1 CN235-100; 1 Do-328; **PAX** 3: 2 B-727; 1 Falcon 20

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5: 1+ Bell 407GX; 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 18: **Medium** ε13 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; 5 H120 *Colibri*

Rural Defense Militia 17,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

13 inf unit

13 (horsed) cav unit

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

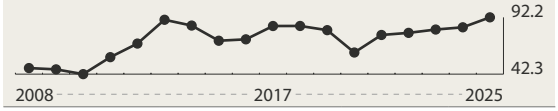
INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 4

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 5

Nicaragua NIC

Nicaraguan Gold Cordoba NIO		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NIO	721bn	758bn	801bn
	USD	19.7bn	20.7bn	21.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.6	3.0	2.9
Def bdgt	NIO	3.80bn	4.28bn	
	USD	104m	117m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	6,739,380					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	12.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	20.4%	2.8%
Female	12.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	22.4%	3.5%

Capabilities

Nicaragua's armed forces are tasked with border and internal security and supporting disaster relief efforts and ecological protection. There is widespread international concern about the repressive policies of the current Nicaraguan leadership. The country has renewed its training relationship with Russia and has been expanding ties with China and Iran. In 2024, the US tightened its restrictions on defence trade with the country. The mechanised brigade is reported to have received Russian training. The armed forces do not undertake significant deployments abroad and lack the logistical support for large-scale military operations, although the mechanised brigade can deploy internally. Equipment primarily consists of ageing Cold War-era platforms. Russia has helped re-equip the mechanised brigade and has supported the establishment of a repair workshop. The country has no defence industry.

ACTIVE 12,000 (Army 10,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (2 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AT coy)

Light

1 regional comd (3 lt inf bn)

1 regional comd (2 lt inf bn; 1 arty bn)

3 regional comd (2 lt inf bn)

2 indep lt inf bn

Other

1 comd regt (1 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 int unit, 1 sigs bn)

1 (ecological) sy bn

1 (Rapid Action) sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med bn

1 tpt regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 51: 31 T-55; 20+ T-72B1MS; (96 T-55 in store)

LT TK (10 PT-76 in store)

RECCE 20 BRDM-2/-2M

IFV 17+ BMP-1

APC 126

APC (T) some BTR-50

APC (W) 126+: 41 BTR-152 (61 more in store); 45 BTR-60 (15 more in store); ε40 BTR-70M

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 7+: IMR; 7 IRM

VLB TMM-3

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 12 9P133 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 107: **57mm** ZIS-2; **76mm** 83 ZIS-3; **100mm** 24 M-1944

ARTILLERY 193

TOWED 18: **122mm** 12 D-30; **152mm** 6 D-20; (24 D-20 in store)

MRL 151: **107mm** 33 Type-63**; 122mm** 118: 18 BM-21 *Grad*; 100 *Grad* 1P (BM-21P) (single-tube rocket launcher, man portable)

MOR 24: **82mm**; **120mm** 24 M-43; (**160mm** 4 M-160 in store)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED: ZU-23-2

Navy ε800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PB 13: 3 *Dabur*; 2 *Farallones*; 4 Rodman 101; 2 *Soberania* (ex-JAM Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 2 (patrol/support)

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Beech 90 *King Air*; Cessna U206; Cessna 404 *Titan* (VIP)

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 172; PA-18 *Super Cub*; PA-28 *Cherokee*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H (armed)

AIR DEFENCE

1 gp with ZU-23

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 9: 3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna U206; 1 Cessna 404 *Titan* (VIP); 2 PA-28 *Cherokee*

TRG 2 PA-18 *Super Cub*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 Mi-17 *Hip* H (armed)†

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-171E

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 23mm 18 ZU-23

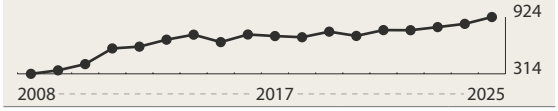
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9M17 *Skorpion* (RS-AT-2 *Swatter*)

Panama PAN

Panamanian Balboa PAB		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PAB	86.5bn	90.4bn	95.9bn
	USD	86.5bn	90.4bn	95.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.7	4.0	4.0
Def bdgt [a]	PAB	946m	1.03bn	
	USD	946m	1.03bn	

[a] Public security expenditure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	4,536,008

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	21.3%	4.8%
Female	12.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	20.9%	5.5%

Capabilities

Panama abolished its armed forces in 1990 but it retains a border service, a police force and an air/maritime service for low-level security tasks. The country's primary security concern has been its southern border with Colombia, where the majority of the border service is deployed. Colombia and the US have provided training and support. Panama-US defence ties are being strengthened including the renewal of a US military presence amid heightened concern from the Trump administration about the security of the Panama Canal. Training is focused on internal and border security rather than conventional military operations and there is no capability to mount significant external deployments. None of Panama's security services maintain heavy military equipment, focusing instead on light-transport, patrol and surveillance capabilities. However, it plans to boost its air capability with four *Super Tucano* light-attack aircraft as well as two medium transports. Aside from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no defence industry.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 27,700

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 27,700

National Border Service 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF gp

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bde (5 sy bn(-))

1 indep sy bn

National Police Force 20,000

No hvy mil eqpt, small arms only

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (presidential) gd bn(-)

National Aeronaval Service 3,700

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 250 *King Air*; C-212M *Aviocar*; Cessna 210; PA-31 *Navajo*; PA-34 *Seneca*

1 (Presidential) flt with ERJ-135BJ; S-76C

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 152; Cessna 172; T-35D *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW139; Bell 205; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 212; Bell 407; Bell 412EP; H145; MD-500E

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

PCC 1 *Saettia*

PB 15: 5 *3 De Noviembre* (ex-US *Point*); 1 *Chiriqui* (ex-US PB MkIV); 1 *Cocle* (ex-US Swift); 1 *Omar Torrijos* (US Metal Shark Defiant 85); 2 *Panquiaco* (UK Vosper 31.5m); 1 *Taboga* (log/tpt role); 4 Type-200

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCU 1 *General Estaban Huertas*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AG 1 *Lina María*

AKR 1 *Manuel Amador Guerror* (Damen Stan Lander 5612)

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 17: 1 Beech 100 *King Air*; 1 Beech 250 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 2 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; 3 C-212M *Aviocar*; 1 Cessna 152, 1 Cessna 172;

2 Cessna 208B; 1 Cessna 210; 1 ERJ-135BJ; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 2 PA-34 *Seneca*

TRG (2 T-35D *Pillan* in store)

HELICOPTERS

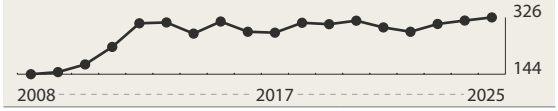
MRH 10: 8 AW139; 1 Bell 412EP; 1 MD-500E

TPT • Light 13: 1 AW109; 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 212; 2 Bell 407

Paraguay PRY

Paraguayan Guarani	PYG	2024	2025	2026
GDP	PYG	336trn	364trn	391trn
	USD	44.5bn	47.4bn	51.7bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.3	4.4	3.7
Def bdgt	PYG	2.31trn	2.47trn	
	USD	305m	321m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 7,604,044

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.2%	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%	22.3%	4.7%
Female	10.8%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	22.1%	5.1%

Capabilities

The country's armed forces are small by regional standards, with largely obsolete equipment. Paraguay faces internal challenges from insurgency and transnational organised crime, chiefly drug trafficking. There is security cooperation with Argentina and Brazil in the Tri-Border Area. In 2017, Paraguay signed a defence cooperation agreement with Russia. The military ranks are increasingly top-heavy, and conscript numbers have fallen in recent years. Key formations have long been under-strength. Paraguay has had a consistent, if limited, tradition of contributing to UN peacekeeping missions. There is limited training with regional partners. Paraguay has a limited ability to self-sustain forces abroad and no effective power-projection capacity. Recent acquisitions of heavy equipment have been limited to small quantities of engineering and transport capabilities. Paraguay has intensified efforts to modernise its air force, which, in June 2025, received four out of six planned *Super Tucano* aircraft from Brazil and in August acquired four UH-1H *Iroquois* transport helicopters from Taiwan. The country has local maintenance capacity but lacks defence industrial production facilities.

ACTIVE 13,950 (Army 7,400 Navy 3,800 Air 2,750)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

Conscript liability 12 months

RESERVE 164,500 (Joint 164,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,400

Much of the Paraguayan army is maintained in a cadre state during peacetime; the nominal inf and cav divs are effectively only at coy strength. Active gp/regt are usually coy sized

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf corps (total: 6 inf div(-), 3 cav div(-), 6 arty bty)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd regt (1 SF bn, 1 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 log gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde with (2 arty gp, 1 ADA gp)

1 engr bde with (1 engr regt, 3 construction regt)

1 sigs bn

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

14 inf regt (cadre)

4 cav regt (cadre)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 28 EE-9 *Cascavel*

APC 16

APC (W) 12 EE-11 *Urutu*

PPV 4 Streit *Typhoon*

ARTILLERY 99

TOWED 105mm 19 M101

MOR 81mm 80

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 22:

SP 20mm 3 M9 half track

TOWED 19: **40mm** 6 L/60; 13 M1A1

Navy 3,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 18

PCR 1 *Itaipu* (BRZ *Roraima*) with 1 hel landing platform

PBR 17: 1 *Capitan Cabral*; 2 *Capitan Ortiz* (ROC *Hai Ou*); 2 *Novatec;* 4 Type-701 (US Sewart); 3 *Croq* 15 (AUS Armacraft); 5 others

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3

Naval Aviation 100

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 150; Cessna 210 *Centurion*; Cessna 310

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 5: 2 Cessna 150; 1 Cessna 210 *Centurion;* 2 Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*)

Marines 700; 200 conscript (total 900)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

3 mne bn(-)

ARTILLERY • TOWED 105mm 2 M101

Air Force 2,750

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**; EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

TRANSPORT

1 gp with C-212-200/400 *Aviocar*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*

1 VIP gp with Beech 58 *Baron*; Bell 427; Cessna U206 *Stationair*; Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; Cessna 402B; PA-32R *Saratoga* (EMB-721C *Sertanejo*)

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-25 *Universal*; T-35A/B *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 gp with AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable

TPT 18: **Light** 17: 1 Beech 58 *Baron*; 4 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 1 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 3 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 2 Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan* EX; 1 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 402B; 2 Cessna U206 *Stationair*; 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 PA-32R *Saratoga* (EMB-721C *Sertanejo*); **PAX** 1 Cessna 680 *Sovereign*

TRG 25: 6 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 4 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 6 T-25 *Universal*; ε4 T-35A *Pillan*; 5 T-35B *Pillan*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 21: 3 AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*); 16 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407; 1 Bell 427 (VIP)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

Special Police Service 10,800; 4,000 conscript (total 14,800)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 4

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 12

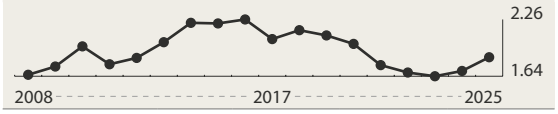
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 5

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

Peru PER

Peruvian Nuevo Sol PEN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	PEN	1.11trn	1.16trn	1.23trn
	USD	295bn	318bn	327bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.3	2.9	2.7
Def bdgt	PEN	7.97bn	8.86bn	9.66bn
	USD	2.12bn	2.43bn	2.56bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 32,768,614

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	20.5%	3.4%
Female	12.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	22.2%	4.6%

Capabilities

Peru's armed forces are primarily orientated towards preserving territorial integrity and security, counter-insurgency and counternarcotics. The military is working on strengthening its disaster relief capabilities. The armed forces are hampered by fiscal constraints and an increasingly ageing inventory. Peru used to maintain close ties with Colombia, including a cooperation agreement on air control, humanitarian assistance and counternarcotics until a territorial dispute in Santa Rosa renewed in 2024 due to the natural border changes caused by the Amazon River. Military tensions are escalating after Peru legalised the area as its own district in July 2025. The armed forces are capable of independently deploying externally and contributing to UN missions abroad. Peru took part in the RIMPAC 2024 and *Southern Vanguard* 2025 exercises. Peru has boosted its tanker/transport and anti-submarine warfare capabilities with the acquisition of second-hand equipment from Spain. The navy is acquiring new surface vessels and submarines both based on South Korean designs. Key players in Peru's defence industry include the state-owned shipyard SIMA, aviation from SEMAN and munitions manufacturer FAME. Deepening ties with South Korea have improved defence industrial capability.

ACTIVE 81,000 (Army 47,500 Navy 24,000 Air 9,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 77,000

Conscript liability 12 months voluntary conscription for both males and females

RESERVE 188,000 (Army 188,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR PeruSAT-1

Army 47,500

4 mil region

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (1st) SF bde (2 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 cdo coy, 1 CT coy, 1 airmob arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (3rd) SF bde (1 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 airmob arty gp, 1 MP coy)
1 (6th) SF bde (2 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 cdo coy, 1 MP coy)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 AD gp)
1 (6th) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 log bn, 1 ADA gp)
1 (9th) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 ADA gp)

Mechanised

1 (3rd) armd cav bde (3 mech cav bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (1st) cav bde (4 mech cav bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

Light

2 (2nd & 31st) mot inf bde (4 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 log bn)
3 (1st, 7th & 32nd) inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (33rd) inf bde (4 inf bn)
1 (4th) mtn bde (1 armd regt, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (5th) mtn bde (1 armd regt, 2 mot inf bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (6th) jungle inf bde (4 jungle bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 (35th) jungle inf bde (1 SF gp, 3 jungle bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 jungle arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 AD gp, 1 jungle engr bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty gp (bde) (4 arty gp, 2 AD gp, 1 sigs gp)
1 (3rd) arty bde (4 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 sigs gp)
1 (22nd) engr bde (3 engr bn, 1 demining coy)
1 engr bn
1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (1st Multipurpose) spt bde
1 med bn
1 tpt bn

AVIATION

1 (1st) avn bde (1 atk hel/recce hel bn, 1 avn bn, 2 aslt hel/tpt hel bn)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD gp (regional troops)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 165 T-55; (75† in store)
LT TK 96 AMX-13 (some with 9M133 *Kornet*-E)
RECCE 95: 30 BRDM-2; 15 Fiat 6616; 50 M9A1
APC 295
APC (T) 120+: 120 M113A1; some BTR-50 (CP)†
APC (W) 175: 150 UR-416; 25 Fiat 6614

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV M578
VLB GQL-111

ANTI-TANK-ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 22 M1165A2 HMMWV with 9K135 *Kornet* E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-73C; 9K135 *Kornet* E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Spike*-ER

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,025

SP 155mm 12 M109A2
TOWED 290: **105mm** 152: 44 M101; 24 M2A1; 60 M-56; 24 Model 56 pack howitzer; **122mm**; 36 D-30; **130mm** 36 M-46; **155mm** 66: 36 M114, 30 Model 50
MRL 122mm 49: 22 BM-21 *Grad*; 27 Type-90B
MOR 674+: **81mm/107mm** 350; **SP 107mm** 24 M106A1; **120mm** 300+ Brandt/Expal Model L

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 1
Vargas Guerra

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 17: 2 An-28 *Cash*; 3 An-32B *Cline;* 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Beech 1900D; 4 Cessna 152; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 Cessna 560 *Citation*; 2 Cessna U206 *Stationair;* 1 PA-31T *Cheyenne* II; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*
TRG 4 IL-103

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 Mi-17 *Hip* H
TPT 34: **Heavy** (3 Mi-26T *Halo* in store); **Medium** 21 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 13: 1 AW109K2; 2 F-280FX; 9 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; 1 R-44
TRG 1 F-28F

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS 165
SP 23mm 35 ZSU-23-4
TOWED 23mm 130: 80 ZU-23-2; 50 ZU-23

Navy 24,000 (incl 1,000 Coast Guard)

Commands: Pacific, Lake Titicaca, Amazon River

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 6:
4 *Angamos* (GER Type-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT (of which 1 in refit)
2 *Islay* (GER Type-209/1100) with 8 single 533mm TT with SUT 264 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 6
FFGHM 6:
2 *Aguirre* (ex-ITA *Lupo*) with 8 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 lnchr with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-3D *Sea King*)
2 *Aguirre* (ex-ITA *Lupo*) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40

Exocet Block 3 AShM, 1 octuple Mk 29 lnchr with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-3D *Sea King*)

2 *Carvajal* (ITA *Lupo* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/ SH-3D *Sea King*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

CORVETTES 7

FSG 5 *Velarde* (FRA PR-72P) with 4 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

FS 2 *Ferré* (ex-ROK *Po Hang*) with 1 76mm gun

PCR 6: 2 *Amazonas* with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Manuel Clavero*; 2 *Marañon* with 2 76mm guns

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 2 *Pisco* (IDN *Makassar*) (capacity 2 LCM; 3 hels; 24 IFV; 450 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Paita* (ex-US *Terrebonne Parish*) (capacity 395 troops)

LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 7 *Griffon* 2000TD (capacity 22 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24

AG 6 *Río Napo*

AGOR 2: 1 *Humboldt* (operated by IMARPE); 1 *Carrasco*

AGS 5: 1 *Zimic* (ex-NLD *Dokkum*); 2 *Van Straelen*; 1 *La Macha*, 1 *Stiglich* (river survey vessel for the upper Amazon)

AH 4 (river hospital craft)

AOL 2 *Noguera*

AORH 1 *Tacna* (ex-NLD *Amsterdam*)

ATF 1 *Morales*

AWT 1 *Caloyeras*

AXS 2: 1 *Marte*; 1 *Union*

Naval Aviation ε800

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW); SH-2G *Super Seasprite*

1 sqn with SH-3D *Sea King*; UH-3H *Sea King*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 200T; Fokker 50; Fokker 60

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 flt with Bell 412SP

TRANSPORT

1 flt with An-32B *Cline*; Mi-8T *Hip*

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-34C/C-1 *Turbo Mentor*

1 hel sqn with F-28F

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 6: 4 Beech 200T; 2 Fokker 60

SIGINT 1 Fokker 50

MP 1 Fokker 50

TPT • Light 4: 2 An-32B *Cline*; 2 Fokker 60

TRG 3: 2 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 1 T-34C-1 *Turbo Mentor*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 16: 2 Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW); 5 SH-2G *Super Seasprite*; 9 SH-3D *Sea King*

MRH 3 Bell 412SP

TPT 10: **Medium** 7: 1 Mi-8T *Hip*; 6 UH-3H *Sea King*; **Light** 3 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II

TRG 5 F-28F

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-65D *Maverick*

AShM AM39 *Exocet*

Marines 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 cdo gp

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn

1 inf gp

Amphibious

1 mne bde (1 SF gp, 1 recce bn, 2 inf bn, 1 amph bn, 1 arty gp)

Jungle

1 jungle inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 47+: 32 LAV II; V-100 *Commando*; 15 V-200 *Chaimite*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 18+

TOWED 122mm D-30

MOR 18+: **81mm** some; **120mm** ε18

AIR DEFENCE

GUNS 20mm SP (twin)

Air Force 9,500

Divided into five regions – North, Lima, South, Central and Amazon

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-29S/SE *Fulcrum* C; MiG-29UBM *Fulcrum* B

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000E/ED (2000P/DP)

1 sqn with Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B

ISR

1 (photo-survey) sqn with Learjet 36A; SA-227-BC *Metro* III (C-26B)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-32 *Cline*

1 sqn with B-737; Beech 58 *Baron*; Beech 360C *King Air*

1 sqn with DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; PC-6 *Turbo Porter*
1 sqn with L-100-20

TRAINING

2 (drug interdiction) sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
1 (aerobatic) sqn with GB1 *GameBird*; Z-242
1 hel sqn with Enstrom 280FX; Schweizer 300C

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-25†/Mi-35P *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17-1V *Hip*
1 sqn with Bell 206 *Jet Ranger;* Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412 *Twin Huey*
1 sqn with Bo-105LS

AIR DEFENCE

6 bn with S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 Goa)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 34 combat capable

FTR 19: 9 MiG-29S *Fulcrum* C; 3 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum C*; 5 MiG-29SMP *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UBM *Fulcrum* B

FGA 11: 2 *Mirage* 2000ED (2000DP); 9 *Mirage* 2000E (2000P) (some†)

ATK 4: 2 Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; 2 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B; (8 Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; 6 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B in store)

ISR 5: 2 Learjet 36A; 3 SA-227-BC *Metro* III (C-26B)

TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*

TPT 38: **Medium** 6: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 2 L-100-20; **Light** 29: 4 An-32 *Cline*; 1 Beech 58 *Baron*; 1 Beech 360C *King Air*; 7 Cessna 172 *Skyhawk*; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 12 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; 1 PA-44; 1 PC-6 *Turbo-Porter*; **PAX** 3: 2 B-737; 1 Learjet 45 (VIP)

TRG 76: 8 CH-2000; 19 EMB-312 *Tucano*†; 1 GB1 GameBird; 20 KT-1P; 6 T-41A/D *Mescalero*; 12 Z-242

HELICOPTERS

ATK 18: 16 Mi-25 *Hind* D†; 2 Mi-35P *Hind* E

MRH 12: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; ε10 Mi-17-1V *Hip*

TPT 25: **Medium** 3 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 22: 8 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 6 Bell 212 (AB-212); 6 Bo-105LS; 2 Enstrom 280FX

TRG 4 Schweizer 300C

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence *Javelin*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid)*‡; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic;* **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*)

ASM AS-30; Kh-29L (RS-AS-14A *Kedge*)

ARM Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 77,000

National Police 77,000 (100,000 reported)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC (W) 120: 20 BMR-600; 100 MOWAG *Roland*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 5: 1 An-32B *Cline*; 1 Beech 1900C; 3 Cessna 208B

HELICOPTERS

MRH 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT • Light 16: 5 H145; 2 Mi-171Sh; 9 UH-1H *Huey* II

General Police 43,000

Security Police 21,000

Technical Police 13,000

Coast Guard 1,000

Personnel included as part of Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 47

PCC 10: 6 *Rio Pativilca* (ROK *Tae Geuk*); 4 *Rio Nepena*

PBF 4 *Rio Itaya* (SWE Combat Boat 90HSM)

PB 12: 6 *Chicama* (US *Dauntless)*; 2 *Punta Sal* (Defiant 45); 1 *Rio Chira*; 3 *Rio Santa*

PBR 21: 1 *Rio Viru*; 8 *Parachique*; 12 *Zorritos*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AH 1 *Puno*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 2 F-27 *Friendship*

Rondas Campesinas

Peasant self-defence force. Perhaps 7,000 rondas 'gp', up to pl strength, some with small arms. Deployed mainly in emergency zone

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 234; 1 engr coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

Suriname SUR

Suriname Dollar SRD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SRD	147bn	167bn	193bn
	USD	4.45bn	4.50bn	4.87bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.0	2.7	3.7
Def bdgt	SRD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	653,605			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.3%	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%	22.5%	3.2%
Female	10.9%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	23.1%	4.6%

Capabilities

The armed forces are principally tasked with preserving territorial integrity. They also assist the police in internal- and border-security missions, as well as tackling transnational criminal activity and drug trafficking, and have been involved in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance operations. Ties with Brazil, China, France, India and the US have been crucial for the supply of equipment, including a limited number of armoured vehicles and helicopters, as well as training activity. The armed forces participate in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise. Overall resource challenges and limited equipment serviceability mean the armed forces are still constrained in providing sufficient border and coastal control and surveillance. However, the navy has recently introduced the RSS *Barracuda* coastal patrol craft into service in November 2024 via a lease-to-buy agreement with Netherlands' Damen Shipyards Group. The country has no defence industrial production capacity and has looked abroad to improve training and maintenance capacity.

ACTIVE 1,840 (Army 1,400 Navy 240 Air 200)

(All services form part of the army)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech cav sqn

Light

1 inf bn (4 coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn (coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 6 EE-9 *Cascavel*

APC • APC (W) 15 EE-11 *Urutu*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6

Navy ε240

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PCC 1 *Barracuda* (NLD Damen FCS 4008)

PB 3: 2 FPB 72 Mk II; 1 FPB 98 Mk I

Air Force ε200

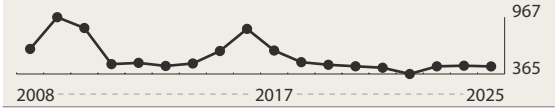
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • MRH 3 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

Trinidad and Tobago TTO

Trinidad and Tobago Dollar TTD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TTD	173bn	176bn	181bn
	USD	25.6bn	26.0bn	26.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.5	1.0	1.2
Def bdgt	TTD	3.51bn	3.46bn	
	USD	519m	513m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,410,170

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	24.4%	6.8%
Female	9.0%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	23.7%	7.8%

Capabilities

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF) focuses on border protection and maritime security as well as counter-narcotics tasks. The country is a member of the Caribbean Community and cooperates with other countries in the region in disaster-relief efforts. A new training academy was established in Trinidad in 2022 and there is a proposal for a new coastguard base in Tobago. The TTDF has taken part in US Southern Command's *Tradewinds* exercise, hosting the 40th iteration in 2025. It has sent personnel to the UK and the US for training. Trinidad and Tobago has no capacity to deploy and maintain forces abroad. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 4,650 (Army 3,000 Coast Guard 1,600 Air Guard 50)

(All services form the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force)

RESERVE 650

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light
2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6 L16A1

Coast Guard 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
1 mne HQ

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17
PCO 3: 2 *Port of Spain* (AUS *Cape*); 1 *Nelson* II (ex-PRC *Shuke* III)
PCC 6: 2 *Point Lisas* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009); 4 *Speyside* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)
PB 8: 2 *Gaspar Grande*†; 6 *Scarlet Ibis* (Austal 30m)

Air Guard 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 2 SA-227 *Metro* III (C-26)

HELICOPTERS
MRH 4 AW139
TPT • Light 1 S-76

Uruguay URY

Uruguayan Peso UYU		2024	2025	2026
GDP	UYU	3.26trn	3.52trn	3.78trn
	USD	81.0bn	85.0bn	90.6bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.1	2.5	2.4
Def bdgt	UYU	23.4bn	ε24.7bn	
	USD	583m	ε597m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population	3,449,444					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	9.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	22.5%	6.1%
Female	8.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	23.1%	9.0%

Capabilities

The armed forces are focused on territorial integrity and the protection of strategic resources. Uruguay and China signed a defence-cooperation agreement in 2022, following a similar pact with Russia in 2018 that provides for training exchanges. Uruguay and Argentina have a joint peacekeeping unit and exercise together. The country has long-established military ties with the US. The armed forces participate regularly in multinational exercises and deployments. The navy is being upgraded through the commissioning of ex-US Coast Guard patrol boats and the acquisition of two new offshore patrol vessels to strengthen policing and coastguard capacities. In October 2025 the government cancelled a contract with Spanish shipbuilder Cardama for the construction of two OPVs. Construction had already started, but the project was hampered from the beginning by delays and corruption allegations. The country has prioritised maintenance and upgrades to patrol vessels to secure the country's extensive EEZ. The navy has created a tactical operations centre to oversee the deployment of surface and aerial assets to combat illegal maritime activities. The acquisition of air-defence radars may have improved the armed forces' ability to monitor domestic airspace, but the lack of sufficient interdiction capability will continue to limit its response to contingencies. Much equipment is second-hand, and there is little capacity for independent power projection. Maintenance work is sometimes outsourced to foreign companies.

ACTIVE 21,100 (Army 13,500 Navy 5,000 Air 2,600)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,500

Uruguayan units are substandard size, mostly around 30%. Div are at most bde size, while bn are of reinforced coy strength. Regts are also coy size, some bn size, with the largest formation being the 2nd armd cav regt

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
4 mil region/div HQ

MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
2 (1st & 2nd Cav) mech bde (1 armd cav regt, 2 mech cav regt)
1 (3rd Cav) mech bde (2 mech cav regt, 1 mech inf bn)
3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th Inf) mech bde (2 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn)
1 (5th Inf) mech bde (1 armd cav regt; 1 armd inf bn; 1 mech inf bn)
Light
1 (1st Inf) inf bde (2 inf bn)
Air Manoeuvre
1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 (strategic reserve) arty regt
5 fd arty gp
1 (1st) engr bde (2 engr bn)
4 cbt engr bn
1 sigs bde (2 sigs bn)

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 15 *Tiran*-5

LT TK 47: 22 M41A1UR; 25 M41C
RECCE 15 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 18 BMP-1
APC 434
APC (T) 27: 24 M113A1UR; 3 MT-LB
APC (W) 360: 54 *Condor*; 11 EE-11 *Urutu*; 48 GAZ-39371 *Vodnik*; 53 OT-64; 47 OT-93; 147 *Piranha*
PPV 47: 27 *Mamba* Mk7; 20 M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV MT-LB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
RCL 106mm 69 M40A1

ARTILLERY 195
SP 16: **105mm** 10 M-108**; 122mm** 6 2S1 *Gvozdika*
TOWED 44: **105mm** 36: 28 M101A1; 8 M102; **155mm** 8 M114A1
MRL • 122mm 4 RM-70
MOR 135: **81mm** 91: 35 M1, 56 Expal Model LN; **120mm** 44 Model SL

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Light 1 *Charrua*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14: **20mm** 14: 6 M167 *Vulcan*; 8 TCM-20 (w/Elta M-2106 radar)

Navy 5,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PB 10: 1 *Colonia* (ex-US *Cape*); 9 Type-44
PBF 1 *Huracan* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)
PBI 3 *Rio Arapey* (ex-US *Marine Protector*)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
MSO 2 *Temerario* (*Kondor* II)

AMPHIBIOUS 3: 2 **LCVP**; 1 **LCM**

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 11
AAR 3 *Islas de Flores* (ex-GER *Hermann Helms*)
ABU 1 *Sirius*
AGOR 1 *Oyarvide* (ex-US *Mount Mitchell*)
AGS 1 *Trieste*
AOR 1 *Artigas (*GER *Lüneburg,* general spt ship with replenishment capabilities);
ARS 1 *Vanguardia*
ATF 1 *Maldonado* (also used as patrol craft)
AXS 2: 1 *Capitan Miranda*; 1 *Bonanza*

Naval Aviation 210

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL
1 flt with Beech 200T*; Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS350B2 *Ecureuil* (*Esquilo*); Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TRANSPORT/TRAINING
1 flt with T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

TRAINING
1 hel sqn with Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; OH-58 *Kiowa*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable
ISR 4: 2 Beech 200T*; 2 Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*
TRG 2 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

HELICOPTERS
ISR 1 OH-58 *Kiowa*
MRH 4: 2 Bell 412 (AB-412); 2 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*
TPT • Light 1 AS350B2 *Ecureuil* (*Esquilo*)

Naval Infantry 700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bn(-)

Air Force 2,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with A-37B *Dragonfly*

ISR
1 flt with EMB-110 *Bandeirante*†

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130B *Hercules*; C-212 *Aviocar*; EMB-120 *Brasilia*
1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 206H; T-41D
1 (liaison) flt with Cessna 206H

TRAINING
1 sqn with PC-7U *Turbo Trainer*
1 sqn with Beech 58 *Baron* (UB-58); SF-260EU

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS365 *Dauphin*; Bell 205 (UH–1H *Iroquois*); Bell 212

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable
ATK 7 A-37B *Dragonfly*
ISR 4: 1 EMB-110 *Bandeirante**†; 3 O-2A *Skymaster*
TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*
TPT 24: **Medium** 2 C-130B *Hercules*; **Light** 21: 1 BAe-125-700A; 2 Beech 58 *Baron* (UB-58); 6 C-212 *Aviocar*; 9 Cessna 206H; 1 Cessna 210; 2 EMB-120 *Brasilia*; **PAX** 1 C-29 Hawker
TRG 17: 5 PC-7U *Turbo Trainer*; 12 SF-260EU

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 AS365N2 *Dauphin* II
TPT • Light 10: 5 Bell 205 (UH–1H *Iroquois*); 5 Bell 212

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

Guardia Nacional Republicana 1,400

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 662; 1 inf bn

EGYPT: MFO 41; 1 engr/tpt unit

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 213; 1 mech inf coy

Venezuela VEN

Venezuelan Bolivar soberano VES		2024	2025	2026
GDP	VES	4.93trn	18.0trn	127trn
	USD	120bn	82.8bn	79.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.3	0.5	-3.0
Def bdgt	VES	30.3bn	ε33.5bn	
	USD [a]	737m	ε154m	

[a] Conversion using market exchange rate

Population 31,755,435

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	21.0%	4.3%
Female	12.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	21.5%	5.1%

Capabilities

Venezuela's armed forces and national guard are tasked with protecting sovereignty, assuring territorial integrity and assisting with internal-security and counter-narcotics operations. Economic challenges have affected equipment availability, modernisation and training levels. Although Venezuela and Guyana agreed in a declaration in December 2023 to avoid a military clash over the former's claim to the latter's Essequibo region, tensions aggravated along their border after Venezuela's 2025 announcement to hold an election for Essequibo. Venezuela and Colombia recently re-established military relations that were strained by waves of migrants fleeing Venezuela because of the economic situation there, and the presence of armed groups in the border area that caused both countries to deploy troops. Caracas' close ties with China, Iran and Russia for weapons procurements and technical support have advanced amid the growing US pressure on Venezuela. Venezuela has participated in exercises with China, Cuba, Iran and Russia. The military has little logistics capability to support deployments abroad. Venezuela's defence industry consists of small, state-owned companies, mainly focused on the production of small arms and munitions. Local platform production has been limited to small coastal-patrol boats and Empresa Aeronáutica Nacional (EANSA), a state-owned aerospace company established in 2020, produces an indigenous UAV based on Iran's *Mohajer*.

ACTIVE 123,000 (Army 63,000 Navy 25,500 Air 11,500 National Guard 23,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 220,000

Conscript liability 30 months selective, varies by region for all services

RESERVE 8,000 (Army 8,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε63,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (99th) spec ops bde (5 spec ops bn)

1 (94th) spec ops bde (3 spec ops bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 cav bde (3 recce bn, 1 mor bty, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 maint coy)

Armoured

1 (11th) armd bde (1 recce sqn, 2 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (41st) armd bde (3 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

Mechanised

1 (14th) mech inf bde (1 recce sqn, 1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (25th) mech inf bde (1 recce sqn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (31st) mech inf bde (1 recce gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 ranger bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

Light

1 (21st) mot inf bde (1 recce sqn, 3 mot inf bn, 2 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (13th) mot inf bde (1 recce gp, 3 mot inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (22nd) mot inf bde (1 recce sqn, 2 mot inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (92nd) ranger bde (1 recce sqn, 1 tk bn, 3 ranger bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (12th) ranger bde (1 recce sqn, 1 mot inf bn, 3 ranger bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (32nd) jungle inf bde (1 recce sqn, 3 jungle inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (33rd) jungle inf bde (4 jungle inf bn)

2 (51st & 53rd) jungle inf bde (3 jungle inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

1 (52nd) jungle inf bde (1 recce sqn, 2 jungle inf bn, 1 fd arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

Airborne

1 AB bde (1 recce coy, 3 AB bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

Other

1 (93rd) sy bde (1 mot inf bn, 4 sy bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 maint coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (2 SP arty bn, 3 MRL bn)

1 engr bde (5 engr bn)

1 engr bde (2 cbt engr bn, 1 engr bn, 1 construction bn)

1 engr bde (1 cbt engr bn, 1 engr bn, 1 maint bn)
1 engr bde (3 railway bn)
1 MP bde (5 MP bn)
1 sigs bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 (81st) log bde (4 log bn)
1 (82nd) log bde (5 log bn)
1 (83rd) log bde (3 log bn)

AVIATION
1 avn comd (1 tpt avn bn, 1 atk hel bn, 1 ISR avn bn)

Reserve Organisations 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd bn

Light
4 inf bn
1 ranger bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn
2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 173: 81 AMX-30V; 92 T-72B1
LT TK 118: 31 AMX-13; 87 *Scorpion*-90
RECCE 121: 42 *Dragoon* 300 LFV2; 79 V-100/V-150
IFV 237: 123 BMP-3 (incl variants); 114 BTR-80A (incl variants)
APC • APC (W) 36 *Dragoon* 300

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 5: BREM-L; 3 AMX-30D; BREM-1; 2 *Dragoon* 300RV; *Samson*
VLB *Leguan*

NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS IMI MAPATS
RCL 106mm 175 M40A1
GUNS • SP 76mm 75 M18 *Hellcat*

ARTILLERY 515
SP 60: **152mm** 48 2S19 *Msta*-S; **155mm** 12 Mk F3
TOWED 92: **105mm** 80: 40 M101A1; 40 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 12 M114A1
MRL 56: **122mm** 24 BM-21 *Grad*; **160mm** 20 LAR SP (LAR-160); **300mm** 12 9A52 *Smerch*
GUN/MOR 120mm 13 2S23 NONA-SVK
MOR 270: **81mm** 165; **SP 81mm** 21 *Dragoon* 300PM; AMX-VTT; **120mm** 84: 60 Brandt; 24 2S12

AIRCRAFT
TPT • Light 28: 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 172; 6 Cessna 182 *Skylane*; 2 Cessna 206; 2 Cessna 207 *Stationair*; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 2 IAI-202 *Arava*; 11 M-28 *Skytruck*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 9 Mi-35M2 *Hind*
MRH 31: 10 Bell 412EP; 2 Bell 412SP; 19 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H
TPT 9: **Heavy** 3 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 2 AS-61D; **Light** 4: 3 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*, 1 Bell 206L3 *Long Ranger* II

Navy ε22,300; ε3,200 conscript (total ε25,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 1
SSK 1 *Sabalo* (in refit; 1 more non-operational) (GER T-209/1300) with 8 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2
FFGHM 2 *Mariscal Sucre* (ITA *Lupo* mod)† (1 more non-operational) with 8 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
CORVETTES • FSGH 2 *Guaiqueri* with 2 quadruple lnchr with CM-90 AShM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun
PSOH 1 *Guaiqueri* with 1 *Millennium* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PBFG 4+ *Peykaap* III (IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with CM-90 AShM
PBG 3 *Federacion* (UK Vosper 37m) with 2 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM
PB 3 *Constitucion* (UK Vosper 37m) with 1 76mm gun

AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Capana* (ROK *Alligator*) capacity 12 tanks; 200 troops) (1 more non-operational)
LANDING CRAFT 3:
LCU 2 *Margarita* (river comd)
UCAC 1 *Griffon* 2000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10
AGOR 1 *Punta Brava*
AGS 2 *Gabriela*
AKR 4 *Los Frailes*
AORH 1 *Ciudad Bolivar*
ATF 1 *Almirante Franciso de Miranda* (Damen Salvage Tug 6014)
AXS 1 *Simón Bolívar*

Naval Aviation 500

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW)

MARITIME PATROL
1 flt with C-212-200 MPA

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*; C-212 *Aviocar*; *Turbo Commander* 980C

TRAINING
1 hel sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; TH-57A *Sea Ranger*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable
MP 2 C-212-200 MPA*
TPT • Light 7: 1 Beech C90 *King Air;* 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 *Turbo Commander* 980C

HELICOPTERS
ASW 4 Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW)
MRH 12: 6 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 6 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H
TPT • Light 1 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II (trg)
TRG 1 TH-57A *Sea Ranger*

Marines ε15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
1 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bde

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 amph aslt bde
3 mne bde
3 (rvn) mne bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 cbt engr bn
1 MP bde
1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
LT TK 10 VN-16
IFV 21: 11 VN-1; 10 VN-18
APC • APC (W) 37 EE-11 *Urutu*
AAV 11 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 1 VS-25
AEV 1 AAVR7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 30
TOWED 105mm 18 M-56
MRL 107mm ε10 *Fajr*-1
MOR 120mm 12 Brandt

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PBR 23: 18 *Constancia*; 2 *Manaure*; 3 *Terepaima* (*Cougar*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • 1 **LCU**; 1 **LCM**; 12 **LCVP**

Coast Guard 1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25
PSO 3 *Guaicamacuto* with 1 *Millennium* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)
PB 22: 1 *Fernando Gomez de Saa* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 12 *Gavion*; 3 *Pagalo* (Damen Stan Patrol 2606); 4 *Petrel* (US *Point*); 2 *Protector*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4
AG 1 *Los Taques* (salvage ship)
AKL 1
AP 2

Air Force 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo unit

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-5 *Freedom Fighter* (VF-5)
2 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*
4 sqn with Su-30MKV *Flanker*
2 sqn with K-8W *Karakorum**

GROUND ATTACK/ISR
1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with *Falcon* 20DC; SA-227 *Metro* III (C-26B)

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with A319CJ; B-737
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; KC-137; Y-8
4 sqn with Cessna T206H; Cessna 750
1 sqn with Cessna 500/550/551; *Falcon* 20F; *Falcon* 900
1 sqn with G-222; Short 360 *Sherpa*

TRAINING
1 sqn with Cessna 182N; SF-260E
2 sqn with DA40NG; DA42VI
1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 VIP sqn with AS532UL *Cougar*; Mi-172
3 sqn with AS332B *Super Puma*; AS532 *Cougar*
2 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H

ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Mohajer* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 81 combat capable
FTR 18: 15 F-16A *Fighting Falcon* (of which 12†); 3 F-16B *Fighting Falcon* (of which 2†)
FGA 21 Su-30MKV *Flanker* (of which 12†)
EW 4: 2 *Falcon* 20DC; 2 SA-227 *Metro* III (C-26B)
TKR 1 KC-137
TPT 75: **Medium** 14: 5 C-130H *Hercules* (some in store); 1 G-222; 8 Y-8; **Light** 56: 6 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 10 Cessna 182N *Skylane*; 12 Cessna 206 *Stationair*; 4 Cessna 208B *Caravan*; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* I; 3 Cessna 550 *Citation* II; 1 Cessna 551; 1 Cessna 750 *Citation* X; 2 Do-228-212; 1 Do-228-212NG; 11 Quad City *Challenger* II; 2 Short 360 *Sherpa*; **PAX** 5: 1 A319CJ; 1 B-737; 1 *Falcon* 20F; 2 *Falcon* 900

TRG 84: 24 DA40NG; 6 DA42VI; 19 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 23 K-8W *Karakorum**; 12 SF-260E

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8 Mi-17 (Mi-17VS) *Hip* H

TPT 21: **Medium** 14: 3 AS332B *Super Puma*; 7 AS532 *Cougar*; 2 AS532UL *Cougar*; 2 Mi-172 (VIP); **Light** 7+ Enstrom 480B

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6 (reported); **Light** ANSU-100 (in test)

ISR • Light *Mohajer* 2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder;* PL-5E; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-27T/ET (RS-AA-10B/D *Alamo*); **IR** *Python* 4; **SARH** R-27R/ER (RS-AA-10A/C *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder)*

ASM Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14A/B *Kedge*); Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)

ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Air Defence Command (CODAI)

Joint service command with personnel drawn from other services

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

5 AD bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (5 log gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Long-range 12 S-300VM (RS-SA-23)

Medium-range 53: 9 9K317M2 *Buk*-M2E (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); 44 S-125 *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)

Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); ADAMS; *Mistral*; RBS-70

GUNS 440+

SP 40mm 12+: 6+ AMX-13 *Rafaga*; 6 M42

TOWED 428+: **20mm**: 114 TCM-20; **23mm** ε200 ZU-23-2; **35mm**; **40mm** 114+: 114+ L/70; Some M1

National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion) 23,000

(Internal sy, customs) 9 regional comd

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 89:

APC (T) 45: 25 AMX-VCI; 12 AMX-PC (CP); 8 AMX-VCTB (Amb)

APC (W) 44: 24 Fiat 6614; 20 UR-416

AUV 121 VN4

ARTILLERY • MOR 50 **81mm**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB 34: 12 *Protector*; 12 *Punta*; 10 *Rio Orinoco* II

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 34: 1 Beech 55 *Baron*; 1 Beech 80 *Queen Air*; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 3 Cessna 152 *Aerobat*; 2 Cessna 172; 2 Cessna 402C; 4 Cessna U206 *Stationair*; 6 DA42 MPP; 1 IAI-201 *Arava;* 12 M-28 *Skytruck*

TRG 2 PLZ M26 *Isquierka*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 13: 8 Bell 412EP; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H

TPT • Light 18: 9 AS355F *Ecureuil* II; 4 AW109; 4 Bell 206B/L *Jet Ranger*/*Long Ranger*; 1 Bell 212 (AB 212);

TRG 5 F-280C

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε220,000

Bolivarian National Militia ε220,000

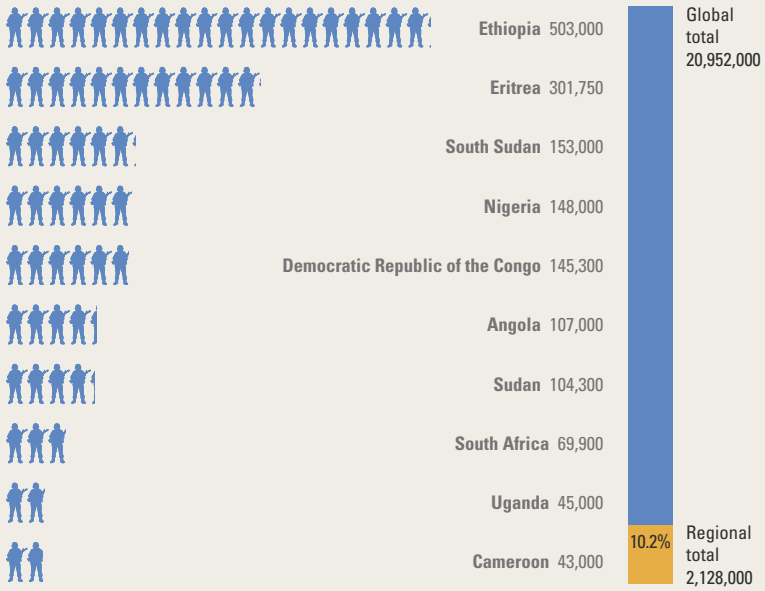
Chapter Eight

Sub-Saharan Africa

- In January 2025, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger formally withdrew from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), weakening the organisation's capacity to address regional security threats.
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) was withdrawn in May 2025 after suffering heavy defeats at the hands of the Rwanda-backed M23 paramilitary group. The SAMIDRC deployment was unable to fulfil its mandate to support the DRC army in disarming M23.
- Ansarullah's (the Houthis) anti-shipping campaign in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden disrupted regional trade routes and drove further militarisation of key waterways around the Bab el-Mandeb Strait.
- Defence spending across Sub-Saharan Africa reached USD23.6 billion, rising by almost 19% in real terms from the previous year – the largest annual increase in over a decade. Military budgets climbed most notably in West Africa, where military-led governments in the Alliance of Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) have struggled to contain the expansion of jihadist insurgent groups.
- Nigeria's defence budget also jumped by 75% in real terms from the previous year, responding to the spillover of violence from across its northern borders as well as domestic concerns. However, the sharp devaluation of the naira has eroded growth in dollar terms.
- Despite remaining the region's top spender, South Africa's defence budget also continued its long-term trend of stagnation, with the country now accounting for only 13% of the region's total defence spending, compared with 28% in 2010.

Sub-Saharan Africa defence spending, 2025 – top 5

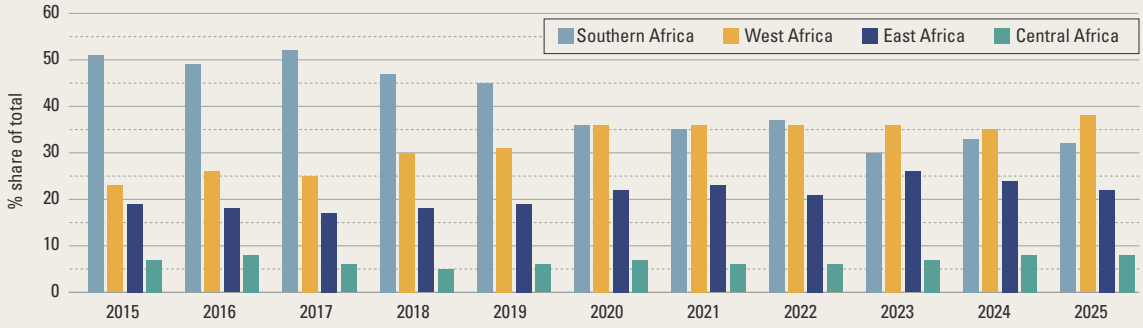
Active military personnel – top 10
(25,000 per unit)



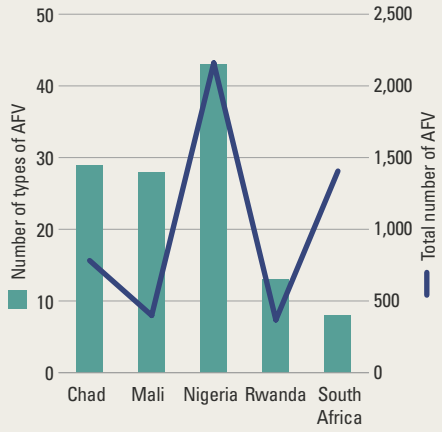
DOI: 10.4324/9781003778974-8

Regional defence policy and economics 452 ▶
Arms procurement and defence-industrial developments 465 ▶
Armed forces data 466 ▶

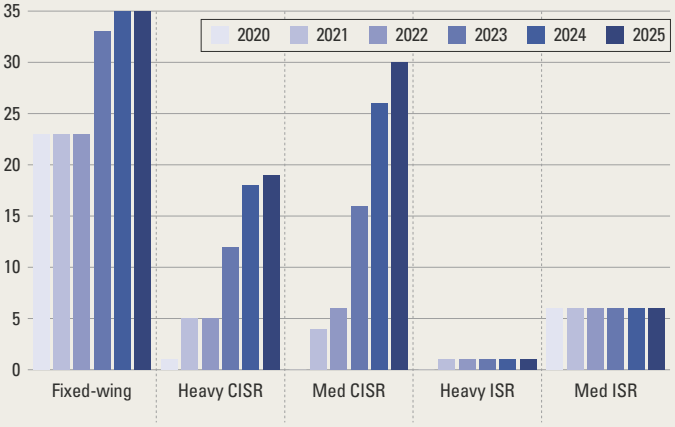
Sub-Saharan Africa: defence spending by sub-region, 2015–25



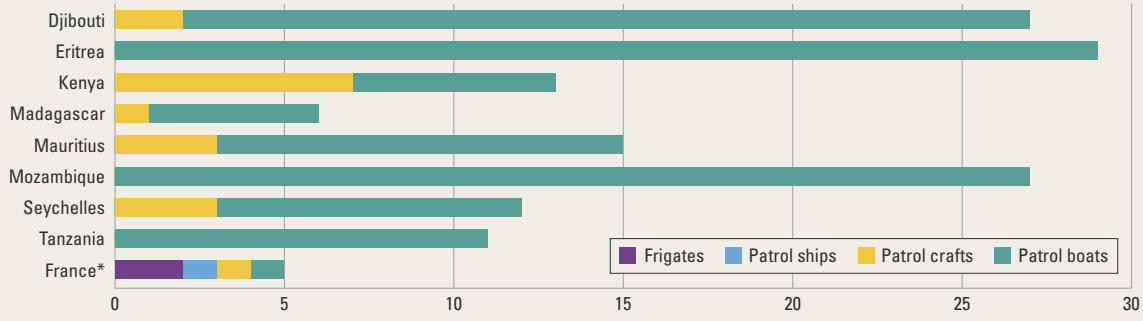
Sub-Saharan Africa: selected armoured fighting vehicle (AFV) inventories, 2025



Sub-Saharan Africa: selected fixed-wing and uninhabited ISR inventories, 2020–25



East Africa: selected surface combatant fleets, 2025



Note: Active inventory only. *Stationed in La Réunion and Mayotte.

Sub-Saharan Africa

WEST AFRICA

The threat posed by insurgents and other armed groups remains the pacing security concern in West Africa, particularly in the central Sahel and the Lake Chad region. Armed groups have intensified their attacks and are increasingly using advanced weaponry. In Mali, the Al-Qaeda affiliate Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin has been carrying out attacks near the capital, Bamako, and blocking fuel supplies to the city and other regions of the country.

The response to this security challenge was further fragmented in 2025, when in January, the central Sahel states of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger formally seceded from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The three countries have military-led governments, installed following coups and established the Alliance of Sahel States (Alliance des États du Sahel or AES) in September 2023; their withdrawal from ECOWAS weakens that organisation's ability to respond to security challenges, reducing its military resources and funding. In 2025, Niger also withdrew from the Multinational Joint Task Force, which is deployed in the Lake Chad Basin principally to counter Boko Haram and other militant groups.

The AES members committed in March 2024 to establishing their own 5,000-strong joint force to counter insurgent groups, and in January 2025, Niger's minister of national defence stated that the force would soon be ready to deploy to the Sahel region and that joint operations had already taken place. At an April 2025 meeting in Moscow with AES foreign ministers, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov said that Moscow would support the new joint force with equipment and training. The countries' armed forces field an eclectic mix of equipment, including systems of Western and Soviet origin, and increasingly those from China and Turkiye. Notable among the latter are *Bayraktar* TB2 uninhabited aerial vehicles in service with Burkina Faso and Mali.

The departure of the AES countries from ECOWAS is part of a broader realignment that has been under way for several years, with countries in the region moving from traditional regional and Western allies toward other partners, such as China, Russia, Turkiye and the Gulf states. In July 2025, France completed its drawdown of large-scale deployments in West Africa, with only small-scale training footprints remaining in Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. Since the United States withdrew its forces from Niger in September 2024, the US has no permanent base in the region.

The departure of French and US forces from West Africa has altered the regional military balance, forcing the European Union and its member states to rethink their partnerships. The US administration's revised Africa policy under the second presidency of Donald Trump has also raised questions about whether the US and the EU will have similar strategic objectives in Africa moving forward. The US has changed how it engages with its African partners, increasingly circumventing regional entities and traditionally dominant African states. US engagement was previously, to a large extent, driven by a counter-terrorism agenda, where Niger was a key US regional hub for its global campaign.

In May 2025, then-commander of US Africa Command (AFRICOM) General Michael Langley said at the African Chiefs of Defence Conference in Nairobi that the Sahel was 'the epicentre of terrorism on the globe' and that the security threat was spreading southwards from the region to the Gulf of Guinea, an area that jihadi groups aim to gain access to in order to diversify their sources of financing. He said that AFRICOM would continue to support Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in their efforts to combat insurgent groups in the north of their countries, and that this would include training, intelligence sharing and building enduring institutions. In April and May 2025, the AFRICOM-led exercise *African Lion* 2025 was held across Ghana, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia, and included more than 10,000 participants from over 40 countries, including contingents from NATO.

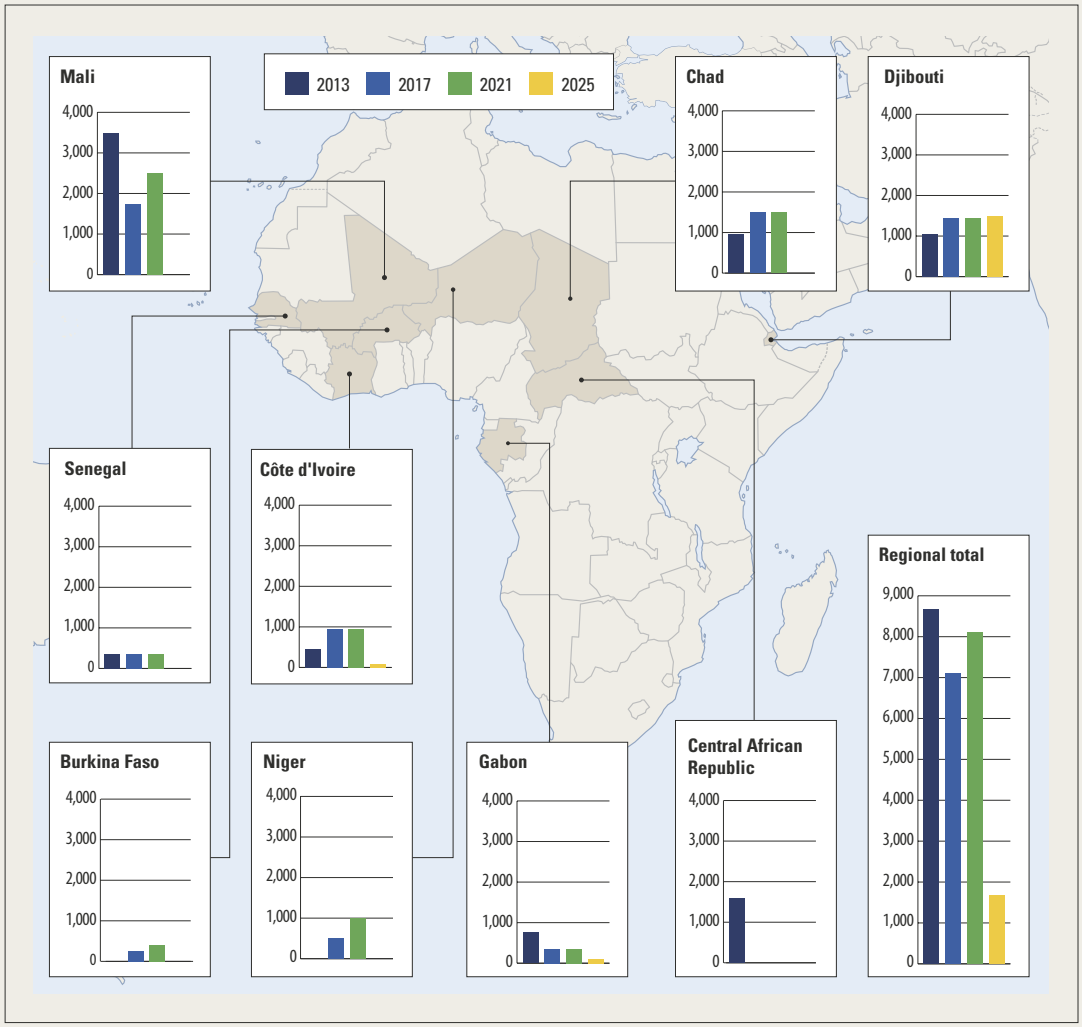
Taking advantage of the instability, Russia has continued to expand its presence, relying on its

Figure 41 France: troop deployments in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013–25

Following the decolonisation of Africa after the Second World War, France, which had numerous colonies on the continent, maintained a military presence and significant influence in the region for decades. In the post-Cold War era, French forces deployed in Africa peaked in number in the early 2010s, having almost 10,000 personnel deployed as part of two major operations: *Serval* (2013–14) in Mali and *Sangaris* (2013–16) in the Central African Republic. The former aimed to halt armed Islamist groups' advances towards Bamako and assist Malian forces in liberating the north of the country, while the latter operation aimed to disarm Christian and Muslim militias and thus stop inter-religious violence. *Serval* evolved into *Operation Barkhane* (2014–22), which saw French forces deployed across several countries in the Sahel region. From 2014 to 2022, France maintained between 7,000 and 8,500 personnel in operations on the continent.

Military coups, Russian influence campaigns and growing local fatigue with the French presence led to a progressive withdrawal from Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger between 2021 and 2023, effectively bringing *Barkhane* to an end. In 2024, the governments of Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Senegal expressed their desire for the French military to withdraw from their countries. As of 2025, most of the long-standing and large-scale French deployments in Africa have ceased, except for in Djibouti. Other operations on the continent are limited to small-scale training missions in Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon.

Following these events, and Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine since 2022, France began shifting its posture, pivoting from maintaining large-scale expeditionary forces in Africa to reinforcing its presence in Europe and in the Indo-Pacific. This adjustment marks the end of an 80-year-long chapter of France's near-continuous large military presence on the continent, which significantly shaped the French armed forces.



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Note: Troop figures have been rounded to the nearest ten.
Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; French Ministry of Armed Forces

paramilitary Africa Corps – essentially a rebranding of the former Wagner Group – under direct control from Moscow. Russia has deployed trainers in the central Sahel states and delivered military equipment, albeit limited by its focus on the war in Ukraine. Russian-supported counter-insurgency operations have, so far, had only a limited positive impact and have sustained significant losses of personnel and materiel.

Chad's strategic trajectory continues to be a cause for concern, as it has been experiencing increasingly authoritarian tendencies following the military takeover after the death of President Idriss Déby in April 2021, and the problematic presidential and national elections in 2024. French forces completed their withdrawal from the country in early 2025, following Chad's official termination of its defence- and security-cooperation agreement with France in November 2024. Chad has since continued to foster closer ties with Russia, and a working visit by Minister Lavrov to Chad took place in August 2025.

In Guinea-Bissau, on 26 November, military officers arrested president Umaro Sissoco Embalo and declared that they had 'total control' over the country. Soon after, they established the High Military Command for the Restoration of National Security and Public Order led by General Horta Inta-A Na Man. The coup took place a day ahead of the expected release of provisional election results. Subsequently, the African Union (AU) suspended Guinea-Bissau with immediate effect and ECOWAS froze Guinea-Bissau out of 'all decision-making bodies'.

EAST AFRICA

The defence and security landscape across East Africa continues to be shaped by overlapping national concerns, maritime tensions, shifting external alignments and the war in Sudan.

Ansarullah's (the Houthis) anti-shipping campaign in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden has disrupted regional trade routes and driven an increase in the militarisation of key waterways around the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. The Houthis implemented several ceasefires of varying scope during the year, and in November announced they would end their attacks – including against shipping linked to Israel.

A significant regional development with long-term ramifications for regional stability was the 2024 memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland, granting Ethiopia access to land near Berbera for a prospective naval facility in exchange for its eventual recognition of Somaliland's sovereignty. Somalia denounced the MoU as 'an act of aggression' and asserted its sovereignty over Somaliland. Later in 2024, Somalia and Turkiye concluded a wide-ranging defence- and maritime-cooperation agreement, part of Turkiye's growing presence in the Horn of Africa and the continent more generally. Ankara facilitated a dialogue between Somalia and Ethiopia, culminating in the Ankara Declaration of December 2024, which restored diplomatic relations between the two states and saw embassies reopening in early 2025. Mistrust over the Somaliland issue persists, however. The agreement and Turkiye's increased presence in Somalia highlight the wide range of international actors seeking greater influence in the region.

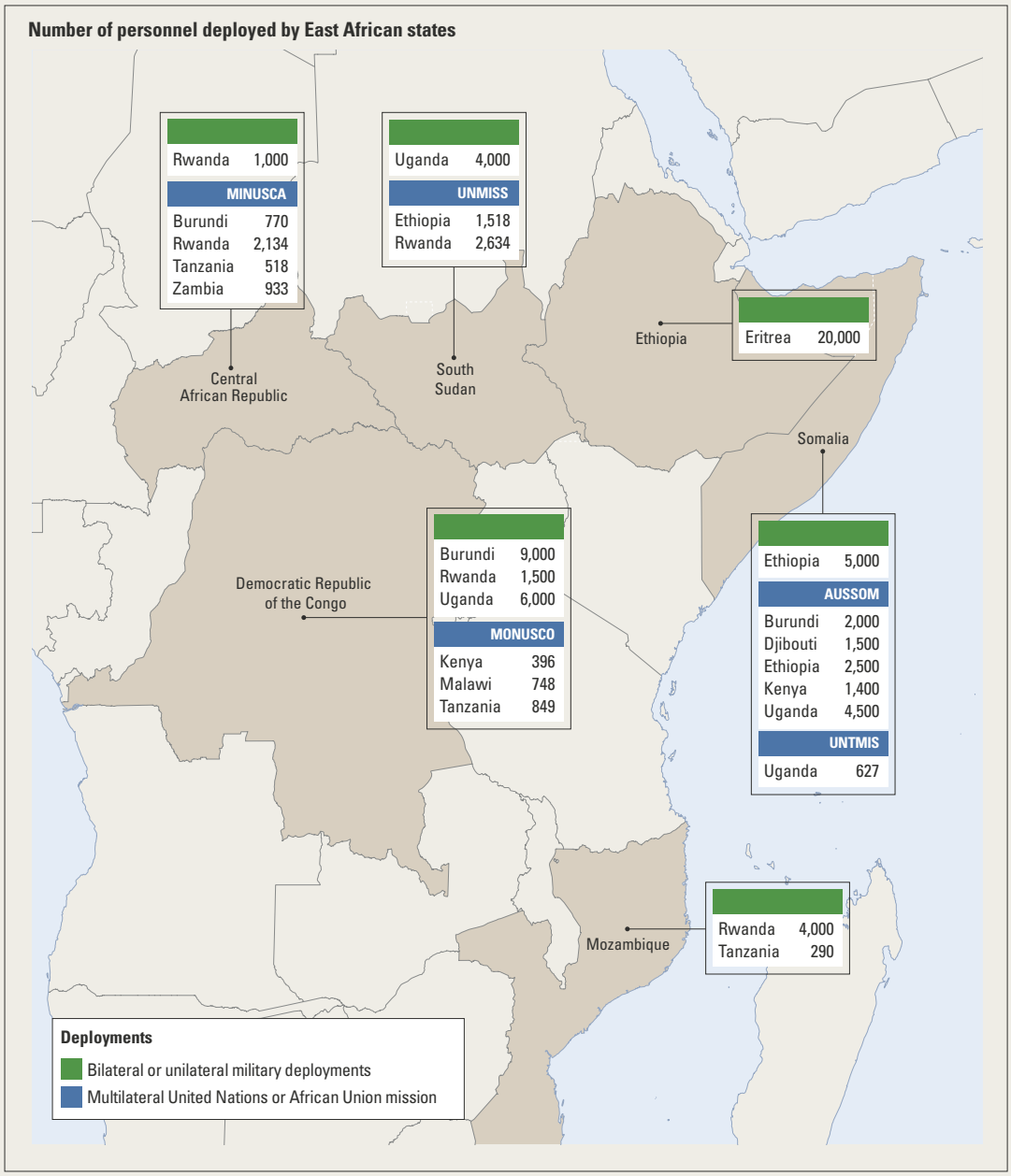
In January, the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) was succeeded by the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), which is planned to remain until 2029. Funding continues to be a challenge, however, as does manning the mission – Burundi, for example, extended its deployment until the end of 2025, its troops were expected to leave in June but have remained to provide capacity ahead of Egyptian forces deploying to the mission. Somalia initially attempted to bar Ethiopian participation in AUSSOM but later reversed its objection and the AUSSOM deployment means that Ethiopian forces will be deployed in Somalia bilaterally and multilaterally.

Meanwhile, al-Shabaab has been on the offensive in the country and has managed to take control of several villages and areas in south-central Somalia, highlighting the weakness and lack of capacity of Somalia's armed forces. The group exploited the transition from ATMIS to AUSSOM to intensify attacks, underlining the fragility of recent security gains by the government. The inability of the United Nations and the African Union (AU) to establish a sustainable funding model for AUSSOM has put the mission's future at risk. Due to the limited capacity of Somalia's armed forces, the country's security remains closely tied to the presence of AUSSOM, and local security forces would likely fold if AUSSOM were to leave.

In Ethiopia, internal instability continued to constrain military capacity. Despite the November

Figure 42 **Selected East African military deployments, 2025**

Bilateral or unilateral regional deployments by East African militaries have become larger and more frequent since 2020. These deployments are less complex to manage than traditional multinational peacekeeping and stabilisation missions under the auspices of the United Nations, African Union, or regional economic groupings, and often have less restrictive rules of engagement. While they can offer the prospect of more immediate security results, they also present the risk of greater entanglement and the escalation of local conflicts, potentially posing a different set of challenges to regional stability.



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Notes: **AUSSOM** = African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia; **MINUSCA** = United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; **MONUSCO** = United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; **UNMISS** = United Nations Mission in South Sudan; **UNTMIS** = United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia.
Source: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

Figure 43 South Africa: defence industry

South Africa's defence industry has been the largest and most developed in Sub-Saharan Africa for decades. However, budget cuts, delays to programmes and state capture at state-owned Denel during the 2010s have eroded much of this capability. To maintain what remains, South Africa's defence industry has long relied on defence exports. These peaked in FY2023 at ZAR40.01 billion (USD2.17bn) – 29 times greater than the previous year, when they had totalled ZAR1.38bn (USD84.58 million) – before another deep decline the next year.

Denel was formed in 1992 through a spin-off of the production and research divisions of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) – the South African National Defence Force's procurement agency – and is now preparing to move into the Department of Defence over the next three years following the dissolution of the Department of Public Enterprises. Denel's revenue has fallen continuously from a peak of ZAR8.42bn (USD660.42m) in FY2015/16 to ZAR1.37bn (USD74.29m) in FY2023/24. Since 2022, Denel has been undergoing a significant restructuring, which has included downsizing its operating divisions and exploring options to buy back stakes in its three international joint ventures – Rheinmetall Denel Munition, Hensoldt South Africa and Al Tariq – where Denel holds minority shares of 49%, 30% and

Selected defence-industrial production sites

Note: Excludes dual-use goods and technologies.

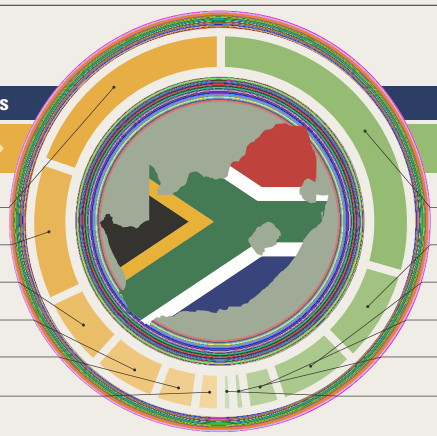
49%, respectively. This is in part motivated by South Africa's limited end-user inspections for those companies' exports following concerns over recent sales to countries that may then transfer products to conflict zones.

Paramount Group, the country's leading privately owned defence manufacturer, has not been exempt from the decline of South Africa's defence industry. Once sought after globally via strategic partnerships for its armoured-vehicle designs – especially by the United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan and Singapore – it has struggled in recent years, particularly in its shipbuilding operations across South Africa, while its two key subsidiaries Veecraft Marine and Nautic Africa were liquidated in 2022–23.

South Africa's reliance on exports has come at a cost, however. Technology transfer and the 'brain drain' of skilled staff to up-and-coming defence-industrial countries, such as the Arab Gulf states, have exacerbated long-term issues. Moreover, much of South Africa's exports over the last three decades have been aimed at the more affordable end of the market. With increasing competition in that space, coupled with South African industry's continued struggles with domestic programmes, the current trend of decline seems likely to continue.

Defence trade overview, 2015–24

Top five import and export categories



Defence imports

- Rockets and bombs **39.1**%
- Defence electronics **24.4**%
- Armoured fighting vehicles **12.9**%
- Small arms and ammunition **11.4**%
- Missiles and missile launchers **7.5**%
- Other **4.8**%

Defence exports

- **59.4**% Defence electronics
- **16.3**% Small arms and ammunition
- **14.0**% Armoured fighting vehicles
- **6.1**% Rockets and bombs
- **2.2**% Missiles and missile launchers
- **1.9**% Other

Trade snapshot, 2015–24 (m)

Defence imports ZAR**3,912.93***

Defence exports ZAR**71,723.81** (USD**4,343.93**)

*(USD**257.55**)

Top three import markets, 2015–24 (m)

Belgium ZAR**1,311.40** (USD**72.63**)

Finland ZAR**446.83** (USD**24.75**)

Germany ZAR**328.69** (USD**18.20**)

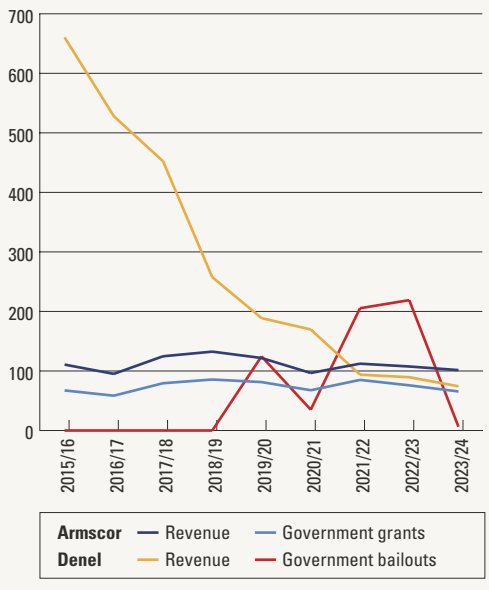
Top three export markets, 2015–24 (m)

Australia ZAR**33,824.34** (USD**1,873.39**)

UAE ZAR**6,395.57** (USD**354.22**)

Germany ZAR**4,736.08** (USD**262.31**)

South Africa: performance of state-owned enterprises Armscor and Denel, FY2015–24 (USDm)



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Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org; South African National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC); Armscor and Denel financial statements for FY2015–24

2022 Pretoria Peace Agreement with the Tigray People's Liberation Front, intermittent clashes persisted in Tigray, while conflict between Fano militias and federal forces in Amhara, and between government units and the Oromo Liberation Army in Oromia, remained unresolved. The Ethiopian National Defence Force faced overstretch, and the government's transitional-justice process advanced slowly.

In Sudan, the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) persisted despite international mediation and a nominal UN arms embargo, and is having a devastating effect on the civilian population. The UN estimates that around 12 million people are internally displaced, and more than 24m are experiencing acute food insecurity.

Both sides continue to receive external materiel support (see Figure 48) and little progress has been made since US-led talks in Geneva in August 2024, which Saudi Arabia and Switzerland supported. Divergent agendas among mediators – including the AU, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Chad and Egypt – impeded efforts to align peace initiatives. A renewed AU–IGAD road map announced in mid-2025 sought to consolidate tracks, but deep mistrust between the parties and the competing interests of external sponsors prevented a ceasefire.

The RSF victory in El Fasher, the last SAF stronghold in western Sudan, in November 2025 was followed by widespread attacks on the civilian population by the RSF. The fall of El Fasher marks a new phase of the civil war, where Sudan, at the time of writing, is de facto divided into two, and the parties to the conflict seem far from willing to find a peaceful solution. Previously, the front lines were more complex, with different pockets of control. The nature of the war, in which the RSF operates on a war economy and a logic of continued expansion to secure the resources needed to sustain its war effort, makes it difficult at this stage to find a peaceful solution.

In South Sudan, political violence and insecurity persisted between government and opposition factions. Implementation of security-sector reforms and the permanent-constitution process remained behind schedule. The arrest of key opposition leaders in March 2025, including Vice President Riek Machar, threatens the peace agreement and the stability of the country.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

The power balance in Southern Africa is in flux. The failure of the South Africa-led regional missions in Mozambique and the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has underscored the decline in the South African National Defence Force's (SANDF) ability to function as an effective lead nation in regional missions.

The SANDF has been adversely affected by decades of underfunding and capital renewals, resulting in a bloated, unsustainable force with ageing or obsolete equipment. A lack of maintenance funding is also impacting the operational status of much of the SANDF's aircraft, naval vessels and heavy equipment. The SANDF still has a contingent deployed as part of the UN force in the DRC but is primarily engaged in domestic operations in support of the police. South Africa has, for years, struggled to align strategy and budgets, making the SANDF vulnerable. In addition, the SANDF continues to be used as a military-diplomacy tool, forming a central part of South Africa's erratic foreign policy, in which it has undertaken joint exercises with China, France, Russia and the US, and has close relations with Cuba and Iran.

The increased Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) deployment in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province has not stymied the Islamic State-linked insurgency there. The RDF scaled up its operating footprint after the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in Mozambique ended in mid-2024, primarily due to funding constraints and difficulties in working with the host nation. The Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) have shown themselves incapable of securing the majority of the province alone. They continued to face significant challenges despite an EU training mission that had a limited visible impact on the operational effectiveness of the FADM. At the time of writing, the Al-Sunnah insurgents are active in 11 of 12 districts in Cabo Delgado. In establishing itself in the region and among the local population, Al-Sunnah is impacting regional stability and Mozambique's national stability, and potentially will have a detrimental effect on the security of international shipping and offshore gas fields.

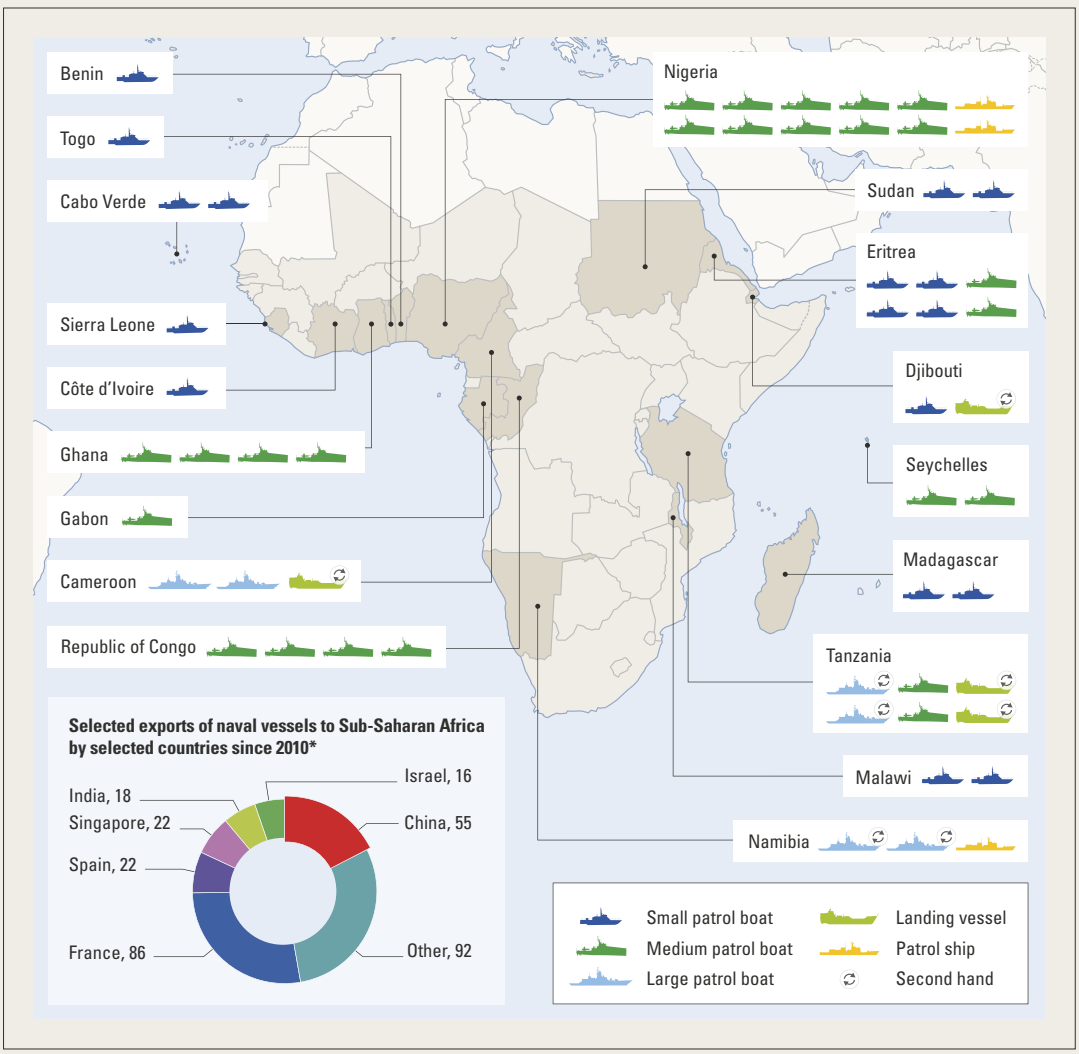
The SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) was withdrawn in May 2025 after suffering heavy defeats at the hands of the Rwanda-backed M23 paramilitary group, and was confined to two main camps from January 2025 without access to logistical support. The SAMIDRC

Figure 44 China: selected exports of naval vessels to Sub-Saharan Africa since 2010

Sub-Saharan African navies, while still very modest by global standards, have significantly expanded their patrol and coastal combatant fleets in recent years in response to rising local maritime-security threats such as piracy, smuggling and environmental crimes. Since 2008, the number of active (albeit mainly minor) surface combatants in the region has nearly tripled, with countries such as Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique leading this growth. Despite the surge, most navies remain small, lightly armed, and face challenges in maintenance and operational effectiveness.

China is a key player in this transformation. It has become the second-largest supplier of naval and coastguard vessels to Sub-Saharan Africa (mostly through donating both new-build and second-hand vessels), behind only France and significantly ahead of other key suppliers such as India, Israel, Singapore and Spain. This trend reflects both China's growing naval shipbuilding capacity and its interest in Africa, supported by broader investments under the Belt and Road Initiative.

However, the region's naval development remains a patchwork of different capabilities and ambitions, all relatively limited. Only South Africa and Equatorial Guinea operate major surface combatants, and domestic shipbuilding is minimal, with most countries relying heavily on external suppliers. While modernisation has reduced the average fleet age, some countries still use outdated ships, including Second World War-era patrol vessels. Opportunities for vessel deals are therefore likely to persist and may offer openings for newcomer shipyards, such as the UAE-based ADSB. Overall, while Sub-Saharan African countries' naval expansions aim to enhance their maritime security, they also highlight dependencies on foreign suppliers – especially from Europe and Asia – and the persistent structural challenges facing regional naval forces.



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Note: Silhouettes are for illustrative purposes only. *Numbers only represent quantity and do not account for vessel size or capability.
Sources: IISS, Military Balance+, milbalplus.iiss.org

deployment was unable to fulfil its mandate to support the DRC army in disarming M23. Following SAMIDRC's withdrawal, M23 was in control of large parts of North and South Kivu.

In June 2025, new hope for peace emerged when Rwanda and the DRC signed a US–Qatar-brokered agreement. Negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the parties have been under way, with slow progress toward a framework agreement. The number of groups with sometimes divergent agendas – M23, the ethnically Hutu Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, Islamist groups such as the Allied Democratic Forces and some 120 assorted local militias with mixed loyalties – adds to the complexity of the situation.

Several countries in Southern Africa are experiencing social and politically motivated unrest. Following contested elections in November 2024 in Mozambique, there were widespread protests, and violent and fatal clashes between security forces and opposition supporters spread. In Angola, social unrest and anti-corruption protests erupted in September 2025 and spread to several urban centres, leading to confrontations between security forces and protesters. In October 2025, large groups of protesters took to the streets of Antananarivo, Madagascar, to demand social development and an end to widespread government corruption. In mid-October, President Andry Rajoelina fled the country and elements of the army's elite units seized power.

Rwanda Defence Force

The Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) was formed from the military wing of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). Following the RPF's victory in the Rwandan civil war, the party's military wing became the basis for the country's official armed forces, first as the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and later as the RDF. Current senior RDF commanders generally first saw operational service at the tactical level with the RPF during the civil war, and the RDF has largely retained its strong links to the RPF party and President Paul Kagame's government.

The RDF is officially comprised of three branches: the army, air force and reserve force. However, it remains predominantly a light infantry force, reflecting its insurgent roots. The army is organised primarily into five infantry divisions, with responsibilities for specific geographic areas within Rwanda and its borders. Armoured and fire support are provided by the separate Mechanised Division and Artillery Division, respectively. Brigade and divisional commanders are frequently rotated, and it is common for general officers to sequentially command multiple different formations at the same level of hierarchy. In addition to traditional military roles, the military is also responsible for several businesses as part of a 'national development' mission set, including a financial cooperative serving military and security personnel, and an investment group. Positions in these businesses are filled by serving officers and military personnel.

For operations, the RDF has generally preferred to deploy light and medium wheeled armour and protected mobility vehicles, alongside commercial all-terrain and utility vehicles. While it initially relied on South African RG-31 and *Ratel* vehicles, in recent years Turkiye has become the RDF's primary source of armoured vehicles, particularly from a 2020 contract with Otokar for around 100 *Cobra* II and *Arma* 8×8 vehicles. China and Israel have both supplied small numbers of howitzers, multiple-rocket launchers and guided anti-tank missiles, and China has also provided some mobile air-defence systems. The small air force is almost exclusively focused on rotary-wing aircraft that provide transport and fire support to infantry formations. However, the RDF has also recently acquired two modified Cessna 208EX *Grand Caravan* light fixed-wing aircraft through the US African Partnership Flight programme. These are intended to fill medevac and transport requirements on United Nations and other multinational peacekeeping operations. The RDF has also taken delivery of Turkish *Bayraktar* TB2 armed uninhabited aerial vehicles.

The RDF currently contributes brigade-sized deployments to UN peacekeeping missions in both the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and South Sudan (UNMISS). It also sustains two major bilateral deployments. An RDF battalion has been deployed to the Central African Republic since 2020 to provide force protection for its MINUSCA peacekeeping contingent. Since 2021, the RDF has contributed to a counter-insurgency joint task force alongside the Rwanda National Police in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado region to help counter the ongoing Islamist insurgency there. This latter deployment has been partly funded by the European Union.

The then-RPA's first post-civil-war operational experience was in the First and Second Congo Wars, driven by the presence of *genocidaires*, and former Rwandan military personnel among the extensive refugee population in what was then eastern Zaire. While Kigali has officially denied any involvement in the current AFC/M23 insurgency in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), open-source information strongly suggests that the RDF has been deployed in the eastern DRC in considerable numbers, with the UN Panel of Experts assessing a surge to between 6,000 and 10,000 personnel for operations around Goma in January 2025 before a decline to between 1,000 and 1,500 personnel later in the year after the offensive culminated.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Increasing conflict and political instability across Sub-Saharan Africa in 2025 led to the largest annual increase in defence spending for over a decade. Spending rose to **USD23.6 billion,** a real-terms increase of almost 19% on the previous year. In West Africa, militant groups took advantage of the withdrawal of foreign peacekeepers to intensify their campaigns, exacerbating already considerable security concerns. Security in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) also deteriorated, as it did in parts of Ethiopia that were not covered by the ceasefire agreement between the government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front. Conflicts in Sudan, Somalia and Mozambique also continued.

Despite these conflicts, defence spending across the region is unlikely to see such sustained growth, particularly in countries where defence budgets are largely determined by immediate and short-term threats rather than building long-term capability. Moreover, the steep rise in defence spending comes against a backdrop of sweeping cuts to foreign aid, not only from the United States but also from other major donors, including the United Kingdom and France. Although increases in defence spending may be sustained in the short term, in the longer term the need for local governments to make up losses in aid are likely to see defence-spending levels decline.

That said, plans to increase self-reliance in defence procurement and grow national defence-industrial bases continue across the region, albeit slowly and often from low levels. The region's defence-industrial capacity remains concentrated in South Africa, but an increasing number of countries are directing their development efforts towards small arms, armoured vehicles and uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs).

Defence spending

As a region, Sub-Saharan Africa saw a net increase in defence spending, although **South Africa** – the region's top spender – saw a real-terms decline. In 2025, Pretoria allocated ZAR56.8bn (USD3.15bn) to defence, which, despite rising 0.9% in nominal terms, represented a real-terms decrease of 2.5% on the previous year. This continued the long-term stagnation in the country's defence spending amid efforts towards fiscal consolidation in the face of mounting public debt and weak economic growth. Illustrating this decline, in 2010, South Africa accounted for over a quarter (28%) of the region's total defence spending, but only 13% in 2025.

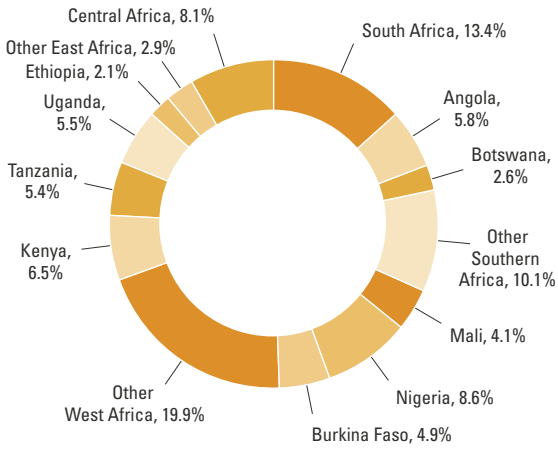
This steady wane in defence funding is leading to greater gaps between military capabilities and the country's foreign-policy ambitions. With domestic calls for a wholesale defence review, South Africa is likely to face an imminent reckoning between a significant hike in defence spending or scaling back its operations in the future.

By contrast, **Angola**, the second-largest spender in Southern Africa, saw a real-terms increase of 39% from the previous year. In 2025, Luanda allocated AOA1.48trn (USD1.38bn) to defence, helping to stabilise spending levels, albeit after a decade of steady decline. This supports efforts to modernise the armed forces, including the 2023 purchase of three BR71 Mk II corvettes from Abu Dhabi Ship Building as part of a USD1.02bn contract.

In West Africa, **Nigeria's** defence budget rose to an all-time high of NGN3.1trn (USD2.04bn), nearly doubling in nominal terms from 2024 (NGN1.58trn), and an increase of 75% in real terms. This follows sweeping reforms by President Bola Tinubu, which sought to address the country's economic turmoil, characterised by high inflation and ballooning debt-servicing costs. Despite the increase in local terms, the sharp devaluation of the naira over the past three years means that, in dollar terms, Nigeria's budget remains significantly lower than it was in 2022 (USD2.83bn). The record allocation to defence, despite other fiscal pressures and an ongoing cost-of-living crisis, demonstrates both the government's heightened threat perceptions in a volatile security environment and the importance of placating military leaders domestically.

Aggravating Nigeria's internal threats is the security situation across the border in **Niger**, where the 2023 military coup and subsequent withdrawal of French troops have allowed for the intensification of insurgent activity. For Niamey, and across other military-run governments in the so-called 'coup belt', defence spending continued to grow, though at a slower rate than in the previous two years. Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger – which make up the Alliance of Sahel States (AES) – together spent an estimated XOF1.51trn (USD2.60bn) on defence, a 3.4% year-on-year real-terms increase (as compared with a 12% increase in the previous year). Together the three states now account for 29% of total military spending in West Africa, compared with 14% just a

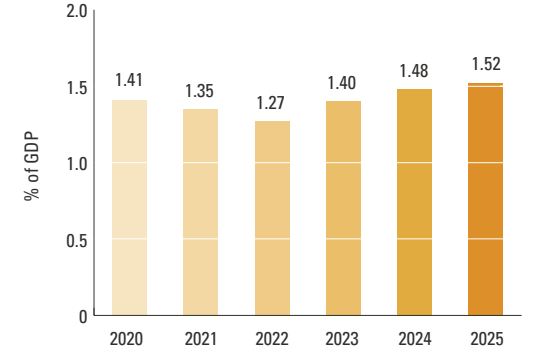
▼ Figure 45 **Sub-Saharan Africa: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2025**



Note: Analysis excludes Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan. ©IISS

decade ago. Conversely, Nigeria, traditionally the leading power in the region, has declined from a 45% share to 23% in the same period.

The AES's rise in defence spending is driven by a combination of military-led governments looking to consolidate their hold on power and the threat of militant groups, which have taken advantage of unevenly controlled borders and the withdrawal of French and US troops from the region. Furthermore, as climate change contributes to increasingly frequent crop failures and, in turn, large-scale internal displacement and unrest, governments in the Sahel increasingly rely on military force to maintain civil order. Facing this combination of threats to national security and domestic stability, they are among the African countries with the highest defence spending as a percentage of GDP: Mali (3.7%), Burkina Faso (4.3%), Niger (2.1%).



Note: Analysis excludes Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan.
Source: IISS analysis based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025 ©IISS

▲ Figure 46 **Sub-Saharan Africa: regional defence spending** as % of GDP (average)

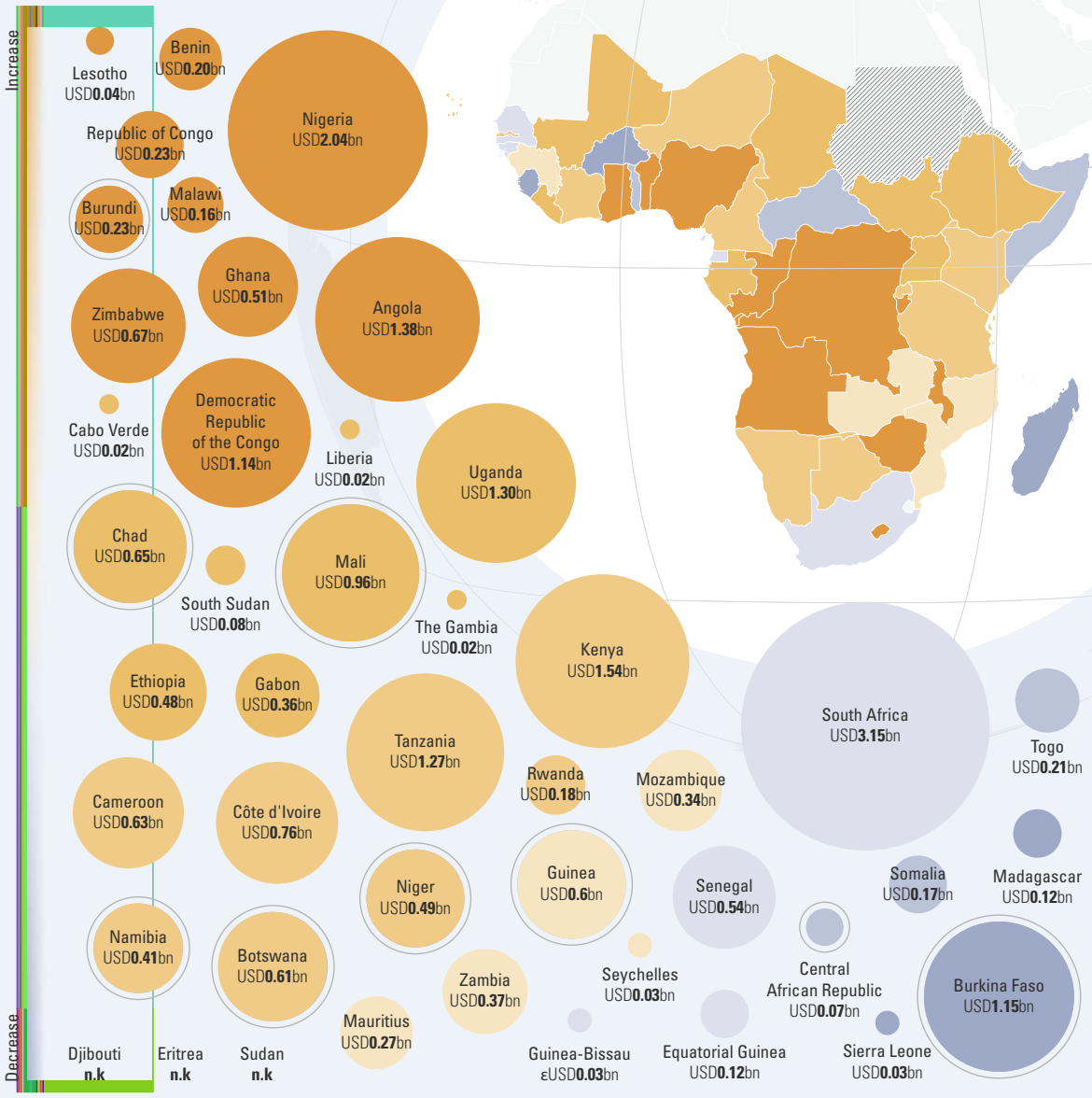
The consolidation of military rule in the AES heralds an important geopolitical shift in the region, as the juntas move away from traditional security guarantors like France and the US towards closer ties with Russia. Although Wagner Group mercenaries announced an end to their operations in Mali in June 2025, the Africa Corps – which took over many of the Wagner Group operations – remains present in Mali. The Africa Corps is also active in Burkina Faso, Niger and the Central African Republic. The use of Russian paramilitary forces has negative implications for both budgetary transparency and strategic autonomy, as countries spend on expensive short-term solutions rather than investing in professional and well-equipped armed forces. According to estimates by the US government, from 2021, Mali paid USD10 million per month for the Wagner Group's presence, funded mostly through lucrative mining concessions. Applied annually, such rates equate to 13% of Mali's official 2025 defence budget of XOF554bn (USD956m).

In East Africa, **Kenya** increased its defence budget to an all-time high of KES200bn (USD1.54bn) in 2025, representing a real-terms increase of 7.1% from 2024, consistent with the previous two years of growth. The increase in spending can be attributed to security concerns on Kenya's borders, most notably in Somalia.

There also remain protracted potential threats across the wider region surrounding Kenya, including Ethiopia and South Sudan where peace arrangements look increasingly uncertain, and conflicts in Sudan and the eastern DRC. Despite this spending increase, significant budgetary and political pressures remain. Combined with the budget gap caused by the slashing of US development aid, Kenya may face challenges in sustaining the same high growth rate in its defence spending in the future.

Defence industry

South Africa's defence industry continues to be the most capable on the continent, with Denel, the national market leader, slowly emerging from a period of structural reforms which were prompted by poor performance and scandal. After years of declining revenues, Denel reported a provisional profit of ZAR223m (USD12.4m) for 2025 – a first return to profit since 2016 and which hints at the success of reforms. Despite hopes of an earlier recovery, previously reported gross earnings of ZAR390m



Note: Map illustrating 2025 planned defence-spending levels (in USDbn at market exchange rates), as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2024 and 2025. Actual spending changes prior to 2024, and projected spending levels post-2025, are not reflected. Excludes US Foreign Military Financing.

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▲ Map 7 **Sub-Saharan Africa: regional defence spending** (USDbn, %ch yoy)

(USD21.1bn) in FY23 were revised downwards to a net loss of ZAR550m (USD29.8m). Against the wider backdrop, one part of Denel's portfolio that has performed well is the joint venture Rheinmetall Denel Munition, which has secured significant contracts in recent years. In June 2025, the German defence company expanded its ammunition-sector footprint with the establishment of another joint venture, Rheinmetall Resonant South Africa.

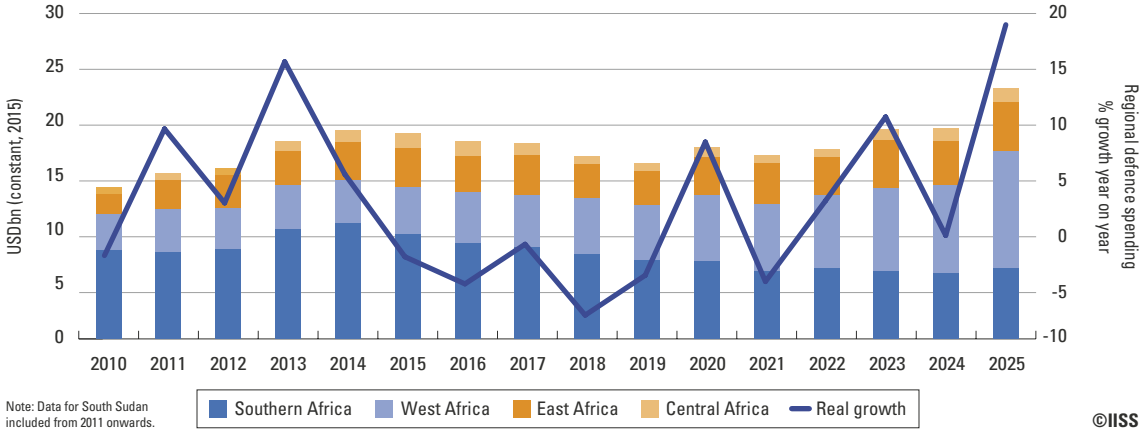
Nigeria has enacted structural reforms to the state-owned Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) to further develop its capabilities and

achieve greater self-sufficiency. Like South Africa, Nigeria also sees its defence industry as a means to help address economic concerns, with movement up the value chain seen as necessary to improve balance of payments, stimulate local job growth and respond to new military requirements. The country has a stated ambition to become self-sufficient in local manufacturing, starting with the production of 40% of its defence equipment by 2027. To this end, the 2023 DICON Act restructured the state-owned ordnance factory into a holding company, allowing partner firms to access specialised machinery, waive import-related fees and obtain broader tax breaks. To keep up the momentum, in November 2024 Major General A. E. Edet, DICON's director general, launched 'Operation We Must Produce' to boost production, subsequently signing a flurry of memoranda of understanding (MoUs).

These include an August MoU between DICON and Consulting and Supply International Limited, described by DICON as 'a leading distributor of tactical, military, shooting sports and law enforcement equipment headquartered in Nigeria'. Accordingly, the MoU seeks to establish a modern ammunition-production plant in Nigeria. In a second MoU, signed in July between DICON and SP Offshore Nigeria Limited – registered on Nigeria's Corporate Affairs Commission as an oil and gas services company – DICON envisions forming a joint venture for the domestic manufacture 'of a wide range of military hardware, including weapons, ammunition, drones, fast assault craft, and security vehicles'. Also in July, DICON signed an MoU with Saudi firm Homeland Protectors and Supplies Limited to begin the local manufacture of UAVs, satellite systems and advanced communication equipment. To support the sustainability of the vision, the DICON Act also established the Defence Industry Technology, Research, and Development Institute as a new agency, designed to promote research and development in Nigeria's defence industry.

Elsewhere, the defence-industrial capabilities of most countries remain limited to small-arms and light-weapons production, with some maintenance, repair and overhaul facilities. However, numerous states across the region are looking to bolster domestic production capabilities and better equip themselves. In January 2025, during celebrations of the 64th anniversary of the Malian army, transitional president and head of the army General Assimi Goita announced the creation of a national arms industry, including facilities for the 'assembly [of] units for individual and collective weapons' and 'assembly of light tactical vehicles'. In March 2025, Ethiopia's Prime Minster Abiy Ahmed opened the Homicho Ammunition Engineering Complex. During the opening, Abiy claimed that Ethiopia had now achieved self-reliance in ammunition, with the expected export of surplus production giving a reported order book worth USD30m.

The low technical barriers to small UAV development have also stimulated greater interest in domestic production and, in March, SkyWin Aeronautics Industries was launched in Ethiopia. The company aims to produce domestic alternatives to currently imported technologies. However, despite these ambitions, imports form the bulk of the continent's UAV capability. Turkiye's *Bayraktar* TB2 continues to be a popular option, with deliveries to Kenya in December 2024 and to the DRC in June 2025.

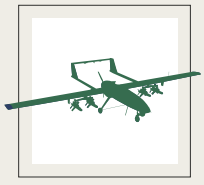


▲ Figure 47 **Sub-Saharan Africa: total defence spending by sub-region, 2010–25**

Figure 48 **Sub-Saharan Africa: arms procurement and defence-industrial developments, 2025** ⏎

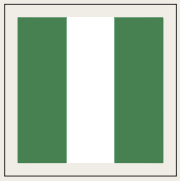
MULTIPLE ACTORS FUNNEL MATERIEL TO SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

Since conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in early 2023, a variety of actors have supplied both sides with military equipment. The RSF now controls much of the west of the country, including Darfur, a region on which the UN has placed an arms embargo since 2004. Its control of areas bordering the Central African Republic, Chad, Libya and South Sudan allows materiel to be transported into the country by land. Moreover, the RSF's control of key airports, such as El Fasher's since late 2025, allows for reinforcement by air. Both the RSF and SAF have almost certainly been supplied with more units of, or ammunition for, equipment already in their inventories. However, several new types of equipment that are not in SAF service, mostly of Chinese origin, have been assessed as belonging to the RSF or allied militias. This includes uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs), such as the CH-95, *Wing Loong* II and the FH-95. Furthermore, what appear to be delta-wing one-way-attack UAVs have been seen two kilometres north of the RSF-controlled Nyala airport. Chinese AH4 155mm towed howitzers and WS-1B 302mm multiple rocket launchers have also been delivered within the last few years. Significantly, FK-2000 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun and missile systems (SPAAGMs) have enabled the RSF to counter some of the SAF's air assets, one of its few capability advantages over the RSF. In 2023, the United States accused Russia's mercenary Wagner Group (now the Africa Corps) of supplying surface-to-air missiles to the RSF, with evidence later in 2024 suggesting that the Corps' fighters were directly supporting RSF combat operations. The SAF claims that much of this supply is funded and facilitated by the UAE, often funnelled through Chad. An early-2024 report by a UNSC Panel of Experts found the claims credible, a view other analysts support. However, Abu Dhabi denies its involvement. The SAF's control of the eastern coastline, including strategic Port Sudan, has allowed it to be supplied by sea. Like the RSF, the SAF has also been equipped with new UAVs since the war started. This includes Turkish systems, such as the *Bayraktar* TB2 and *Bayraktar Akinci*, as well as the Iranian *Mohajer* 6 and *Ababil* 3. Other recently delivered Iranian weapons include the *Saeqhe* 2 anti-tank missile and HM-16 mortars. The SAF has denied it has received weapons directly from Iran, with some government officials suggesting systems have been acquired on the 'black market'. As Islamist groups gain greater influence within the SAF, support from some states, such as Egypt, may diminish and be replaced by greater backing from other actors, such as Iran. Sudan's strategic location, natural resources and agricultural potential make the conflict for control of the country a concern for many other regional states. If the RSF and SAF are unable to agree to a ceasefire, external support for each side's war effort will almost certainly continue.



NIGERIAN DEFENCE PROCUREMENT PARTNERSHIPS

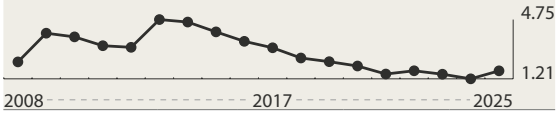
2014 marked a turning point for Nigeria's defence industry. In that year, then US President Barack Obama's administration blocked the transfer of ex-Israeli AH-1 *Cobra* attack helicopters to Nigeria, citing human-rights abuses. As this came at the height of the Boko Haram insurgency, Abuja halted its military training agreements with the US and looked elsewhere for partnerships. This included expanding its military and defence-industrial partnerships with China, Russia and Turkiye. Since then, Nigeria has acquired VT-4 main battle tanks, Dongfeng *Mengshi* armoured utility vehicles and armed UAVs, including the CH-3 and the *Wing Loong* II, from China. From Russia, Abuja has received helicopters, including 12 Mi-35M *Hind* attack helicopters, albeit before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. From Turkiye, Nigeria has ordered two 76-metre offshore patrol vessels and two 57-metre *Tuzla*-class patrol craft from shipbuilder DEARSAN as well as six T129B attack helicopters. Nigerian Air Force (NAF) personnel have also been training to operate Turkish UAVs, although the system on which they are training has not been disclosed. Beyond the Nigerian armed forces, Turkish firm Asisguard won a USD36.5 million deal to provide security systems for the 160 km Abuja–Kaduna highway, including the delivery of UAVs, armoured vehicles, sensors and command-and-control centres. This includes Asisguard's own *Songar* UAV, which had already been sold to the Nigeria Police Force, and *Yörük* 4×4 armoured utility vehicles. These relationships appear to be largely based on government-to-government agreements, some of which involve technology transfer (ToT) arrangements to boost Nigeria's own defence industry. Since 2018, the NAF has conducted in-country repair of its Mi-35P attack helicopters, possibly as part of a ToT arrangement with Russia. Additionally, armoured-vehicle manufacturer EPAIL Nigeria began licensed assembly of Dongfeng *Mengshi* vehicles in 2024, and in the same year, rival Proforce unveiled its PF *Hulk* vehicle, which resembles the Russian company VPK's *Spartak* design. Beyond these three countries, Nigeria also maintains procurement relationships with France and Italy, and has sought to establish one with South Korea. Despite problems over a decade ago, relations with the US appear to have improved since 2018. In 2021, Washington completed the delivery of 12 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* armed training aircraft – worth around USD500m – from the US assembly line, and in 2022, approved the sale of 12 AH-1Z *Viper* attack helicopters valued at up to USD997m, although delivery plans have yet to be finalised. However, threats in 2025 by President Donald Trump's administration to intervene militarily against Islamist militant groups may well have set the relationship back again. While the diversity of Abuja's defence supply relationships no doubt means extra operational complexity, it also provides insurance against the potential risks of arms sales being used as a political tool in Nigeria's dealings with the US and others.



Angola ANG

New Angolan Kwanza AOA		2024	2025	2026
GDP	AOA	100trn	123trn	150trn
	USD	115bn	115bn	110bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.4	2.1	2.1
Def bdgt	AOA	879bn	1.48trn	
	USD	1.01bn	1.38bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 38,984,796

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.2%	5.6%	4.4%	3.3%	11.3%	1.2%
Female	22.9%	5.7%	4.7%	3.6%	12.7%	1.4%

Capabilities

Angola's armed forces are increasingly focused on the protection of offshore resources and maritime-security cooperation with regional and external powers. The country has defence ties with Russia, mainly involving equipment deliveries, though there have been plans to boost defence-industrial cooperation. Angola is partnering with multiple countries in its pursuit of military modernisation, defence-industrial development and maritime security. The country continues to deepen defence ties with the US, especially in capacity-building and maritime security. In 2025, Angola signed an agreement for the acquisition of equipment and materiel with a Chinese defence company. The country retains conscription but has volunteer components, such as the navy. The armed forces train regularly and have participated in multinational exercises. Angola is the only regional state with a strategic-airlift capacity. It has ordered and received three medium-lift aircraft for transport missions and maritime surveillance. The country curtailed equipment-purchasing plans in recent years due to defence budget challenges. The defence industry is limited to in-service maintenance facilities, but Angola aspires to develop greater capacity.

ACTIVE 107,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 1,000 Air 6,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 10,000

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Light

1 SF bde

1 (1st) div (1 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde)

1 (2nd) div (3 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 arty regt)

1 (3rd) div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde)

1 (4th) div (1 tk regt, 5 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

1 (5th) div (2 inf bde)

1 (6th) div (1 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some engr units

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Some log units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 300: ε200 T-55AM2; 50 T-62; 50 T-72M1

LT TK 10 PT-76

ASLT 9+ WMA-301

RECCE 603: 600 BRDM-2; 3+ *Cayman* BRDM

IFV 250 BMP-1/BMP-2

APC 276

APC (T) 31 MT-LB

APC (W) 200+: ε200 BTR-152/-60/-70/-80; WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 45 *Casspir* NG2000

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 5+: 5 BTS-2; T-54/T-55

MW *Bozena*

ARTILLERY 1,463

SP 25+: **122mm** 9+ 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 4 2S3 *Akatsiya*; **203mm** 12 2S7 *Pion*

TOWED 575: **122mm** 523 D-30; **130mm** 48 M-46; **152mm** 4 D-20

MRL 113+: **122mm** 110: 70 BM-21 *Grad*; 40 RM-70; **220mm;** 3+ 9P140MB *Uragan*-M; **240mm** BM-24

MOR 750: **82mm** 250; **120mm** 500

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 500: 400 **82mm** B-10/**107mm** B-11†; **106mm** 100 M40†

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K36 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60

Navy ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 29

PCO 2 *Ngola Kiluange* (NLD Damen 6210) with 1 hel landing platform (Ministry of Fisheries)

PCC 5 *Rei Bula Matadi* (Ministry of Fisheries)

PBF 12: 3 HSI 32; 5 PVC-170; 4 *Super Dvora* Mk III

PB 10: 4 *Mandume*; 1 *Ocean Eagle 43*; 5 *Comandante Imperial Santana* (Ministry of Fisheries)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCT 1 *RA 4 de Abril* (FRA CMN LCT 200-70) (capacity 3 MBT or 260 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

AGOR 1 *Baia Farta* (NLD Damen 7417) (Ministry of Fisheries)

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 4K44 *Utyos* (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal* – at Luanda)

Marines ε500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force/Air Defence 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB/Su-30K *Flanker*

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Cessna 500 *Citation* 1; C-212 *Aviocar;* Kodiak 100 MP mod

TRANSPORT

3 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; An-72 *Coaler*; BN-2A *Islander*; C-212 *Aviocar*; C295M; EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600 (VIP); Il-76TD *Candid*; Kodiak 100; MA60

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172R

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

1 sqn with PC-9*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; SA342M *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS565 *Panther*

1 sqn with Bell 212

1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H

1 sqn with Mi-171Sh

AIR DEFENCE

5 bty with S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*);

5 coy with 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher)*†; 2K12-ML *Kvadrat*-ML (RS-SA-6 *Gainful)*; 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko)*; 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin)*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 28 combat capable

FTR 18: 6 Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*; 12 Su-30K *Flanker*; (18 MiG-23ML *Flogger* in store)

FGA (8 MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*; 13 Su-22 *Fitter* D all in store)

ATK (8 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* in store)

MP 2: 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* I; 1 Kodiak 100 MP mod

TPT 53: **Heavy** 7 Il-76TD *Candid* (1 more in store); **Medium** 4 An-12 *Cub* (2 more in store); **Light** 42: 12 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 7 An-72 *Coaler* (1 more in store); 8 BN-2A *Islander*; 2 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 C295M; 6 Cessna 172R; 1 EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600 (VIP); 1 Kodiak 100; 2 MA60

TRG 37: 13 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 12 K-8W *Karakorum*; 2 L-39C *Albatros*; 4 PC-9*; (6 Z-142 in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 34 Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 53: 8 AS565 *Panther*; 4 AW139; 8 SA342M *Gazelle*; 25 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip* H; 8 Mi-171Sh *Terminator*; (8 SA316 *Alouette* III (IAR-316) in store)

TPT • Light 10: 2+ AW109E; 8 Bell 212

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 73

Short-range 28: 16 2K12-ML *Kvadrat*-ML (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 12 S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 45: 10 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)†; 15 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 20 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM

IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*)‡; R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM 9M17M *Falanga*-M (RS-AT-2 *Swatter*); HOT

ARM Kh-28 (RS-AS-9 *Kyle*)

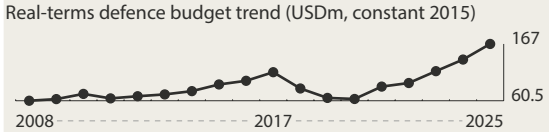
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 10,000

Rapid-Reaction Police 10,000

Benin BEN

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	13.0trn	14.2trn	15.4trn
	USD	21.5bn	24.4bn	27.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	7.5	7.0	6.7
Def bdgt	XOF	93.5bn	115bn	
	USD	154m	198m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 15,186,090

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	22.8%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%	11.7%	1.1%
Female	22.4%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%	13.1%	1.4%

Capabilities

Benin's armed forces focus on border- and internal-security issues but have been grappling with a deteriorating security situation in the northern part of the country. Border patrols have increased to address the regional threat from Islamist groups. Maritime security

remains a priority due to piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. The country reportedly is working to improve soldiers' living conditions. Following a worsening situation at its borders with Niger and Burkina Faso in 2025, Benin has raised its defence budget and approved a 2025–29 strategic plan to improve its military capabilities. The country has a military cooperation agreement with France, whose forces based in Senegal have provided training to boost Benin's border surveillance capacity. China has delivered armoured vehicles, while the US has helped train the army and national police and provided a patrol boat. Since July 2024, Benin has received financial support from the EU for its armed forces as part of the European Peace Facility. Benin contributes personnel to the Multinational Joint Task Force fighting Islamist terrorist groups, though it has little capacity to deploy beyond neighbouring states without external support. It lacks a defence industry beyond basic maintenance capabilities.

ACTIVE 12,300 (Army 8,000 Navy 550 Air 250 National Guard 3,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,800

Conscript liability 18 months (selective)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd sqn

Light

1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn

8 inf bn

Other

1 gd bn (Republican Guard)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 18 PT-76†

RECCE 26: 3 AML-90; 14 BRDM-2; 9 *Cayman* BRDM

APC 76

APC (T) 22 M113

APC (W) 32: 2 *Bastion* APC; 30+ VAB

PPV 22: 10 *Casspir* NG; 12 *Puma* M36

AUV 23: 9 Dongfeng *Mengshi*; 4 MCAV-20; 10 VBL

ARTILLERY 20+

TOWED 20+: **105mm** 16: 12 L118 Light Gun; 4 M101; **122mm** 4+ PL-96 (D-30)

MOR 81mm PP-87; **120mm** W86

Navy ε550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PB 6: 2 *Matelot Brice Kpomasse* (ex-PRC 27m); 3 *Alibori* (FRA FPB 98); 1 *Couffo* (PRC 27m)

PBR 3 *Mekrou*

Air Force ε250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 4: **Light** 2: 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*†; 1 MA600; **PAX** 2: 1 B-727; 1 HS-748†

TRG (1 LH-10 *Ellipse* non-operational)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 H125M *Fennec*

TPT 8: **Medium** 3 H215 (AS332M1) *Super Puma*; **Light** 5: 4 AW109BA; 1 AS350B *Ecureuil*†

National Guard ε3,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,800

Republican Police ε4,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • **PPV** *Casspir* NG

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

CHAD: Lake Chad Basin Commission • MNJTF 150

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 7

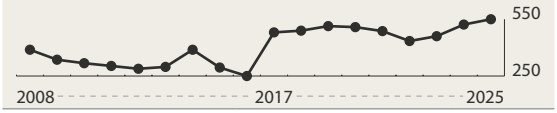
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 9

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Botswana BWA

Botswana Pula BWP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BWP	263bn	268bn	287bn
	USD	19.4bn	19.2bn	20.7bn
Real GDP growth	%	-3.0	-0.9	2.3
Def bdgt	BWP	7.83bn	8.49bn	
	USD	578m	609m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,483,419

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	18.4%	2.5%
Female	14.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	21.1%	3.8%

Capabilities

The Botswana Defence Force's primary responsibility is ensuring territorial integrity, while other tasks include countering poaching. Botswana has a history of contributing to peacekeeping operations. Botswana maintains defence ties with the US, which provides regular training. The country's armed forces also train with several African states, including Namibia, with whom it holds biennial exercises. The operations centre for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Standby Force is located in Gaborone. Recent personnel priorities include improving conditions of service and overhauling retirement ages. The air force has a modest airlift capacity. In 2024, Botswana received a C-130 *Hercules* from the US, with two more aircraft proposed for donation. The country has shown an interest in replacing its ageing combat aircraft, though financial pressures have slowed progress. The country has a limited maintenance capacity but no defence-manufacturing sector. The government has announced plans to establish a domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 9,000 (Army 8,500 Air 500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde(-)

Light

2 inf bde (1 armd recce regt, 4 inf bn, 1 cdo unit, 1 engr regt, 1 log bn, 2 ADA regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 engr coy

1 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 45: ε20 SK-105 *Kurassier*; 25 FV101 *Scorpion*

IFV 35+ *Piranha* V UT-30

APC 157:

APC (W) 145: 50 BTR-60; 50 LAV-150 *Commando* (some with 90mm gun); 45 *Piranha* III

PPV 12 *Casspir*

AUV 70: 6 FV103 *Spartan*; 64 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Greif*; M578

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP V-150 TOW

MANPATS TOW

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 78

TOWED 30: **105mm** 18: 12 L118 Light Gun; 6 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 12 Soltam M-68

MRL 122mm 20 APRA-40

MOR 28: **81mm** 22; **120mm** 6 M-43

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 1 VL MICA

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail)*‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet)*; *Javelin*; *Mistral*

GUNS • TOWED 20mm 7 M167 *Vulcan*; **37mm** PG-65

Air Wing 500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; F-5D *Tiger* II

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with BD-700 *Global Express*; BN-2/-2B *Defender**; Beech 200 *King Air* (VIP); C-130B/H *Hercules*; C-212-300/400 *Aviocar*; CN-235M-100; Do-328-110 (VIP); PC-24

TRAINING

1 sqn with PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; Bell 412EP/SP *Twin Huey*; EC225LP *Super Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 28 combat capable

FTR 13: 8 F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; 5 F-5D *Tiger* II

TPT 23: **Medium** 4: 3 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 17: 4 BN-2 *Defender**; 6 BN-2B *Defender**; 1 Beech 200 *King Air* (VIP); 1 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 2 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 2 CN-235M-100; 1 Do-328-110 (VIP); **PAX** 2: 1 BD700 *Global Express*; 1 PC-24

TRG 5 PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 5 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TPT 9: **Medium** 1 EC225LP *Super Puma*; **Light** 8 AS350B *Ecureuil*

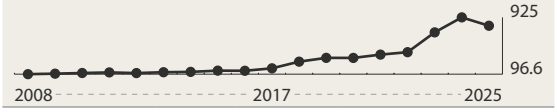
DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

Burkina Faso BFA

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	14.0trn	15.6trn	17.2trn
	USD	23.1bn	26.9bn	30.7bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.8	4.0	4.8
Def bdgt	XOF	721bn	668bn	
	USD	1.19bn	1.15bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 23,490,300

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.8%	5.7%	5.0%	3.8%	12.5%	1.4%
Female	20.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.0%	14.5%	1.9%

Capabilities

Two coups in 2022 brought a military regime to power in Burkina Faso. In September 2023, the country became part of the Alliance of Sahel States with Mali and Niger, two other countries under military control after recent coups. French troops left in early 2023. Burkina Faso is increasing its cooperation with China, Iran, Russia and Turkiye. In August 2025, Russia signed an agreement formalising deeper defence ties with the AES and Russian paramilitaries are reportedly present in those countries. In recent years, the armed forces received a significant number of armoured vehicles and other equipment. Aviation capacity is slowly improving with the arrival of additional helicopters and acquisition of *Bayraktar* TB2 and *Bayraktar Akinci* UAVs from Turkiye. Financial challenges and political instability, however, may hinder broader capability developments. The military has a limited ability to deploy to neighbouring countries. Burkina Faso has some basic maintenance facilities but no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 20,600 (Army 20,000 Air 600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 34,200

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

Six military regions.

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 inf bde HQ

4 inf gp HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn

4 cdo unit

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech bn

Light

11 inf bn

28 inf bn (Rapid Intervention)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt (incl 1 CT coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn (2 arty tp)

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 12: 6 VN22B; 6 WMA-301

RECCE 43: 19 AML-60/-90; 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV ε10 CS/VN9

APC 271

APC (W) 52+: 11 *Bastion* APC; 15 *Ejder* 6×6; some *Mbombe* 4; 25 VN22A mod; 1 WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 219: 50 CS/VP14; 24 *Ejder Yalcin*; 6 *Gila*; 13+ *Phantom* II; 63 *Puma* M26-15; 21 Stark Motors *Storm*; 2 *Temsah*-2; 40 VP11

AUV 46+: 8+ *Bastion Patsas*; 38 *Cobra*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

MW 3 *Shrek*-M

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20); **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 71+

SP 122mm 18 CS/SH1

TOWED 14: **105mm** 8 M101; **122mm** 6

MRL 13: **107mm** ε4 PH-63; **122mm** 5 APR-40; **220mm** 4 SR5

GUN/MOR 120mm 6 PLL-05

MOR 20+: **81mm** Brandt; **82mm**; **SP 82mm** 8 CS/SS4; **120mm** 12

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 42: **14.5mm** 30 ZPU; **20mm** 12 TCM-20

Air Force 600

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; SF-260WL *Warrior**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with AT-802 *Air Tractor*; B-727 (VIP); Beech 200 *King Air*; C295W; CN235-220; PA-34 *Seneca*; *Tetras*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-17-1V *Hip*; Mi-26T *Halo*; Mi-35 *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable

ISR 1 DA42 MPP *Guardian*

TPT 10: **Light** 9: 1 AT-802 *Air Tractor*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 C295W; 1 CN235-220; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 3 *Tetras*; **PAX** 1 B-727 (VIP)

TRG 5: 3 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 4: 1 AW139; 2 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 Mi-17-1V *Hip*

TPT 3: **Heavy** 1 Mi-26T *Halo*; **Medium** 1 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 1 AS350 *Ecureuil*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 7: **Heavy** 2 Bayraktar *Akinci*; **Medium** 5+ *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS

Laser-guided MAM-L; MAM-T

Laser & INS/SAT-guided *Teber*-82

INS/SAT-guided HGK-82

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 34,200

National Gendarmerie 4,200

Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops gp (USIGN)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES • APC

APC (W) some *Bastion* APC

PPV some Inkas *Titan*-S

Homeland Defence Volunteeers 30,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 6

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 5

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 200 (PMC)

Burundi BDI

Burundi Franc BIF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	BIF	13.9trn	20.7trn	27.7trn
	USD	4.83bn	7.03bn	9.21bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	4.4	4.1
Def bdgt	BIF	374bn	670bn	
	USD	130m	228m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 13,976,678

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.1%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	13.0%	1.5%
Female	20.8%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	13.5%	1.9%

Capabilities

The country continues to face cross-border and internal security challenges. Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and tension with neighboring Rwanda are key concerns. Burundi signed a security cooperation agreement with the DRC in 2023 and significantly increased the size of its deployment to the country in early 2025 following the AFC/M23 offensive. Security cooperation with external actors – largely suspended following the 2015 political crisis that tested the cohesion of Burundi's armed forces – has resumed on a limited scale. Burundi signed a cooperation agreement with Russia in 2018 on counter-terrorism and joint training. The armed forces have a limited capability to deploy externally. Burundi agreed to temporarily extend its contribution to the AUSSOM mission in Somalia to the end of 2025. Peacekeeping missions help to fund the armed forces, though financial and equipment deficiencies restrict military effectiveness. The country has no defence industry apart from some basic maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 30,050 (Army 30,000 Navy 50) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 30,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

4 inf div (2 inf bde (2 inf bn))

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 48: 6 AML-60; 12 AML-90; 30 BRDM-2

APC 114
APC (W) 70: 20 BTR-40; 10 BTR-80; 10 *Fahd*-300; 9 Panhard M3; 6 *Walid*; 15 WZ-551
PPV 44: 12 *Casspir*; 12 RG-31 *Nyala*; 10 RG-33L; 10 *Springbuck* 4×4
AUV 15 *Cougar* 4×4

ARTILLERY 120
TOWED 122mm 18 D-30
MRL 122mm 12 BM-21 *Grad*
MOR 90: **82mm** 15 M-43; **120mm** ε75

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan* (reported)
RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS • TOWED 135+ **23mm** ZU-23/**37mm** Type-55 (M-1939)

Air Wing 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable
TPT • Light 2 Cessna 150L†
TRG 1 SF-260W *Warrior**

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*
MRH 2 SA342L *Gazelle*
TPT • Medium (2 Mi-8 *Hip* non-op)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Light
10 inf bn (reported)

Navy 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 4

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 2

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε1,000

General Administration of State Security ε1,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 770; 1 inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Army: 8,000

SOMALIA: AU • AUSSOM 2,300; 3 inf bn

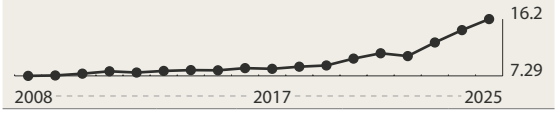
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

Cabo Verde CPV

Cape Verde Escudo CVE		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CVE	278bn	298bn	320bn
	USD	2.73bn	2.92bn	3.14bn
Real GDP growth	%	7.2	5.2	4.8
Def bdgt [a]	CVE	1.72bn	1.97bn	2.06bn
	USD	16.9m	19.2m	20.2bn

[a] Budget for Ministry of Defence - other defence-function related expenses not included

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 618,014

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	20.3%	2.6%
Female	13.0%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	21.6%	4.1%

Capabilities

Cabo Verde's defence priorities include territorial defence, maritime security and protection of its EEZ and airspace. The country aspires to modernise the armed forces, including a revision of compulsory military service and the adoption of uninhabited systems. The country has developed a new Strategic Concept of National Defence aimed at upgrading the armed forces. Cabo Verde is trying to improve airspace monitoring and has pursued related procurements, including new aircraft and helicopters. Portugal is its main security partner. The government is interested in greater regional and international defence engagement and is supported by the EU and the US in bolstering maritime surveillance and law-enforcement capabilities. International partners provide maritime security training support and both China and the US have strengthened the country's coast guard with patrol boat deliveries. The armed forces take part in multinational regional exercises and cooperative activities. Equipment capabilities remain limited and there is no defence industry, beyond basic maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 1,200 (National Guard 1,000 Coast Guard 100 Air 100)

Conscript liability Selective conscription (14 months)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

National Guard 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE
Light
2 inf bn (gp)
Amphibious
1 mne unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 mor bty
1 engr bn
1 MP unit

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

ARTILLERY • MOR 18: **82mm** 12; **120mm** 6 M-1943

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 23mm 12 ZU-23

Coast Guard ε100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PCC 1 *Guardião* (NLD Damen Stan Patrol 5009)

PB 4: 2 *Badejo*; 1 *Espadarte* (US Peterson Mk4); 1 *Tainha* (PRC 27m)†

PBF 1 *Rei* (US *Archangel*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AAR 2 *Ponta Nho Martinho* (ESP)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Do-228

Air Force up to 100

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*

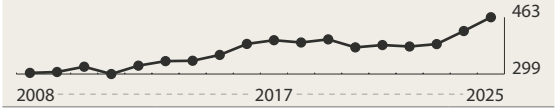
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3 An-26 *Curl*†

Cameroon CMR

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	33.0trn	35.2trn	37.9trn
	USD	54.4bn	60.6bn	67.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	3.8	4.1
Def bdgt	XAF	324bn	365bn	
	USD	535m	628m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population	31,812,493

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.8%	5.4%	4.6%	3.9%	13.5%	1.5%
Female	20.4%	5.3%	4.6%	4.0%	14.0%	1.7%

Capabilities

Internal security is a key concern for Cameroon's armed forces, as is the cross-border challenge from Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region. The country is part of the Multinational Joint Task Force battling regional non-state armed groups. Amid intensified cross-border attacks, Cameroon signed defence cooperation agreements with the Central African Republic and Chad in September 2025. The country has a military assistance agreement with China, which has assisted in the expansion of the deep-water port at Kribi. Cameroon also has longstanding military ties with France, including in relation to military training. The country also receives US security assistance, renewed in 2023 its military cooperation agreement with Russia and, in early 2024, signed a framework agreement for naval cooperation with Spain. The AU maintains its continental logistics base at Douala, which is being expanded to accommodate a warehouse to strengthen emergency preparedness. Although deployments for UN peacekeeping operations continue , the armed forces have limited organic power-projection capability without external support. The country is slowly updating its ageing equipment inventory, including armoured vehicles and ISR capabilities, and the acquisition of additional patrol vessels in recent years has improved Cameroon's maritime capability in the Gulf of Guinea. The country has no defence industrial capabilities beyond basic maintenance but has announced plans to establish ammunition production.

ACTIVE 43,000 (Army 40,000 Navy 2,000 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 40,000

5 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 rapid reaction bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 AB bn, 1 amph bn)
1 mot inf bde (4 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)
5 mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)
6 rapid reaction bn
4 inf bn
1 rapid intervention bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (5 arty bty)
5 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt (6 AD bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 18: 6 AMX-10RC; ε12 WMA-301 (*Cara* 105)

RECCE 54: 31 AML-90; 15 *Ferret*; 8 M8

IFV 52: 8 LAV-150 *Commando* with 20mm gun; 14 LAV-150 *Commando* with 90mm gun; 22 *Ratel*-20 (Engr); ε8 Type-07P

APC 135
APC (T) 12 M3 half-track
APC (W) 66: 45 *Bastion* APC; 21 LAV-150 *Commando*
PPV 57+: 16 Gaia *Thunder*; some IAG *Guardian*; 20 IAG *Rila*; 21 PKSV
AUV 14+: 6 *Cougar* 4×4; *Panthera* T6; 3 *Tiger* 4×4; 5 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV WZ-551 ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 24 TOW (on Jeeps)
MANPATS *Milan*
RCL • 106mm 40 M40A2

ARTILLERY 114
SP 155mm 18 ATMOS 2000
TOWED 52: **105mm** 20 M101; **130mm** 24: 12 M-1982 (reported); 12 Type-59 (M-46); **155mm** 8 M-71
MRL 122mm 20 BM-21 *Grad*
MOR 24+: **81mm** (some SP); **120mm** 16 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 8 *Cardom*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence FN-16 (CH-SA-14)
GUNS
SP 20mm RBY-1 with TCM-20
TOWED : **35mm** 18 GDF-002; **37mm** 18 Type-63

Navy ε2,000

HQ located at Douala

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
PCC 3: 1 *Dipikar* (ex-FRA *Flamant*); 2 *Le Ntem* (PRC Poly Technologies 60m)
PBF 1 *Night Hawk*
PB 8: 2 Aresa 2400; 2 Aresa 3200; 2 Rodman 101; 2 Rodman 46 (2 more in reserve)
PBR 1 *Swift*-38 (1 more in reserve)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5
LCU 2 Type-067 (ex-PRC *Yunnan*)
LCM 2: 1 Aresa 2300; 1 *Le Moungo* (ex-PRC *Yuchin*)
LCVP 1 Munson 44 (US)

Fusiliers Marin

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
3 mne bn

Air Force ε1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**†

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with PA-23 *Aztec*
1 VIP unit with AS332 *Super Puma*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2; Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; Gulfstream III

TRAINING
1 unit with *Tetras*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 206L-3; Bell 412; SA319 *Alouette* III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable
ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*
TPT 14: **Medium** (2 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules* non-operational); **Light** 13: 1 CN235; 2 J.300 *Joker*; 1 MA60; 2 PA-23 *Aztec*; 7 *Tetras*; (1 IAI-201 *Arava* in store); **PAX** 1 Gulfstream III
TRG 6 *Alpha Jet**†

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*
MRH 10: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 4 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 SA319 *Alouette* III; 3 Z-9; (5 Mi-17 *Hip* H non-operational)
TPT 5: **Medium** 3 AS332 *Super Puma*/SA330J *Puma*; **Light** 2: 1 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 1 Bell 206L-3 *Long Ranger*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AKD-8

Fusiliers de l'Air

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
1 sy bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

Gendarmerie 12,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
3 (regional spt) paramilitary gp

DEPLOYMENT

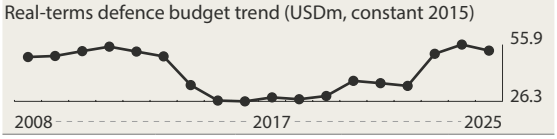
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 758; 1 inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

Central African Republic CAR

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	1.72trn	1.91trn	2.08trn
	USD	2.83bn	3.30bn	3.71bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.9	3.0	3.3
Def bdgt	XAF	42.2bn	43.1bn	
	USD	69.7m	74.4m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,750,570

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.5%	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%	13.9%	1.6%
Female	18.7%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	15.7%	1.9%

Capabilities

Internal security challenges pose significant problems for the country's still-developing national defence and security institutions that suffer from the effects of violence in 2013 and ensuing political volatility. The UN's MINUSCA mission remains the principal security provider in the country but has been targeted by armed groups. In recent years, Russia has deepened its military ties in the CAR and has donated small arms, aircraft and armoured vehicles. Russian private military company personnel remain active in the country. The UN lifted an arms embargo on the country in 2024, though it said that members should avoid supplying arms to 'armed groups and associated individuals' in the CAR. The security forces continue to receive training from UN forces and an EU training mission. Poor infrastructure and logistics capacity limit the armed forces' ability to provide security across the country. There is no independent capability to deploy troops externally. The lack of financial resources and defence-industrial capacity makes equipment maintenance problematic.

ACTIVE 14,150 (Army 14,000 Air 150) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription 2 years; reserve obligation thereafter, term n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε14,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bn
1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Light
14 inf bn

Amphibious
1 amph bn

Other
1 gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 3 T-55†
RECCE 28: 8 *Ferret*†; 20 BRDM-2
IFV 18 *Ratel*
APC • APC (W) 14+: 4 BTR-152†; 10+ VAB†
AUV *Cobra* (reported); Dongfeng *Mengshi*

ARTILLERY • MOR 12+: **81mm**†; **120mm** 12 M-1943†

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 106mm 14 M40†

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 3+

Air Force 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT 2: **Medium** (1 C-130A *Hercules* in store); **Light** 2 J.300 *Joker*; (1 Cessna 172RJ *Skyhawk* in store)
TRG ε8 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS
ATK (1 Mi-24V *Hind* E in store)
MRH some SA341B *Gazelle*
TPT 1: **Medium** (1 Mi-8T *Hip* in store); **Light** 1 AS350 *Ecureuil*

FOREIGN FORCES

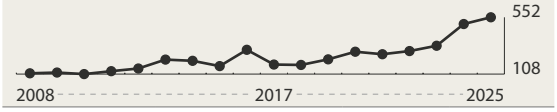
MINUSCA unless stated
Argentina 2
Bangladesh 1,414; 1 cdo coy; 1 inf bn; 2 med coy; 1 hel coy
Benin 7
Bhutan 187; 1 inf coy
Bolivia 6
Bosnia-Herzegovina EUTM RCA 3
Brazil 9
Burkina Faso 6
Burundi 770; 1 inf bn
Cambodia 344; 1 engr coy
Cameroon 758; 1 inf bn
Colombia 2
Congo 7
Côte d'Ivoire 184; 1 inf coy
Czech Republic 3
Ecuador 1
Egypt 775; 1 inf bn; 1 tpt coy
France 3
Gambia 9
Ghana 13
Guatemala 4
India 6
Indonesia 259; 1 engr coy
Jordan 11

Kazakhstan 2
Kenya 16
Lithuania EUTM RCA 1
Mauritania 466; 1 inf bn(-)
Mexico 2
Moldova 4
Mongolia 4
Morocco 777; 1 inf bn
Nepal 1,236; 2 inf bn; 1 MP pl
Niger 7
Nigeria 7
Pakistan 1,407; 1 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 hel sqn
Paraguay 4
Peru 234; 1 engr coy
Philippines 3
Poland EUTM RCA 2
Portugal 215; 1 AB coy • EUTM RCA 10
Romania EUTM RCA 55
Russia 10 • PMC 1,500
Rwanda 2,134; 3 inf bn; 1 fd hospital • Army 1,000; 1 inf bn
Senegal 194; 1 inf coy
Serbia 75; 1 med coy • EUTM RCA 7
Sierra Leone 7
Spain EUTM RCA 8
Sri Lanka 121; 1 hel sqn
Tanzania 518; 1 inf bn(-)
Togo 10
Tunisia 846; 1 inf bn; 1 hel flt
United States 9
Uruguay 3
Vietnam 8 • EUTM RCA 1
Zambia 933; 1 inf bn
Zimbabwe 3

Chad CHA

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	12.0trn	12.5trn	13.2trn
	USD	19.8bn	21.6bn	23.6bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.5	3.3	3.6
Def bdgt	XAF	338bn	377bn	
	USD	558m	650m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 19,674,004

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.0%	5.8%	4.7%	3.6%	11.4%	1.1%
Female	22.4%	5.7%	4.7%	3.6%	12.5%	1.4%

Capabilities

Chad's principal security concerns relate to instability in the Sahel and in the Lake Chad Basin area, where the armed forces conduct counter-insurgency operations against Boko Haram as part of the Multinational Joint Task Force. US special forces withdrew in May 2024 ahead of the presidential elections, but negotiations subsequently began on their return. There is uncertainty over the future of France's long-established military presence, while Hungary plans to deploy a small contingent. The UAE is showing increasing interest in Chadian security, donating military vehicles in 2023 and funding a field hospital in the north-east. There are also reports of growing ties with Russia. Deliveries of Turkish combat UAVs and guided munitions have strengthened the capabilities of the air force. Chadian military skills are widely recognised by partners, though training levels are not uniform across the force. Chad lacks the logistical capacity for routine rotations of deployed forces, relying on international partners for such operations. The US has donated military equipment to the country to bolster its ability to battle insurgents. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence-industrial capacity.

ACTIVE 33,250 (Army 27,500 Air 350 State Security Service 5,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,900

Conscript liability Conscription authorised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε27,500

7 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Includes DGSSIE equipment

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 74: 60 T-55; ε14 ZTZ-59G

ASLT ε14 WMA-301

RECCE 265: 132 AML-60/-90; ε100 BRDM-2; 20 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 9 ERC-90D *Sagaie*; 4 ERC-90F *Sagaie*

IFV 131: 80 BMP-1; 42 BMP-1U; 9 LAV-150 *Commando* with 90mm gun

APC 166

APC (W) 103: 4+ *Bastion* APC; 24 BTR-80; 12 BTR-3E; ε20 BTR-60; ε10 *Black Scorpion*; 25 VAB-VTT; 8 WZ-523

PPV 63: 20 *Ejder Yalcin*; 6+ KrAZ *Cougar*; 20 Proforce *Ara* 2; 17 Streit *Condor*

AUV 110+: 22 *Bastion Patsas*; 7 MCAV-20; 31+ RAM Mk3; 30 *Terrier* LT-79; *Tiger* 4×4; ε20 *Yoruk* 4×4

ARTILLERY 34+

SP 122mm 10 2S1 *Gvozdika*

TOWED 13: **105mm** 5 M2; **122mm** 8+ D-74

MRL 11+: **107mm** some PH-63; **122mm** 11: 6 BM-21 *Grad*; 5 PHL-81

MOR 81mm some; **120mm** AM-50

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Eryx*; *Milan*

RCL 106mm M40A1

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 4+

Short-range 4 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS

SP 10: **23mm** 6 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **37mm** 4+ M-1939 (tch)

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

Air Force 350

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 unit with *Hurkus*-C*; Su-25 *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171

1 (Presidential) Flt with B-737BBJ; Beech 1900; DC-9-87; Gulfstream II

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS550C *Fennec*; Mi-24V *Hind*; SA316 *Alouette* III

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 11 combat capable

FTR (1 MiG-29S *Fulcrum* C in store)

ATK 7: 6 Su-25 *Frogfoot* (2 more in store); 1 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B (1 more in store)

ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*

TPT 10: **Medium** 3: 2 C-27J *Spartan*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 4: 3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Beech 1900; **PAX** 3: 1 B-737BBJ; 1 DC-9-87; 1 Gulfstream II

TRG 3 *Hurkus*-C*; (2 PC-7; 1 PC-9 *Turbo Trainer*; 1 SF-260WL *Warrior* in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5 Mi-24V *Hind*

MRH 8: 3 AS550C *Fennec*; 3 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 2 SA316

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-171

UNIHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 3: 1+ *Aksungur*; 2 *Anka*-S

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Cirit*

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

State Security Service General Direction (DGSSIE) 5,400

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,900 active

Gendarmerie 4,500

National and Nomadic Guard (GNNT) 7,400

Police Mobile Intervention Group (GMIP)

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 3

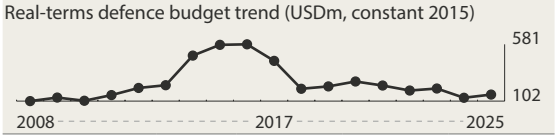
FOREIGN FORCES

Benin MNJTF 150

Congo, Republic of COG

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	8.96trn	9.10trn	9.50trn
	USD	14.8bn	15.7bn	17.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.1	2.7	2.8
Def bdgt	XAF	110bn	132bn	
	USD	182m	227m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 6,244,005

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.8%	5.5%	4.4%	3.7%	15.6%	1.9%
Female	18.5%	5.5%	4.4%	3.8%	15.4%	2.5%

Capabilities

Congo's armed forces have struggled to recover from the brief but devastating civil war in the late 1990s. They have low levels of training and limited overall capability and use ageing equipment. France provides advisory assistance and capacity-building support in military administration and military and police capability. Congo signed a military-cooperation agreement with Russia in 2019. The country has a limited ability to deploy to neighbouring countries without external support. The navy is largely a riverine force, despite maritime security requirements driven by the country's small coastline. Congo is modernising aspects of its armed forces, including acquiring armoured vehicles. Maintenance limitations have, in recent years, particularly affected the air force; there is no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 10,000 (Army 8,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce gp

Mechanised

2 mech bn

2 mech inf bn

Light

1 inf bde (1 mech bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 MRL gp, 1 ADA gp)

1 inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 2 inf bn)

1 mot inf bn

3 inf bn

1 jungle inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 maint bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 40: 25 T-54/T-55; 15 ZTZ-59

LT TK 13: 3 PT-76; 10 ZTQ-62

ASLT 6 WMA-301

RECCE 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

APC 143

APC (W) 79+: 28 AT-105 *Saxon*; 20 BTR-152; 30 BTR-60; Panhard M3; 1 WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 64+: 18 *Mamba*; 37 *Marauder*; some *Matador*; 9 Streit *Cobra*

AUV 7: 2 *Tigr*; 5 *Patrol*-A

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 1 WZ-551 ARV

ARTILLERY 56

SP 122mm 3 2S1 *Gvozdika*

TOWED 15+: **122mm** 10 D-30; **130mm** 5 M-46; **152mm** D-20

MRL 10+: **122mm** 10 BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** BM-14; **140mm** BM-16

MOR 28+: **82mm**; **120mm** 28 M-43

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 57mm M18

GUNS 15: **57mm** 5 ZIS-2 (M-1943); **100mm** 10 M-1944

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 37mm 28 M-1939; **57mm** S-60; **100mm** KS-19

Navy ε2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PCC 4 *5 Fevrier 1979* (PRC Poly Technologies 47m)

PBR 4

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

3 sy bn

Air Force 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1AZ

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; CN235M-100; Il-76TD *Candid*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

FGA ε3 *Mirage* F-1AZ

TPT 3: **Heavy** 1 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Light** 2: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 1 CN235M-100

HELICOPTERS

ATK (2 Mi-35P *Hind* in store)

TPT • Medium (3 Mi-8 *Hip* in store)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,500 active

Gendarmerie 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 CT unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 3: 1 Streit *Cobra*; 2 Streit *Typhoon*

AUV 17: 10 *Tiger* 4×4; 2 *Tigr*; 5 *Patrol*-A

Republican Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

4 gd bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 3 Streit *Cobra*

AUV 13: 10 MLS *Shield*; 3 *Tigr*

DEPLOYMENT

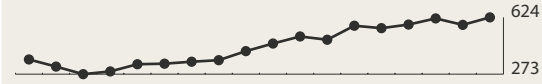
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

Côte d'Ivoire CIV

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	52.8trn	57.5trn	62.4trn
	USD	87.1bn	99.2bn	111bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.0	6.4	6.4
Def bdgt [a]	XOF	399bn	442bn	
	USD	659m	762m	

[a] Defence budget only - order and security expenses excluded

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 31,855,971

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.7%	5.5%	4.7%	4.0%	15.2%	1.3%
Female	19.5%	5.4%	4.7%	4.0%	14.8%	1.5%

Capabilities

The country is still regenerating its armed forces more than a decade after civil conflict in the country ebbed. The government has stepped up its efforts to rebuild the military to address the deteriorating security situation in the north and the threat from Islamist insurgents. Security sector reforms have shown some progress. The 2021–25 National Development Plan indicated that efforts are being made to improve housing allowances for paramilitary personnel. The authorities have standardised promotion and salary structures to bolster professionalisation and are looking to improve military infrastructure. The country has close defence ties with France, though the latter significantly reduced its deployment and retroceded the military base of Port-Bouët to Côte d'Ivoire in 2025. A French training mission still remains. Security cooperation with the US includes IMET and GPOI assistance, and Côte d'Ivoire hosted US Africa Command's *Exercise Flintlock* 2025. The armed forces school at Zambakro runs courses for Ivorian as well as regional personnel. In 2021, with French assistance, Côte d'Ivoire opened the International Academy for the Fight Against Terrorism in Abidjan to help develop regional as well as Ivorian counter-terrorist capability. Except for basic maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 27,400 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 1,400 Special Forces 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε23,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 10 T-55†

ASLT 9 VN22B

RECCE 18: 13 BRDM-2; 5 *Cayman* BRDM

IFV 10 BMP-1/BMP-2†

APC 119

APC (W) 56: 9 *Bastion* APC; 6 BTR-80; 12 Panhard M3; 13 VAB; 16 WZ-551

PPV 63: 9 BATT UMG; 12 *Puma* M36; 21 *Springbuck* HD; 1 *Snake*; 2 Streit *Shreck*; 18 VP11

AUV 30: 20 *Cobra* II; ε10 JLTV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

VLB MTU

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*) (reported); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported)

RCL 106mm ε12 M40A1

ARTILLERY 40

TOWED 4+: **105mm** 4 M-1950; **122mm** (reported)

MRL 122mm 6 BM-21

MOR 30+: **81mm**; **82mm** 10 M-37; **SP 82mm** 4 CS/SS4; **120mm** 16 AM-50

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Medium 1 An-12 *Cub*†

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡ (reported)

GUNS 21+

SP 20mm 6 M3 VDAA

TOWED 15+: **20mm** 10; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **40mm** 5 L/60

Navy ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PCO 2 *Esperance* (ISR OPV 45)

PCC 1 *Contre-Amiral Fadika* (ex-FRA P400)

PB 4: 3 *L'Emergence* (FRA Raidco RPB 33); 1 *Atchan* 2 (PRC 27m)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCM 1 *Aby* (FRA CTM)

Air Force ε1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 Beech C90 *King Air*

TPT 6: **Light** 2: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 1 C295W; **PAX** 4: 1 A319CJ;

1 Gulfstream IV; 1 Gulfstream G450; 1 Gulfstream G550

HELICOPTERS

ATK 3 Mi-24V *Hind* E

MRH 3: 1 AW139; 2 Mi-8P *Hip*

TPT • Medium 2 SA330L *Puma* (IAR-330L)

Special Forces ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 16

APC (W) 3 BTR-70MB

PPV 13 BATT UMG

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

Republican Guard n.k.

Gendarmerie n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 3 *Cayman* BRDM

IFV BMP-1

APC

APC (W) BTR-70MB; VAB

PPV 11+: 5+ RG-31 *Nyala*; 6+ *Springbuck* HD; Streit *Spartan*

AUV 26+: 10 *Cobra* II; 4 *Ilgaz*-II; LT-79 *Terrier*; 12 Otokar *Ural*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1 *Bian*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 184; 1 inf coy

GUINEA-BISSAU: ECOWAS • ESSMGB 150

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

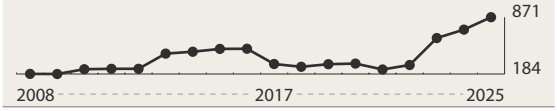
FOREIGN FORCES

France 80 (trg)

Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC

Congolese Franc CDF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	CDF	210trn	243trn	274trn
	USD	74.5bn	82.3bn	88.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.5	5.3	5.3
Def bdgt	CDF	2.54trn	3.37trn	7.93trn
	USD	899m	1.14bn	2.55bn

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 119,038,825

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	22.9%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	12.4%	1.1%
Female	22.6%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	12.5%	1.4%

Capabilities

The country's size and poor levels of military training, morale and equipment mean that the armed forces are unable to provide security throughout the country. Kinshasa has pursued several military modernisation programmes, though efforts to re-examine doctrine and organisation have yielded few results. A combination of select military and security units, local armed groups and private military contractors were employed against the M23 insurgency, but these were ultimately unable to prevent the loss of significant territory to the latter group in late 2024 and early 2025. Training is provided through foreign assistance and capacity-building efforts. Deployment capability is limited, and the lack of logistics vehicles significantly reduces transport capacity while the lack of sufficient tactical airlift and helicopters is also a brake on military effectiveness. The country has acquired new equipment, but the absence of a defence sector apart from basic maintenance capability hinders military efficiency.

ACTIVE 145,300 (Army 120,000 Republican Guard 8,000 Navy 800 Air 2,500 Other 14,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε120,000

The DRC has 10 Military Regions divided between four Defence Zones. The actual combat effectiveness of many formations is doubtful.

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

4 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

6 (Rapid Reaction) inf bde

40+ inf regt

3 jungle inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt
1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

(includes Republican Guard eqpt)

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 171: up to 29 T-55; 25 T-64BV-1; 100 T-72AV; 12–17 ZTZ-59

LT TK 40: 10 PT-76; 30 ZTQ-62

RECCE up to 50: up to 17 AML-60; 14 AML-90; 19 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV 20 BMP-1

APC 174:

APC (T) 9: 3 BTR-50; 6 MT-LB

APC (W) 155: 30–70 BTR-60PB; 20 *Mbombe*-4; 58 Panhard M3; 7 TH 390 *Fahd*

PPV 10+: some BATT UMG; some *Hizir*; 10+ *Kasser* II

AUV 30 MCAV-20

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

GUNS 85mm 10 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 225

SP 15: **122mm** 5 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 10 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 125: **122mm** 77 M-30 (M-1938)/D-30/Type-60; **130mm** 42 PL-59 (M-46)/PL-59-I; **152mm** 6 D-20 (reported)

MRL 57+: **107mm** 12 Type-63; **122mm** 24+: 24 BM-21 *Grad*; some RM-70; **128mm** 6 M-51; **130mm** 3 Type-82; **132mm** 12

MOR 28+: **81mm**; **82mm**; **107mm** M30; **120mm** 28: 10 Brandt; 18 other

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail)*‡

GUNS 52+

SP 30mm some M-53/59

TOWED 37mm 52 M-1939/PG-65

Republican Guard ε8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd regt

Light

3 gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

Navy ε800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PB 2: 1 *Alternance Pacifique* (FRA RPB 33); 1 *Moliro* (Type-062 (PRC *Shanghai* II))†

PBR 3

Air Force ε2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK ε4 Su-25 *Frogfoot*

TPT 6: **Heavy** 2 Il-76MD *Candid*; **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 1 An-26 *Curl*; **PAX** 2 B-727

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5 Mi-24/Mi-24V *Hind*

TPT 10: **Medium** 3: 1 AS332L *Super Puma*; 2 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 7: 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 7: **Heavy** 3 CH-4B; **Medium** 4 *Bayraktar* TB2 (reported)

Paramilitary

National Police Force

Incl Rapid Intervention Police (National and Provincial)

People's Defence Force

FOREIGN FORCES

All part of MONUSCO unless otherwise specified

Algeria 2
Bangladesh 1,756; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn coy; 1 hel coy
Benin 7
Bhutan 1
Bolivia 2
Botswana 3
Brazil 27
Burkina Faso 5
Burundi Army: 8,000
Cambodia 1
Cameroon 3
Canada (*Operation Crocodile***)** 6
Chad 2
China 13
Czech Republic 2
Egypt 7
France 2
Gambia 1
Ghana 17
Guatemala 181; 1 spec ops coy
India 1,076; 1 inf bn; 1 med coy
Indonesia 1,030; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy
Jordan 139; 1 hel sqn
Kazkahstan 1
Kenya 396; 1 inf coy(+)
Malawi 748; 1 inf bn
Malaysia 6
Mongolia 1
Morocco 901; 1 inf bn; 2 fd hospital
Nepal 1,150; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy
Niger 4
Nigeria 4
Pakistan 343; 1 arty bty; 1 hel sqn with SA330 *Puma*
Paraguay 5

Peru 2
Russia 5
Rwanda Army: 1,500
Senegal 11
Sierra Leone 1
South Africa (*Operation Mistral*) 952; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn
Switzerland 1
Tanzania 849; 1 spec ops coy; 1 inf bn
Tunisia 9
Uganda Army: 6,000
United Kingdom 3
Uruguay 662; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn
Zambia 6
Zimbabwe 1

Djibouti DJB

Djiboutian Franc DJF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	DJF	763bn	820bn	889bn
	USD	4.29bn	4.61bn	5.00bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.5	6.0	6.0
Def bdgt	DJF	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
FMA (US)	USD	6m	6m	0m
Population		1,013,703		

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	16.1%	1.9%
Female	14.0%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	23.0%	2.4%

Capabilities

The main responsibility of the country's armed forces is internal and border security, as well as counter-insurgency operations. A 2017 defence white paper highlighted a requirement to modernise key capabilities, though funding is limited. Djibouti hosts several states' military forces, owing to its strategic location and relative stability. The country has close defence cooperation with France, which has the largest foreign military base in the country. The US operates its Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa from Djibouti. China, in 2017, opened its first overseas military base in the country, including dock facilities. Japan has based forces in Djibouti for regional counter-piracy missions and the country also hosts an Italian base that is focused on anti-piracy activities. EU NAVFOR has delivered maritime security training and has based an MPA detachment in the country, with an EU assistance measure also adopted in July 2025, aiming to strengthen the defence capabilities of the Djibouti armed forces. France and the US provide training assistance. Djibouti participates in several regional multinational exercises and has contributed personnel to AU missions in Somalia since 2011, but has limited capacity to independently deploy beyond its territory. Army equipment consists predominantly of older French and Soviet-era systems. Djibouti has basic maintenance capabilities, but no defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 8,450 (Army 8,000 Navy 200 Air 250)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,650

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

4 military districts

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 armd regt (1 recce sqn, 3 armd sqn, 1 (anti-smuggling) sy coy)

Light

4 inf regt (3-4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

1 rapid reaction regt (4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

Other

1 (Republican Guard) gd regt (1 sy sqn, 1 (close protection) sy sqn, 1 cbt spt sqn (1 recce pl, 1 armd pl, 1 arty pl), 1 spt sqn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt
1 demining coy
1 sigs regt
1 CIS sect

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt
1 maint coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 3+ WMA-301
RECCE 23: 4 AML-60†; 17 AML-90; 2 BRDM-2
IFV 28: 8 BTR-80A; 16-20 *Ratel*
APC 69
APC (W) 30+: 12 BTR-60; 4+ AT-105 *Saxon*; 14 *Puma*
PPV 39: 3 *Casspir*; some IAG *Guardian Xtreme*; 2 *Kirpi*; 10 RG-33L; 24 *Puma* M36
AUV 37: 10 *Cougar* 4×4 (one with 90mm gun); 2 CS/VN3B; 10 PKSV; 15 VBL

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 16 M40A1

ARTILLERY 82

SP 155mm 10 M109L
TOWED 122mm 9 D-30
MRL 12: **107mm** 2 PKSV AUV with PH-63; **122mm** 10: 6 (6-tube Toyota Land Cruiser 70 series); 2 (30-tube Iveco 110-16); 2 (30-tube Ural 375)
MOR 51: **81mm** 25; **120mm** 26: 20 Brandt; 6 RT-F1

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 15+

SP 20mm 5 M693
TOWED 10: **23mm** 5 ZU-23-2; **40mm** 5 L/70

Navy ε200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

PCC 2 *Adj Ali M Houmed* (NLD Damen Stan Patrol 5009)
PBF 3: 2 Battalion-17; 1 Safe 65

PB 9: 1 PRC 27m; 2 Sea Ark 1739; 6 others

AMPHIBIOUS 2

LANDING SHIPS • LSM 1 Type-074 (*Yuhai*) (capacity 6 light tanks)

LANDING CRAFT • LCT 1 EDIC 700

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AKR 1 *Col. Maj. Ali Gaad* (NLD Damen Stan Lander 5612)

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 8: 1 Cessna U206G *Stationair*; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 L-410UVP *Turbolet*; 1 MA60; 2 Short 360 *Sherpa*; 2 Y-12E

HELICOPTERS

ATK (2 Mi-35 *Hind* in store)

MRH 6: 4 AS365 *Dauphin*; 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 Z-9WE

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-8T *Hip*; **Light** 2 AS355F *Ecureuil* II

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium 2+ *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε4,650

Gendarmerie 2,000

Ministry of Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AFV • AUV 2 CS/VN3B

Coast Guard 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 13: 2 *Khor Angar*; 2 *Saad Omar Guelleh*; 9 other

National Police Force ε2,500

Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA: AU • AUSSOM 1,500; 2 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

China 400: 1 spec ops coy; 1 mne coy; 1 med unit; 2 ZTL-11; 8 ZBL-08

France 1,500: 1 SF unit; 1 combined arms regt (2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy); 1 hel det with 4 SA330 *Puma*; 3 SA342 *Gazelle*; 2 LCM; 1 FGA sqn with 4 *Mirage* 2000-5; 1 SAR/tpt sqn with 1 CN235M; 3 SA330 *Puma*

Italy BMIS 150

Japan 190; 2 P-3C *Orion*

Spain *Operation Atalanta* 60; 1 CN235 VIGMA

United States US Africa Command: 4,000; 1 tpt sqn with C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 1 tpt sqn with 12 MV-22B *Osprey*; 2 KC-130J *Hercules*; 1 spec ops sqn with MC-130J; PC-12 (U-28A); 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk*; 1 CISR sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 naval air base

Equatorial Guinea EQG

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	7.74trn	7.82trn	7.93trn
	USD	12.8bn	13.5bn	14.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.9	-1.6	0.5
Def bdgt	XAF	68.6bn	70.2bn	
	USD	113m	121m	

Population	1,853,559					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	18.2%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	18.0%	2.6%
Female	17.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.4%	14.7%	2.4%

Capabilities

Internal security is the principal task for the armed forces. Equatorial Guinea has, for years, been trying to modernise its forces, which remain dominated by the army. French forces in Gabon have provided training. The country is developing military ties with China, which has provided training and equipment for the Rapid Intervention Brigade, while Russia, since late 2024, has deployed private military contractors. Equatorial Guinea has only limited power projection capabilities. Recent naval investments include equipment and onshore infrastructure improvements at Bata and Malabo, although naval capabilities remain limited. Maritime security concerns in the Gulf of Guinea have resulted in a focus on boosting maritime patrol capacity. The country has basic maintenance capabilities and no defence-industrial sector.

ACTIVE 1,750 (Army 1,100 Navy 550 Air 100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech inf bn

Light

3 inf bn(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 3 T-55

ASLT 6 WMA-301

RECCE 6 BRDM-2

IFV 23: 20 BMP-1; 3 WZ-551 IFV

APC 41

APC (W) 16: 10 BTR-152; 6 WZ-551

PPV 25 *Reva*

AUV Dongfeng *Mengshi*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS HJ-8

ARTILLERY • MOR SP 120mm 2 SM4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

GUNS • SP • 23mm ZU-23-2 (tch)

Navy ε550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FF 1 *Wele Nzas* with 2 MS-227 *Ogon'* 122mm MRL, 2 AK630 CIWS, 2 76mm guns, 1 hel landing platform

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

CORVETTES • FSG 1 *Bata* with 2 *Katran*-M RWS with *Barrier* SSM, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCC 2 OPV 62 (ISR *Sa'ar* 4.5 derivative)

PBF 2 *Isla de Corisco* (ISR *Shaldag* II)

PB 5: 1 *Daphne*†; 2 *Estuario de Muni*; 2 *Zhuk*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AKRH 1 *Capitán David Eyama Angue Osa* with 1 76mm gun

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4: 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

TPT 4: **Light** 3: 1 An-32B *Cline*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 900 (VIP)

TRG 2 L-39C *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5 Mi-24P/V *Hind*

MRH 3: 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 2 Z-9WE

TPT 4: **Heavy** 1 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 1 Ka-29 *Helix*; **Light** 2 Enstrom 480

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Guardia Civil

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

2 paramilitary coy

Coast Guard n.k.

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 200 (PMC) (reported)

Eritrea ERI

Definitive macro- and defence economic data not available

Population	6,416,435

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.6%	5.7%	5.0%	4.0%	15.4%	1.6%
Female	17.4%	5.7%	5.0%	4.1%	16.1%	2.4%

Capabilities

Eritrea maintains a large armed force mainly due to its historical conflict with Ethiopia. The easing of tensions following a 2018 peace agreement has created the opportunity to pursue restructuring and recapitalisation. Although Eritrea militarily supported the Ethiopian federal government in the conflict in the neighbouring Ethiopian province of Tigray, bilateral relations have continued to deteriorate in the three years since the end of the conflict. Maritime insecurity, including piracy, remains a challenge. Eritrea has mandatory conscription and maintains a large army. For some, the term of service is reportedly indefinite, and significant numbers of conscripts have chosen to leave the country or otherwise evade service. These factors have likely affected overall military cohesion and effectiveness. Eritrea has demonstrated limited capacity to deploy beyond its immediate borders. The armed forces' inventory primarily comprises outdated Soviet-era systems and modernisation was restricted by a UN arms embargo until it was lifted in 2018. The embargo resulted in serviceability issues, notwithstanding allegations of external support. The navy remains capable of only limited coastal patrol and interception operations. The country has basic maintenance capabilities but no defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 301,750 (Army 300,000 Navy 1,400 Air 350)

Conscript liability 18 months (4 months mil trg) between ages 18 and 40

RESERVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε300,000 (including mobilised reserves)

Div mostly bde sized

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo div

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

7 mech div

Light

ε50 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 270 T-54/T-55

RECCE 40 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 15 BMP-1

APC 35
APC (T) 10 MT-LB†
APC (W) 25 BTR-152/BTR-60

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/T-55 reported
VLB MTU reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)
GUNS 85mm D-44

ARTILLERY 208
SP 45: **122mm** 32 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 13 2S5 *Giatsint*-S
TOWED 19+: **122mm** D-30; **130mm** 19 M-46
MRL 44: **122mm** 35 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 9 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 100+: **82mm**; **120mm/160mm** 100+

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS 70+
SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*
TOWED 23mm ZU-23

Navy 1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 29
PBF 18: 6 Battalion-17; 4 Rodman 33; 8 other; (4 *Super Dvora* non-operational)
PB 11 other; (3 Swift 105 non-operational)

AMPHIBIOUS 4
LANDING SHIP 1
LST 1 *Chamo*† (Ministry of Transport); (1 *Ashdod* non-operational)
LANDING CRAFT 3
LCU 3 other; (1 T-4 non-operational)

Air Force ε350

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29SE/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*
1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UBK *Flanker*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with Y-12(II)

TRAINING
1 sqn with MB-339CE*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable
FTR 8: 4 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*; 1 Su-27 *Flanker*; 1 Su-27UBK *Flanker*
FGA 2 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum*
TPT • Light 5: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Y-12(II)
TRG 8: 4 MB-339CE*; 4+ Z-143/Z-242

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*
MRH 8: 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (AB-412EP); 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

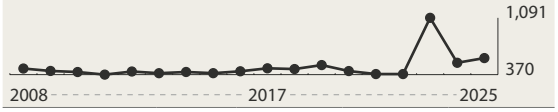
DEPLOYMENT

Ethiopia: 20,000 (reported)

Ethiopia ETH

Ethiopian Birr ETB		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ETB	11.8trn	14.9trn	18.3trn
	USD	142bn	109bn	126bn
Real GDP growth	%	8.1	7.2	7.1
Def bdgt	ETB	50.0bn	65.7bn	
	USD	604m	484m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 121,372,632

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	15.2%	1.5%
Female	19.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%	15.4%	1.9%

Capabilities

Ethiopia's armed forces are among the region's largest. Prior to a November 2022 peace agreement with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), Ethiopia's military was engaged in a two-year internal conflict in and around the Northern province of Tigray. Despite a November 2022 ceasefire, fighting continues between the ENDF and several rebel groups. In 2023, conflict broke out in the neighbouring Amhara region with the FANO militia group. Ethiopia's military is also involved in countering al-Shabaab and supporting regional security initiatives, such as the AU presence in Somalia and the UN mission in South Sudan. Tensions have risen with Eritrea and Somalia over ambitions to secure access to the Red Sea. Ethiopia's capability has been degraded due to attrition during the War in Tigray, though the forces have looked to replace personnel losses. In 2025, Ethiopia signed a defense cooperation agreement with Kenya aiming to tackle regional security challenges amid rising global tensions. The military's inventory comprises mostly Soviet-era equipment, although surplus stocks have been acquired from China, Hungary, Ukraine and the US. Ethiopia purchased modern air-defence systems from Russia and, in response to the Tigray conflict, procured UAVs from Turkiye, China and reportedly Iran. The country has a modest defence-industrial base, primarily centred on small arms, but with some production and assembly of UAVs. Ethiopia has adequate maintenance capability but only a limited ability to support advanced platforms.

ACTIVE 503,000 (Army 500,000 Air 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε500,000

Div mostly bde sized

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo div

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

5 mech inf div

Light

ε70 inf div

Other

1 (Republican Guard) gd div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 220: ε120 T-55/T-62; ε100 T-72B/UA1

RECCE ε50 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV ε20 BMP-1

APC 275+

APC (T) ε200 ZSD-89

APC (W) BTR-60; WZ-551

PPV 75 Gaia *Thunder*; some IAG *Guardian* XL

AUV 35+: 35+ MCAV-20; some *Ze'ev*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 ARV reported; 3 BTS-5B

VLB GQL-111; MTU reported

MW *Bozena*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K135 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

RCL 107mm B-11

GUNS 85mm D-44

ARTILLERY 262+

SP 42+: **122mm** 2S1 *Gvozdika*; GSPH 122mm; WZ-551 with D-30; **152mm** 10 2S19 *Msta*-S; **155mm** 32 SH-15

TOWED 200+: **122mm** ε200 D-30/M-30 (M-1938); **130mm** M-46; **155mm** AH2

MRL 20+: **107mm** PH-63; **122mm** ε20 BM-21 *Grad*; **300mm** AR-2†; **310mm** 2 A200†

MOR 81mm M1/M29; **82mm** M-1937; **120mm** M-1944

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional M20 (CH-SS-15)†

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 8

Medium-range ε4 S-75M3 Volkhov (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

Short-range ε4 S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

SPAAGM 30mm ε6 96K6 *Pantsir*-S2 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 23mm ZU-23; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60

Air Force 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB/Su-30K *Flanker*

1 sqn with MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger* H/C

GROUND ATTACK

1 flt with Su-25T/UBK *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; Beech 200GT *King Air*; C-130B *Hercules*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; L-100-30; Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

1 sqn with G 120TP

1 sqn with Cessna 172

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; SA316 *Alouette* III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 22 combat capable

FTR 13: 8 Su-27 *Flanker*; 3 Su-27UB *Flanker*; 2 Su-30K *Flanker*

FGA 6+ MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger* H/C

ATK 3: 1 Su-25T *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*

TPT 19: **Medium** 8: 3 An-12 *Cub*; 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130E *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30; **Light** 11: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 1 An-32 *Cline*; 1 Beech 200GT *King Air*; 4 Cessna 172; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)

TRG 24: 12 G 120TP; 12 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 16: 15 Mi-24 *Hind*; 1 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 21: 3 AW139; 6 SA316 *Alouette* III; 12 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip* H

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR 6: **Heavy** 3: 1 *Bayraktar Akinci*; 2 *Wing Loong* I; **Medium** 3+: some *Mohajer* 6 (reported); 3+ *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-27ET (RS-AA-10D *Alamo*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-25ML (RS-AS-12B *Kegler*); Kh-29T (RS-AS-14B *Kedge*); TL-2 (reported)

BOMBS

Laser-guided MAM-L

TV-guided KAB-500KR

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA: Army 5,000; **AU** • AUSSOM 2,500; 3 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1,518; 2 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

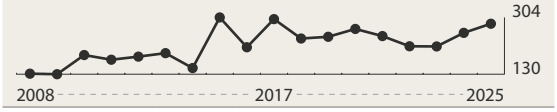
Eritrea Army: 20,000 (reported)

Gabon GAB

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XAF	12.7trn	12.5trn	12.8trn
	USD	20.9bn	21.5bn	22.7bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.4	1.9	2.6
Def bdgt [a]	XAF	194bn	207bn	
	USD	319m	357m	

[a] Includes funds allocated to Republican Guard

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,513,738

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.3%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	16.4%	2.2%
Female	17.0%	5.4%	4.9%	4.4%	14.5%	2.2%

Capabilities

Military officers seized power in August 2023, with former Republican Guard commander Brice Oligui Nguema subsequently being elected president in April 2025. The country's oil revenues have allowed the government to support small but regionally capable armed forces. Gabon has historically benefitted from a long-term presence of French troops acting as a security guarantor and training provider. Gabon's armed forces have also worked with other international partners, including the US. Following the coup, the US suspended much assistance to the country, while France's military cooperation has gradually resumed after a short cessation. In 2025, France reduced its deployment and refocused on training, with basing shared with local Gabonese training facilities. Gabon's armed forces have sufficient airlift to ensure mobility within the country, but limited capability to project power by sea and air. Apart from basic maintenance capabilities, there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE 4,700 (Army 3,200 Navy 500 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,200

Republican Guard under direct presidential control

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconaissance

1 armd recce bn

Light

1 (Republican Guard) gd gp (2 spec ops bn, 1 mech bn, 1 gd bn, 1 sy bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 engr spt bn

1 log regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 10 WMA-301

RECCE 60: 24 AML-60; 4 AML-90; 12 EE-3 *Jararaca*; 14 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 6 ERC-90F4 *Sagaie*

IFV 22: 12 EE-11 *Urutu* (with 20mm gun); 10 VN-1

APC 114

APC (W) 35: 9 LAV-150 *Commando*; 5 *Bastion* APC; 3 WZ-523; 5 VAB; 12 VXB-170; 1 *Pandur*

PPV 79: 8 *Aravis*; 17 BATT UMG; 34 *Matador*; 4 *Spartak*; 16 VP-11

AUV 14 VBL

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 67

TOWED 105mm 4 M101

MRL 24: **107mm** 16 PH-63; **140mm** 8 *Teruel*

MOR 39: **81mm** 35; **120mm** 4 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 41

SP 20mm 4 ERC-20

TOWED 37+: **23mm** 24 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 10 M-1939; **40mm** 3 L/70

Navy ε500

HQ located at Port Gentil

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PB 9: 4 *Port Gentil* (FRA RPB 20); 4 *Awore* (ESP Rodman 66); 1 *Vice Amiral d'Escadre Jean Léonard Mbini* (PRC Poly Technologies 47m)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCM 1 *Leconi* II (Ex-UK LCU Mk 9)

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1AZ

TRANSPORT

1 (Republican Guard) sqn with AS332 *Super Puma*; ATR-42F; *Falcon* 900; Gulfstream IV-SP/G650ER

1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C295W; CN-235M-100

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); SA330C/H *Puma*; SA342M *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FGA 6 *Mirage* F-1AZ

MP (1 EMB-111* in store)

TPT 7: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; (1 L-100-30 in store); **Light** 3: 1 ATR-42F; 1 C295W; 1 CN-235M-100; **PAX** 3: 1 *Falcon* 900; 1 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream G650ER

TRG 2 MB-326 *Impala* I* (4 CM-170 *Magister* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); 1 SA342M *Gazelle*; (2 SA342L *Gazelle* in store)

TPT 7: **Medium** 4: 1 AS332 *Super Puma*; 3 SA330C/H *Puma*; **Light** 3: 2 H120 *Colibri*; 1 H135

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR U-*Darter* (reported)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

Gendarmerie 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

4 sy bn

1 gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 unit with AS350 *Ecureuil*; AS355 *Ecureuil* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 4: 2 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 2 AS355 *Ecureuil* II

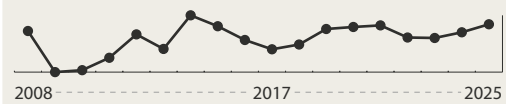
FOREIGN FORCES

France 100 (trg)

Gambia GAM

Gambian Dalasi GMD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GMD	160bn	179bn	195bn
	USD	2.36bn	2.50bn	2.67bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.3	6.0	5.1
Def bdgt	GMD	993m	1.16bn	
	USD	14.6m	16.2m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,577,553

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.9%	5.7%	5.0%	4.2%	14.1%	1.6%
Female	18.6%	5.6%	4.9%	4.2%	14.9%	2.2%

Capabilities

Gambia has been reforming its security structure and the armed forces, but is still facing challenges, including logistical restraints, training gaps and compensation issues. A National Security Policy, updated in 2023, focused on cooperation with Senegal and the establishment of a governing Office of National Security. Gambia's small forces have traditionally focused on countering narcotics and people trafficking and on maritime security. Both have been strengthened, including through the establishment of a Committee for National Maritime Security in 2022 and agreements with the EU, Austria and Morocco. Gambia also cooperates with neighbouring states and the African Union, which maintains a technical-support mission to assist in security sector reform. The Economic Community of West African States has deployed the ECOMIG mission to Gambia since 2017. The armed forces participate in some multinational exercises and have deployed in support of UN missions in Africa. The equipment inventory is limited, with donations a key source. Recent hardware deliveries by Turkiye and the UK have strengthened capacity on land and at sea. Apart from basic maintenance capabilities, there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE 4,100 (Army 3,500 Navy 300 National Guard 300)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gambian National Army 3,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

4 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 4 *Hizir*

AUV 19: 17 *Cobra*; 2 *Cobra* II

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 5: **Light** 2 AT-802A *Air Tractor*; **PAX** 3: 1 B-727; 1 CL-601; 1 Il-62M *Classic* (VIP)

Gambia Navy 300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PBF 4: 2 Rodman 55; 2 *Fatimah* I

PB 5: 1 *Bolong Kanta* (US Peterson Mk 4)†; 1 *Fankanta* (ex-ESP Rodman 101); 1 *Jambarr*; 2 *Taipei* (ROC *Hai Ou*) (2 more non-operational)

Republican National Guard 300

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bn

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 9

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Ghana ECOMIG 150
Nigeria ECOMIG 197
Senegal ECOMIG 618

Ghana GHA

Ghanaian New Cedi GHS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GHS	1.18trn	1.41trn	1.60trn
	USD	82.8bn	112bn	113bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.7	4.0	4.8
Def bdgt	GHS	3.89bn	6.37bn	
	USD	274m	506m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

Population 35,336,133

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.7%	15.1%	2.0%
Female	18.3%	5.0%	4.3%	3.9%	17.1%	2.5%

Capabilities

Ghana's armed forces are among the region's most capable. The ability to control its EEZ and maritime security are of increasing importance, which underpins the navy's expansion plans. Internal security and protection of its northern borders against incursions from militant groups is a central task, along with peacekeeping missions abroad. The EU, Germany, China, the UK and the US provide training, support and equipment. The country has, in recent years, built up air force training, close-air support, rocket artillery and airlift capabilities. It has also strengthened naval capabilities through US donations and procurements from Singapore and China. The government is implementing plans to boost training, improve military infrastructure and modernise equipment. Ghana opened several specialised military training and education facilities in the last few years. Ghanaian PME institutions act as a regional hub and regularly train personnel from neighbouring states. The development of forward-operating bases continues, with the principal objective of protecting energy resources in the Gulf of Guinea and the Volta estuary, as well as securing the northern border. The country has a limited defence-industrial base that provides maintenance, ammunition and, more recently, armoured-vehicles.

ACTIVE 19,000 (Army 15,000 Navy 2,000 Air 2,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
2 comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo bde (1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn; 1 AB bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 armd recce bde (3 armd recce regt)

Mechanised
3 mech inf bn

Light
6 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty regt (1 arty bty, 2 mor bty)
1 engr bde (4 engr regt)
1 engr regt
1 sigs bde (2 sigs regt)
1 sigs regt
1 sigs sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log gp
1 tpt coy
2 maint coy
1 med coy
1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 3 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 48: 24 *Ratel*-90; 15 *Ratel*-20; 4 *Piranha* 25mm; 5+ Type-05P 25mm
APC 139
APC (W) 75: 20 BTR-70; 46 *Piranha*; 9+ Type-05P
PPV 64+: some *Maatla*; 14 *Puma* M36; 50 Streit *Typhoon*
AUV 73: 33 *Cobra*; 40 *Cobra* II

ARTILLERY 87
TOWED 122mm 6 D-30
MRL 3+: **107mm** Type-63; **122mm** 3 Type-81
MOR 78: **81mm** 50; **120mm** 28 Tampella

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 1 Type-05P AEV
ARV *Piranha* (reported)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS • TOWED 23mm 4 ZU-23-2

Navy 2,000

Naval HQ located at Accra; Western HQ located at

Sekondi; Eastern HQ located at Tema

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PCO 2 *Anzone* (ex-US *Balsam*)

PCC 10: 4 *Snake* (PRC Poly Technologies 47m); 4 *Volta* (SGP *Penguin Flex Fighter*); 2 *Yaa Asantewa* (*ex*-GER *Albatros)*

PBF 1 *Stephen Otu* (ex-ROK *Sea Dolphin*)

PB 2 *Aflao* (ex-US Marine Protector)

AMPHIBIOUS •

LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 1 Navdock

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AX 1 *Achimota*

Special Boat Squadron

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ISR

1 sqn with DA42; DA42 MPP *Guardian*; Z-9EH

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C295

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 172

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh; Z-9EH

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ISR 2 DA42 MPP *Guardian*

TPT 8: **Light** 7: 3 C295M; 3 Cessna 172; 1 DA42; **PAX** 1 Falcon 900EX (VIP); (1 F-28 *Fellowship* in store)

TRG 4 K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 3 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; 4 Z-9EH

TPT • Medium 3 Mi-171Sh

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 13

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 17

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 150

GUINEA-BISSAU: ECOWAS • ESSMGB 150

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 874; 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf bn; 1 spt coy

SOMALIA: UN • UNTMIS 1; **UN** • UNSOS 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 733; 1 inf bn

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 662; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hosptial

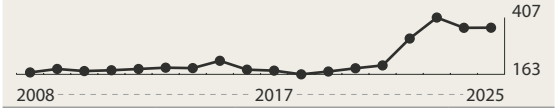
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 13

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 11

Guinea GUI

Guinean Franc GNF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	GNF	209trn	240trn	273trn
	USD	24.2bn	27.5bn	30.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.1	7.2	10.5
Def bdgt	GNF	4.84trn	5.20trn	
	USD	562m	596m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 14,374,590

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.6%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	14.1%	1.8%
Female	20.2%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	14.2%	2.2%

Capabilities

Guinea's armed forces are limited in size and conventional capacity. Special forces troops initiated a coup in September 2021, with their leader sworn in as interim president a month later. After several announced dates for democratic elections had passed, a constitutional referendum was held in September 2025 following international pressure and internal unrest. The new constitution establishes strong presidential leadership. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea is a key concern, as is illegal fishing and internal security. Guinea established a national security council in June 2025 to better coordinate defence and security policies. Turkiye provides training assistance, including for personnel earmarked for deployment abroad. Much of the country's military equipment is ageing and Soviet-era; serviceability is questionable for some types. Guinea has limited organic airlift. Prior to the coup, France was supporting the development of a light aviation observation capability. Guinea is also attempting to improve its logistics and military-health capacities. There is no significant local defence industry.

ACTIVE 9,700 (Army 8,500 Navy 400 Air 800) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,600

Conscript liability 9–12 months (students, before graduation)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

1 SF bn

5 inf bn

1 ranger bn

1 cdo bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 air mob bn
Other
1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn
1 AD bn
1 engr bn
1 sigs coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
LT TK 15 PT-76
RECCE 27: 2 AML-90; 25 BRDM-1/-2
IFV 2 BMP-1
APC 207
APC (T) 10 BTR-50
APC (W) 32: 16 BTR-40; 8 BTR-60; 6 BTR-152; 2 WZ-551
PPV 165: 10 *Mamba*†; some *Puma* M26-15; 9 *Puma* M36; ε100 Streit *Cougar*; 30 Streit *Spartan*; 16+ Springbuck 4×4
AUV Dongfeng *Mengshi*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/T-55 (reported)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)
RCL 82mm B-10
GUNS 6+: **57mm** ZIS-2 (M-1943); **85mm** 6 D-44

ARTILLERY 59+
TOWED 24: **122mm** 12 M-1931/37; **130mm** 12 M-46
MRL 15: **107mm** 8 PH-63; **122mm** 4 BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 3 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 20+: **82mm** M-43; **120mm** 20 M-1938/M-1943

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 2+: 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail)*‡; 2 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)
GUNS • TOWED 24+: **30mm** M-53 (twin); **37mm** 8 M-1939; **57mm** 12 PG-59 (S-60); **100mm** 4 KS-19

Navy ε400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
PB 4: 1 Swiftships 77†; 3 *Zégbéla Togba Pivi* (FRA RPB 20)

Air Force 800

FORCES BY ROLE

ISR
1 sqn with *Tetras* (observation)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT
FGA (2 MiG-21bis *Fishbed* L; 1 MiG-21UM *Mongol* B in store)
TPT • Light 4 *Tetras* (observation)

HELICOPTERS
ATK (4 Mi-24 *Hind* in store)
MRH 3: 2 MD-500MD; 1 SA342K *Gazelle*; (2 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H in store)
TPT 2: **Medium** 1 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 1 AS350B *Ecureuil*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,600 active

Gendarmerie 1,000

Republican Guard 1,600

People's Militia 7,000 reservists

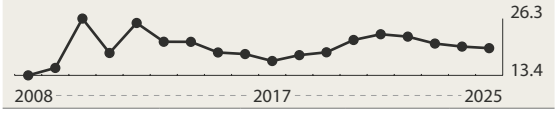
DEPLOYMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 1
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 5

Guinea-Bissau GNB

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	1.33trn	1.43trn	1.55trn
	USD	2.19bn	2.47bn	2.76bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.8	5.1	5.0
Def bdgt	XOF	ε15.4bn	ε15.6bn	
	USD	ε25.4m	ε26.9m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,187,293

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.2%	5.5%	4.6%	3.8%	12.5%	1.3%
Female	20.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.1%	13.7%	1.8%

Capabilities

Guinea-Bissau's armed forces have limited capabilities and are undergoing various reform programmes that have been moderately successful. The armed forces repeatedly intervene in political disputes, most recently in connection with the elections in 2024 and 2025. Defence policy focuses mainly on tackling internal security challenges, particularly drug trafficking. An ECOWAS mission withdrew at the end of 2020, only to return in mid-2022 after an attempted coup that February. The armed forces suffer from limited training and recruitment and retention problems, and also need to develop an adequate non-commissioned officer structure. Much of the country's military equipment is obsolescent and poor maintenance likely limits military effectiveness. There is no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 4,450 (Army 4,000 Navy 350 Air 100)

Conscript liability Selective conscription

Personnel and eqpt totals should be treated with caution. A number of draft laws to restructure the armed services and police have been produced

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce coy

Armoured

1 armd bn (sqn)

Light

5 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 15 PT-76

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

APC • APC (W) 55: 35 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 Type-56 (BTR-152)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20); **82mm** B-10

GUNS 85mm 8 D-44

ARTILLERY 26+

TOWED 122mm 18 D-30/M-30 (M-1938)

MOR 8+: **82mm** M-43; **120mm** 8 M-1943

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 34: **23mm** 18 ZU-23; **37mm** 6 M-1939; **57mm** 10 S-60

Navy ε350

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PBF 2 Rodman 55

PB 3: 2 *Alfeite*†; 1 *N'Djamba Mane*

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Cessna 208B

FOREIGN FORCES

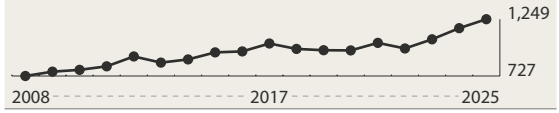
Côte d'Ivoire ESSMGB 150
Ghana ESSMGB 150
Nigeria ESSMGB 174
Senegal ESSMGB 150

Kenya KEN

Kenyan Shilling KES		2024	2025	2026
GDP	KES	16.2trn	17.7trn	19.5trn
	USD	119bn	136bn	141bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.7	4.8	4.9
Def bdgt [a]	KES	180bn	200bn	
	USD	1.32bn	1.54bn	

[a] Ministry of Defence Budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 55,751,717

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%	15.1%	1.6%
Female	17.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.4%	15.8%	1.7%

Capabilities

The armed forces are focused on threats to regional stability and tackling security challenges. This includes those emanating from neighbouring Somalia, where Kenya continues to be a key contributor to ongoing AU missions. Kenya has deployed forces to the DRC since late 2022 as part of an East African Community mission and led the 2024–25 Multinational Security Support (MSS) force in Haiti until its transition to a Gang Suppression Force (GSF). Kenya signed a new five-year Defence Cooperation Agreement with the UK in 2021, which provides for a permanent UK training unit, support for maritime security and a counter-IED training centre. The country also has strong ties with the US. The Cooperative Security Location Manda Bay remains an operational base for US Africa Command and is currently undergoing expansion. In September 2023, the two countries signed a five-year framework for defence cooperation and enhancing interoperability. Regular operational deployments by the Kenyan military have increased their experience and confidence, while demonstrating limited power projection capacity. The armed forces also contribute to UN missions and are a leading element of the East African Standby Force. Kenya's armed forces regularly participate in multinational exercises. Recent equipment investments have focused on improving counter-insurgency capabilities and transport capacity to support regional deployments. The country's limited defence industry is focused on equipment maintenance and the manufacture of small arms and ammunition.

ACTIVE 24,100 (Army 20,000 Navy 1,600 Air 2,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn

1 ranger regt (1 ranger bn, 1 AB bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 armd bn)
Mechanised
1 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn)
Light
3 inf bde (3 inf bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde (3 arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 mor bty)
1 engr bde (2 engr bn)

HELICOPTER
1 air cav bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 78 Vickers Mk 3
RECCE 84: 72 AML-60/AML-90; 12 *Ferret*
APC 222
APC (W) 95: 52 UR-416; 31 WZ-551 (incl CP); 12 *Bastion* APC; (10 M3 Panhard in store)
PPV 127: 105 *Puma* M26-15; CS/VP14; 22 *Mamba* Mk7; *Springbuck* 4×4
AUV 146+: 2+ BOV M10 (CP); 144 M1117 ASV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 7 Vickers ARV
MW *Bozena*

ARTILLERY 112
SP 155mm 3+ NORA B-52
TOWED 105mm 47: 40 L118 Light Gun; 7 Model 56 pack howitzer
MOR 62: **81mm** 50; **120mm** 12 Brandt

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

HELICOPTERS
MRH 42: 2 Hughes 500D†; 12 Hughes 500M†; 10 Hughes 500MD *Scout Defender*† (armed); 9 Hughes 500ME†; 6 MD-530F; 3 Z-9W

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 94: **20mm** 81: 11 Oerlikon; ε70 TCM-20; **40mm** 13 L/70

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM TOW

Navy 1,600 (incl 120 marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PCO 1 *Jasiri* with 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 57mm gun
PCF 2 *Nyayo* (UK Vosper 57m) with 1 76mm gun
PCC 3: 1 *Harambee* II (ex-FRA P400); 2 *Shujaa* with 1 76mm gun
PBF 1 *Archangel*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2
LCM 2 *Galana*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AP 2

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with DHC-8†; F-70† (VIP); C-27J *Spartan*; M-28 *Skytruck* (C-145A)

TRAINING
1 sqn with *Bulldog* 103/127†; EMB-312 *Tucano*†*; G 120TP

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AH-1F *Cobra*; H125M (AS550) *Fennec*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AW139; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); SA330 *Puma*†

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 32 combat capable
FTR 21: 17 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II
TPT 10: **Medium** 3 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 6: 3 DHC-8†; 3 M-28 Skytruck (C-145A); (6 Do-28D-2 in store); **PAX** 1 F-70 (VIP)
TRG 32: 8 *Bulldog* 103/127†; 11 EMB-312 *Tucano*†*; 4 G 120A; 9 G 120TP

HELICOPTERS
ATK 3 AH-1F *Cobra*
MRH 11: 3 AW139; 8 H125M (AS550) *Fennec*
TPT 16: **Medium** 10 SA330 *Puma*†; **Light** 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium *Bayraktar* TB2 (reported)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L (reported)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Police General Service Unit 5,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV 75: 25 CS/VP3; 24 *Maxxpro*; 26 *Springbuck*
AUV 30: some Streit *Cyclone*; 30 VN-4

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PB 5 (2 on Lake Victoria)

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 3 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 402

HELICOPTERS
MRH 3 Mi-17 *Hip* H
TPT 5: **Medium** 1 Mi-17V-5; **Light** 4: 2 AW139; 1 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*; 1 Bo-105
TRG 1 Bell 47G

Coast Guard

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PCC 1 *Doria* with 1 hel landing platform

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 16

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 396; 1 inf coy(+)

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 3

SOMALIA: AU • AUSSOM 1,400: 2 inf bn; **UN** • UNSOS 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 18

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

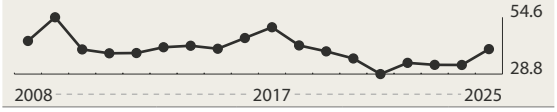
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom BATUK 350; 1 trg unit

Lesotho LSO

Lesotho Loti LSL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	LSL	44.2bn	46.5bn	49.1bn
	USD	2.30bn	2.39bn	2.47bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.2	1.4	1.1
Def bdgt	LSL	680m	859m	
	USD	35.3m	44.1m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,244,643

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	17.3%	2.0%
Female	15.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	17.3%	3.4%

Capabilities

The Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) is charged with protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty and ensuring internal security. The country's government has expressed its desire to carry out defence reforms to de-politicise the security forces. The LDF has a small ground element and an air wing for light transport and liaison. India has provided training to the LDF since 2001, with France also becoming a training partner more recently. In April 2020, the prime minister briefly deployed the army internally. As part of its effort to improve its military, Lesotho's government aims to increase the defense budget , and the army expanded the age limit for recruitment in 2025. Lesotho has limited capacity to deploy and sustain missions beyond national borders, though the country sent personnel to Mozambique as part of the SADC mission. Lesotho's limited inventory is obsolescent by modern standards and there is little possibility of significant recapitalisation, although there has been interest in acquiring light helicopters. Apart from basic maintenance capabilities, there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,000 (Army 2,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce coy

Light

7 inf coy

Aviation

1 sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bty(-)

1 engr gp (incl 1 cbt engr unit)

1 MP coy

1 spt coy (with mor)

1 sigs gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1 T-55

RECCE 6: 4 AML-90; 2 BRDM-2†

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 6 M40

ARTILLERY 2

TOWED 105mm 2

MOR 81mm

Air Wing 110

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 1 GA-8 *Airvan*

HELICOPTERS

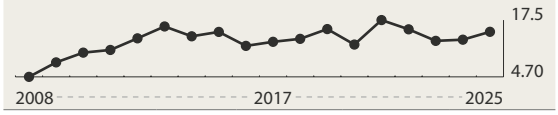
MRH 3: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 4: 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 3 H125 (AS350) *Ecureuil*

Liberia LBR

Liberian Dollar LRD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	4.78bn	5.18bn	5.59bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	4.6	5.4
Def bdgt	USD	17.5m	20.7m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,563,541

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.4%	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	14.2%	1.5%
Female	19.2%	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	14.0%	1.7%

Capabilities

Priorities in Liberia's 2022 National Strategic Defense Plan included contributing to peacekeeping operations and improving capabilities including in engineering, military medicine and education, as well as infrastructure improvements. Authorities are examining training requirements for MoD civilians. Nigeria is supporting the development of an air wing. The country issued a National Maritime Strategy in 2023. US military assistance has focused in recent years on areas such as force health, including schemes to improve recruitment and retention, as well as maritime security, medical training and the provision of spare parts. The UK has delivered training, including in C-IED and military medicine, and China has donated medical equipment. The armed forces are able to deploy and sustain small units. Equipment recapitalisation will depend on finances and the development of a supporting force structure but will also be dictated by the armed forces' role in national development objectives. Apart from basic maintenance capabilties, there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,010 (Army 1,950 Coast Guard 60)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,950

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (23rd) inf bde with (2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 53: 50 *Mamba* Mk7; 3+ Streit *Cougar*

Coast Guard 60

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PB 1 *Lone Star* (Ex-UK *Aegis*)

DEPLOYMENT

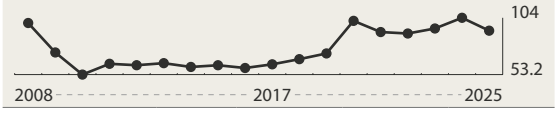
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Madagascar MDG

Malagsy Ariary MGA		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MGA	78.8trn	88.7trn	99.0trn
	USD	17.4bn	19.4bn	21.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.2	3.8	4.3
Def bdgt	MGA	563bn	543bn	
	USD	124m	119m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 30,093,073

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.5%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	15.6%	1.9%
Female	18.1%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	15.6%	2.1%

Capabilities

Madagascar's principal defence priorities are ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its military also focuses on maritime security and the country is part of the EU funded Maritime Security Programme. The armed forces intervened in domestic politics in 2009 and again in 2025, which led to a new government with the leader of the military coup as interim president. Madagascar is a member of SADC and its regional Standby Force. In 2018, the country signed an agreement with India to explore closer defence ties. Madagascar reportedly also signed an agreement with Russia on military cooperation that entered into force in 2022 and may have involved arms sales, the development of military equipment and training. China has also looked to foster closer ties with Madagascar. France provides some training. The armed forces have no independent capacity to deploy and support operations beyond national borders. Madagascar's equipment inventory is obsolescent and, with economic development a key government target, equipment recapitalisation is unlikely to be a priority.

ACTIVE 13,500 (Army 12,500 Navy 500 Air 500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,100

Conscript liability 18 months (voluntary) (incl for civil purposes)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,500+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 (intervention) inf regt

10 (regional) inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

3 engr regt

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 12 PT-76

RECCE 73: ε35 BRDM-2; 10 FV701 *Ferret*; ε20 M3A1; 8 M8

APC • APC (T) ε30 M3A1 half-track

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 25

TOWED 17: **105mm** 5 M101; **122mm** 12 D-30

MOR 8+: **82mm** M-37; **120mm** 8 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS

TOWED 37mm 20 PG-55 (M-1939)

Navy 500 (incl some 100 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PCC 1 *Trozona*

PB 5: 2 *Tselatra* (PRC 27m); 3+ (ex-US CG MLB)

Air Force 500

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Yak-40 *Codling*

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 337 *Skymaster*; PA-23 *Aztec*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172; J.300 *Joker*; *Tetras*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA318C *Alouette* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 21: **Light** 19: 4 Cessna 172; 5 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 310; 2 Cessna 337 *Skymaster*; 1 CN235M; 2 J.300 *Joker*; 1 PA-23 *Aztec*; 1 *Tetras*; 2 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP); **PAX** 2 B-737

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3 SA318C *Alouette* II

TPT • Light 4: 3 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 1 BK117

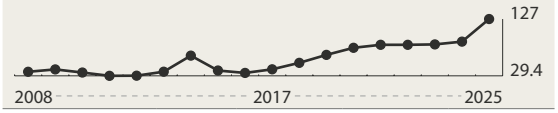
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,100

Gendarmerie 8,100

Malawi MWI

Malawian Kwacha MWK		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MWK	20.3trn	26.1trn	32.7trn
	USD	11.8bn	15.0bn	17.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.8	2.4	2.7
Def bdgt	MWK	153bn	277bn	
	USD	88.9m	159m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 22,244,356

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.4%	5.8%	4.9%	4.1%	14.2%	1.8%
Female	18.6%	5.9%	5.0%	4.3%	15.0%	2.2%

Capabilities

The Malawi Defence Forces (MDF) are constitutionally tasked with ensuring the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Additional tasks include providing military assistance to civil authorities and supporting the police. In recent years, the army has been used to help with infrastructure development and countering illegal deforestation. The MDF's small air force, previously an air wing, and its naval unit are used to counter human trafficking and poaching. The armed forces are trying to enhance combat readiness, military medicine and engineering. Malawi is a member of the SADC and its Standby Force. The armed forces have contributed to peacekeeping missions. The UK provided training and support for the deployment to the DRC and also supports the MDF's counter-poaching operations. Discussions with US Africa Command to establish a training centre for non-commissioned officers are ongoing. In 2024, the US National Guard partnered with Malawi's defence forces. The armed forces have no independent capacity to deploy and support operations beyond national borders.

ACTIVE 10,700 (Army 10,500 Air Force 200)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,200

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 10,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech bn

Light

2 inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 inf bde (1 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 lt arty bty

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

12 log coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 58: 30 *Eland*-90; 8 FV701 *Ferret*; 20 FV721 *Fox*

APC • PPV 46+: 14 *Casspir*; some IAG *Guardian Xtreme*; 9 *Marauder*; 8 *Puma* M26-15; 15 *Puma* M36

ARTILLERY 107

TOWED 105mm 9 L118 Light Gun

MOR 81mm 98: 82 L16A1; 16 M3

Navy 220

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 3: 1 *Kasungu* (ex-FRA *Antares*)†; 2 *Mutharika* (PRC)

Air Force 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 2 MA600

HELICOPTERS

MRH 4 SA341B *Gazelle*

TPT 4: **Medium** 3: 1 AS532UL *Cougar*; 1 SA330H *Puma*; 1 H215 *Super Puma* **Light** 1 AS350L *Ecureuil*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,200

Police Mobile Service 4,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 4: 3 BN-2T *Defender* (border patrol); 1 SC.7 3M *Skyvan*

HELICOPTERS • MRH 2 AS365 *Dauphin 2*

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 748; 1 inf bn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 7

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 6

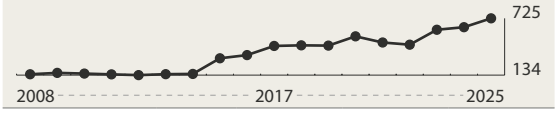
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

Mali MLI

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	13.8trn	14.8trn	16.0trn
	USD	22.8bn	25.6bn	28.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.7	5.0	5.4
Def bdgt [a]	XOF	473bn	554bn	531bn
	USD	780m	956m	948m

[a] Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs budget only - security spending removed

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 22,634,423

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.4%	5.3%	4.0%	3.1%	11.3%	1.5%
Female	23.1%	5.5%	4.6%	3.8%	12.8%	1.6%

Capabilities

Mali's armed forces seized power in two military coups, in August 2020 and May 2021. Their main task since then has been counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations in response to the country's deteriorating security situation. The new government has deepened its political and security partnership with Russia, and in 2021, contracted Russia's Wagner Group to provide regime security and assist in regaining control over the northern part of the country. Wagner forces announced a withdrawal in June 2025, reportedly to be replaced by paramilitaries directly controlled by Russia's Ministry of Defence. In August 2025, Mali signed a defence agreement with Russia, along with Burkina Faso and Niger. The three Sahelian military-ruled countries had previously left the G5 Sahel security partnership and formed the Alliance of Sahel States in 2022. The government's new defence policy led to the end of the French counter-insurgency mission, *Operation Barkhane*, in 2022, followed by the UN MINUSMA mission in 2023, and the EU training mission in 2024. However, Mali and the US resumed bilateral talks in February 2025 amid the worsening threat posed by Islamist militants. The armed forces still suffer from operational deficiencies and broader institutional weakness. In 2025, Russia delivered a large number of armoured vehicles, complementing earlier transfers of transport helicopters and aircraft since 2021. Despite these acquisitions and the procurement of UAVs from Turkiye, the armed forces remain under-equipped. Mali has limited manufacturing and maintenance capabilities and has stated ambitions to produce weapons, vehicles and ammunition.

ACTIVE 21,000 (Army 19,000 Air Force 2,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε19,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

9 mot inf bn
1 inf coy (Special Joint Unit)
5 inf coy (ULRI)
Air Manoeuvre
1 para regt
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty regt
1 engr bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 med unit
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-72B3
LT TK 2+ PT-76
ASLT 9 VN22B
RECCE 9 BRDM-2
IFV 6+: BMP-3; BTR-82A; 6 VN2C
APC 381:
APC (W) 72: 27 *Bastion* APC; 10+ BTR-60PB; 11 BTR-70; 9 VN22A; 15+ WZ-551
PPV 309: 50 *Casspir*; 36 CS/VP14; 16 IAG *Guardian*; 13 *Marauder*; 30 *Puma* M26-15/*Puma* M36; 23 Stark Motors *Storm Light*; 30 Streit *Cougar*; 4 Streit *Gladiator*; 5+ Streit *Python*; 29 Streit *Typhoon*†; 73+ VP-11
AUV *Linza*; *Spartak*; *Tigr*
ARTILLERY 45+
SP 122mm 5 CS/SH1
TOWED 122mm D-30
MRL 35: **122mm** 30+: some *Grad*-P; 30+ BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 5 SR5
MOR SP 120mm 5 CS/SM5

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with BT-67; C295; Y-12E
TRAINING
1 sqn with *Tetras*
TRANSPORT/ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with H215; Mi-24D *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 18 combat capable
ISR 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*
TPT • Light 11: 2 C295; 7 *Tetras*; 2 Y-12E (1 An-24 *Coke*; 2 An-26 *Curl*; 2 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 BT-67 all in store)
TRG 18: 3 A-29 *Super Tucano**; ε15 L-39C *Albratros**; (6 L-29 *Delfin*; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior** all in store)
HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24D/Mi-24P/Mi-35M *Hind*
TPT 7: **Medium** 7: 2 H215 (AS332L1) *Super Puma*; 5 Mi-8T /Mi-171Sh *Hip*; (3 Mi-8 *Hip* in store); **Light** (1 AS350 *Ecureuil* in store)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 17: **Heavy** 1 *Bayraktar Acinki*; **Medium** ε16 *Bayraktar* TB2
BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L; MAM-T

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000 active

Gendarmerie 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit
MANOEUVRE
Other
8 paramilitary coy
1 air tpt gp (2 sy coy; 1 tpt coy)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV 1+ RG-31 *Nyala*

National Guard 10,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
6 (camel) cav coy
Light
1 inf coy (Anti-terrorist special force)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV 1+ RG-31 *Nyala*

National Police 1,000

Militia 3,000

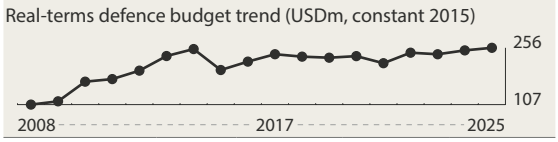
FOREIGN FORCES

Russia 1,500 (PMC)

Mauritius MUS

Mauritian Rupee MUR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MUR	696bn	747bn	800bn
	USD	15.0bn	15.7bn	16.8bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.9	3.2	3.4
Def bdgt [a]	MUR	11.8bn	12.6bn	
	USD	254m	266m	

[a] Police service budget



Population 1,311,375

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.6%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%	24.8%	6.0%
Female	7.3%	3.0%	3.5%	3.6%	25.4%	8.5%

Capabilities

Responsibility for the country's security lies with the Special Mobile Force (SMF), formed as a motorised infantry battalion. The SMF is tasked with ensuring internal and external territorial and maritime security. India and Mauritius outlined their enhanced strategic partnership in 2025, involving continued Indian support to the Mauritian Coast Guard and increased deployments of Indian assets for joint maritime surveillance. In 2024, the Indian-built airstrip and maritime jetty on Agaléga Island was inaugurated, in a bid by New Delhi to counter growing Chinese influence and maritime activities in the region. In 2025, the UK and Mauritius signed an agreement to hand over sovereignty of the Chagos Islands to Mauritius while maintaining control of the joint UK-US base there for an initial period of 99 years. The SMF cannot deploy beyond national borders. Apart from very basic maintenance capabilities, there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE NIL Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,550

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,550

Special Mobile Force ε1,750

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

2 recce coy

Light

5 (rifle) mot inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt pl

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 2 VAB with 20mm gun

APC • APC (W) 12: 3 *Tactica*; 9 VAB

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 2

Coast Guard ε800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PCO 1 *Barracuda* (IND *Vikram* mod) with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 2 *Victory* (IND *Sarojini Naidu*)

PB 12: 10 Fast Interceptor Boat (IND); 1 P-2000 (UK *Archer* derivative); 1 *Guardian* (ex-IND SDB Mk 3)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 BN-2T *Defender*; 3 Do-228-101

Police Air Wing

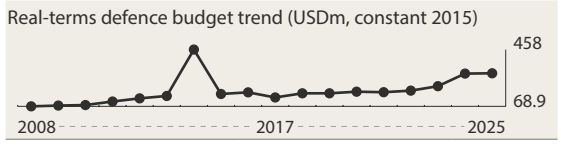
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

MRH 10: 1 H125 (AS555) *Fennec*; 3 *Dhruv*; 1 SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 5 SA316 *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

Mozambique MOZ

Mozambique New Metical MZN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	MZN	1.45trn	1.60trn	1.76trn
	USD	22.7bn	24.7bn	26.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.1	2.5	3.5
Def bdgt	MZN	20.3bn	22.0bn	
	USD	318m	340m	



Population 34,206,144

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	22.4%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	11.5%	1.4%
Female	21.8%	5.5%	4.7%	3.9%	13.2%	1.5%

Capabilities

Mozambique faces a continued internal threat from Islamist groups in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The Mozambique government, in 2023, authorised the creation of local militias to help its armed forces fight insurgents. The SADC force withdrew in 2024, reportedly due to financial constraints. Under a bilateral agreement that was extended in 2025 Tanzanian and Rwandan forces remain in the country. Mozambique has received support from China, the EU, Portugal, Russia, Rwanda and the US, which have provided training and equipment in response to the Islamist threat. Several foreign countries help patrol the Mozambique Channel to tackle illicit activities there, including illegal fishing and oil theft. In 2025, the government approved an extension of compulsory military service from two to five years for conventional forces, and to six years for special forces. Corruption in the armed forces is reportedly a concern. There is no capacity to deploy forces beyond Mozambique's borders without assistance.

Soviet-era equipment makes up much of the inventory, making maintenance difficult. Recent economic performance limits the government's ability to recapitalise its inventory.

ACTIVE 12,050 (Army 10,000 Navy 1,050 Air 1,000)

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε9,000–10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bn

Light

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2-3 arty bn

2 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

Equipment estimated at 10% or less serviceability

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 60+ T-54

RECCE 30 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 40 BMP-1

APC 349

APC (T) 30 FV430

APC (W) 297: 160 BTR-60; 100 BTR-152; 25 AT-105 *Saxon*; 12 WZ-551

PPV 22+: 11 *Casspir*; 11 *Marauder*; some Tata Motors MRAP

AUV 9+: Dongfeng *Mengshi*; MCAV-20; 9+ *Tiger* 4×4

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV WZ-551 ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*)

RCL 75mm; **82mm** B-10; **107mm** 24 B-12

GUNS 85mm 18: 6 D-48; 12 PT-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 126

TOWED 62: **100mm** 20 M-1944; **105mm** 12 M101; **122mm** 12 D-30; **130mm** 6 M-46; **152mm** 12 D-1

MRL 122mm 12 BM-21 *Grad*

MOR 52: **82mm** 40 M-43; **120mm** 12 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 290+

SP 57mm 20 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 270+**: 20mm** M-55; **23mm** 120 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 90 M-1939; (10 M-1939 in store); **57mm** 60 S-60; (30 S-60 in store)

Navy ε1,050

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27

PBF 23: 15 DV 15 (14 more in reserve); 2 HSI 32; 4 *Interceptor* (LKA Solas Marine); 2 *Namilti* (ex-IND C-401) (3 WP-18 non-operational)

PB 4: 1 *Ocean Eagle* 43 (capacity 1 *Camcopter* S-100 UAV) (2 more in reserve); 1 *Pebane* (ex-ESP *Conejera*); 2 Other (fisheries patrol)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 1 S-100 *Camcopter*

Naval Infantry ε800

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 naval inf bn

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21UM *Mongol* B

ISR

1 flt with *Mwari*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Cessna 150B; Cessna 172; CN235M; FTB-337G *Milirole*; L-410UVP-E; PA-34 *Seneca*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind*†

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FGA 8: 6 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 2 MiG-21UM *Mongol* B

ISR 5: 2 FTB-337G *Milirole*; ε3 *Mwari*

TPT 8: **Light** 7: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 2 Cessna 150B; 1 Cessna 172; 1 CN235M; 1 L-410UVP-E; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; (4 PA-32 *Cherokee* non-op); **PAX** 1 Hawker 850XP

TRG 2 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24V *Hind* E

MRH 2 SA314B *Gazelle*

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-8 *Hip*

FOREIGN FORCES

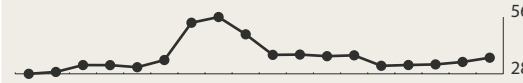
Austria EUMAM Mozambique 1
Belgium EUMAM Mozambique 2
Estonia EUMAM Mozambique 1
Finland EUMAM Mozambique 2
France EUMAM Mozambique 2
Greece EUMAM Mozambique 3
Italy EUMAM Mozambique 4
Lithuania EUMAM Mozambique 2
Portugal EUMAM Mozambqiue 50
Romania EUMAM Mozambique 12
Rwanda Army: 4,000

Serbia EUMAM Mozambique 1
Spain EUMAM Mozambique 2
Tanzania Army: 290

Namibia NAM

Namibian Dollar NAD		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NAD	245bn	265bn	289bn
	USD	13.4bn	14.7bn	16.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	3.7	3.6	3.8
Def bdgt	NAD	6.74bn	7.49bn	
	USD	368m	415m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,852,777

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.0%	5.2%	4.9%	4.3%	16.1%	1.7%
Female	16.7%	5.1%	4.8%	4.3%	17.6%	2.3%

Capabilities

The constitution assigns the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) territorial defence as its primary mission. Secondary roles include assistance to civil authorities and supporting the AU, SADC and UN. The NDF Development Strategy 2012–22 called for a force-projection capability. The navy exercises as part of SADC's Standing Maritime Committee and participated in the multinational UNITAS exercise in 2022. In 2025, Namibia participated in the African Maritime Forces Summit. It also has conducted multinational training missions organised by US forces. Namibia and Botswana, in 2021, elevated annual meetings of a permanent commission on defence and security, chaired by the two countries' heads of state, to a biannual status. The two countries regularly conduct joint exercises and, in 2024, signed a Civil-Military Cooperation Plan for border community cooperation. The NDF receives a comparatively large proportion of the state budget but has problems in adequately funding training. Military service is voluntary. In 2022, Namibia launched its first recruitment drive for officers and other ranks in seven years. Namibia has deployed on AU, SADC and UN missions and the NDF sent a small force to Mozambique in 2022. Still, the country has limited capacity for independent power projection. The NDF is equipped, for the most part, with ageing or obsolescent systems, but economic difficulties make recapitalisation unlikely in the near term. Namibia has recently procured defence equipment from China, including two Y-9E transport aircraft and UAVs. The defence-manufacturing sector is limited, mainly focusing on armoured vehicles, tactical communications, and ammunition.

ACTIVE 11,600 (Army 9,000 Navy 1,600 Air Force 1,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 recce regt
Light
3 inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde (3 arty bn)
1 AT regt
1 engr regt
1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-54/T-55†
RECCE 12 BRDM-2
IFV 7: 5 Type-05P mod (with BMP-1 turret); 2 *Wolf Turbo* 2 mod (with BMP-1 turret)
APC 73
APC (W) 13: 10 BTR-60; 3 Type-05P
PPV 60: 4 *Bushcat*; 20 *Casspir*; 8 RG-32M; 28 *Wolf Turbo* 2

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/T-55 reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 82mm B-10
GUNS 12+: **57mm** ZIS-2; **76mm** 12 ZIS-3

ARTILLERY 77
TOWED 140mm 24 G-2
MRL 122mm 8: 5 BM-21 *Grad*; 3 PHL-81
MOR 45: 40 **81mm**/**82mm**; **SP 82mm** 5 CS/SS4

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*); FB-6A (CH-SA-10); FN-6 (CH-SA-10)
GUNS
SP 23mm 15 *Zumlac*
TOWED 57mm S-60

Navy ε1,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PSO 1 *Elephant* (PRC *Zhonyang* mod) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 3: 2 *Daures* (ex-PRC Type-037-IS (*Haiqing*)) with 2 FQF-3200 A/S mor; 1 *Oryx*
PB 3: 1 *Brendan Simbwaye* (BRZ *Grajaú*); 2 *Terrace Bay* (BRZ *Marlim*)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 F406 *Caravan II*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 1 S-61L

Marines ε700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force ε1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NM); FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR

1 sqn with O-2A *Skymaster*

TRANSPORT

Some sqn with *Falcon* 900; Learjet 36; Y-12

TRAINING

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H425; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-25 *Hind* D; SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable

FTR 7: 5 F-7 (F-7NM); 2 FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR 5 Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT 4: **Light** 3: 1 Learjet 36; 2 Y-12; (1 An-26 *Curl* in store); **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 900

TRG 3+ K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-25 *Hind* D

MRH 5: 1 H425; 1 SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 3 SA316B *Alouette* III (*Chetak*)

TPT • Medium 1 Mi-8 *Hip*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,000

Police Force • Special Field Force 6,000 (incl Border Guard and Special Reserve Force)

DEPLOYMENT

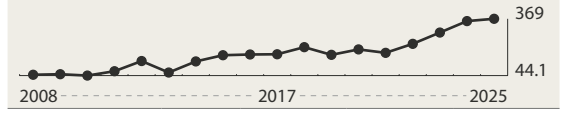
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 5

Niger NER

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	12.0trn	13.3trn	14.6trn
	USD	19.9bn	23.0bn	26.1bn
Real GDP growth	%	10.3	6.6	6.7
Def bdgt	XOF	264bn	284bn	
	USD	436m	490m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 27,322,555

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	24.8%	5.7%	4.6%	3.5%	9.7%	1.3%
Female	24.4%	5.8%	4.7%	3.6%	10.5%	1.4%

Capabilities

Niger's armed forces took power in a bloodless coup in July 2023, and are primarily engaged in combating terrorist groups. The new government has since revised the country's defence policy, formalising the Alliance of Sahel States with Mali and Burkina Faso and withdrawn from the G5 Sahel group and ECOWAS. In March 2025, Niger also withdrew from the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) fighting armed Islamist groups in the Lake Chad region. Most international missions have gradually left the country. The French withdrew in December 2023, while the German, US and EU missions ended in 2024. The Italian mission, however, has resumed training activities. The new government has deepened ties with Russia. This included equipment deliveries and the deployment of mercenaries and – together with Burkina Faso and Mali – the signing of a defence agreement in August 2025. Terrorist attacks have intensified, inflicting personnel and equipment losses. In response, the government has significantly increased recruitment. The armed forces are generally underequipped and underresourced, although they have in recent years received a significant number of armoured vehicles. Equipment, including UAVs, has been procured from Turkiye since 2022. Apart from basic maintenance capabilities, the country has no defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 39,100 (Army 39,000 Air 100) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 48,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε39,000

8 Mil Zones

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

2 spec ops coy

11 (intervention) cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

26 (combined arms) inf bn

Amphibious
1 rvn coy
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bn
1 engr coy
1 int bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log gp
AIR DEFENCE
1 AD coy
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 155: 35 AML-20/-60; 90 AML-90; 30 BRDM-2
APC 151
APC (W) 53: 11 *Bastion* APC; 22 Panhard M3; 20 WZ-551
PPV 98+: 15 IAG *Guardian Xtreme*; 57 *Mamba* Mk7; 21 *Puma* M26-15; 5+ *Puma* M36
AUV 10+: 3+ *Tiger* 4×4; 7 VBL; *Bastion Patsas*
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
RCL 106mm 8 M40
ARTILLERY 52+
TOWED 122mm 12 M-30
MRL 107mm PH-63 (tch)
MOR 40: **81mm** 19 Brandt; **82mm** 17; **120mm** 4 Brandt
AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 39
SP 20mm 10 Panhard M3 VDAA
TOWED 20mm 29

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable
ATK 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*
ISR 6: 4 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 DA42 MPP *Twin Star*
TPT 9: **Medium** 3 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 5: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 2 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 Do-28 *Skyservant*; 1 Do-228-201; **PAX** 1 B-737-700 (VIP)
TRG 3 *Hurkus*-C*
HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-35P *Hind*
MRH 8: 2 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 1 Mi-17 *Hip*; 5 SA342 *Gazelle*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR 1+: **Heavy** 1+ *Aksungur*; **Medium** *Bayraktar* TB2
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM *Cirit*
BOMBS • Laser-guided *Bozok*; MAM-L

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 48,000

Gendarmerie 15,000

National Guard 17,000

National Police 16,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 4

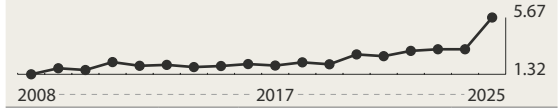
FOREIGN FORCES

Italy MISIN 250
Russia 100 (PMC)

Nigeria NGA

Nigerian Naira NGN		2024	2025	2026
GDP	NGN	373trn	434trn	504trn
	USD	252bn	285bn	334bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.1	3.9	4.2
Def bdgt	NGN	1.58trn	3.10trn	
	USD	1.07bn	2.04bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 242,794,751

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.5%	5.6%	4.9%	4.0%	13.9%	1.6%
Female	19.6%	5.4%	4.8%	3.9%	14.0%	1.8%

Capabilities

Nigeria is the principal military power in the region. It faces numerous security challenges, including from non-state armed groups in the Niger Delta. The government is pursuing military reforms after counter-insurgency operations exposed operational weaknesses. Reforms target enhancing counter-insurgency tactics, forward-operating bases and quick-reaction groups. Nigeria is part of the Multinational Joint Task Force and is a key member of the ECOWAS Standby Force. Nigeria is strengthening its cooperation with Pakistan, while military and security assistance is either under way or being discussed with Germany, the UK and the US. The UK bases its British Defence Staff for West Africa in Nigeria. Contractors also provide training and maintenance. Nigeria can mount regional operations, though its deployment capacities remain limited. The government has been upgrading equipment across domains, including with the introduction of fighter/ground-attack aircraft and combat-capable trainers, as well as new tanks and howitzers. Nigeria is upgrading its navy, in part to meet security requirements in the delta region and the Gulf of Guinea. The country is developing its defence-industrial capability, including production of small arms and patrol vehicles, some of which have been exported. The government is implementing reforms of its state-owned defence company, Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON), notably by restructuring it into a holding company and fostering partnerships with both local and foreign companies.

ACTIVE 148,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 30,000 Air 18,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 80,000

Reserves planned

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn
3 spec ops bde
3 (mobile strike team) spec ops units
1 ranger bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) armd div (1 armd bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt, 1 engr spt regt))

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt))
1 (2nd) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt, 1 engr spt regt))
1 (81st) composite div (2 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt))

Light

1 (6th) inf div (1 amph bde, 2 inf bde)
1 (7th) inf div (1 spec ops bn, 1 armd bde, 7 (task force) inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt))
1 (8th Task Force) inf div (2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)
1 (82nd) composite div (1 recce bn, 3 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde (1 engr regt))
1 (Multi-National Joint Task Force) bde (2 inf bn(-))

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bde (4 gd bn)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 319+: 100 T-55†; 10 T-72AV; 31 T-72M1; 172 Vickers Mk 3; 6+ VT-4

LT TK 154 FV101 *Scorpion*

ASLT 6+ ST-1

RECCE 312: 88 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 70 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 44 ERC-90F1 *Lynx*; 50 FV721 *Fox*; 20 FV601 *Saladin* Mk2

IFV 31: 9 BTR-4EN; 22 BVP-1

APC 956+

APC (T) 373: 248 4K-7FA *Steyr*; 65 MT-LB; 60 ZSD-89

APC (W) 172+: 10 FV603 *Saracen*; 110 AVGP *Grizzly* mod/*Piranha* I 6x6; 47 BTR-3UN; 5 BTR-80; some EE-11 *Urutu* (reported);

PPV 411+: 14 *Caiman*; some *Conqueror*; 158 CS/VP3; some EPV24 *Dodandawa* IV; 47 *Ezugwu*; up to 58 Isotrex *Legion*; up to 24 Isotrex *Phantom* II; some *Marauder*; 7+ *Maxxpro*; 8 Proforce *Ara*-1; 13 Proforce *Ara*-2; some Proforce *Viper*; 23 REVA III 4×4; 10 Streit *Spartan*; 9 Streit *Cougar* (*Igirigi*); 25 Streit *Typhoon*; 15 *Tares*

AUV 307+: 106 *Cobra*; 120 Dongfeng *Mengshi*; FV103 *Spartan*; 5 Proforce *Hulk*; 4+ *Tiger* 4×4; 72 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 17+: AVGP *Husky*; 2 *Greif*; 15 Vickers ARV

VLB MTU-20; VAB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Shershen*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 518+

SP 43+: **105mm** 4+ SH-5; **122mm** some SH-2; **155mm** 39 *Palmaria*

TOWED 104: **105mm** 49 M-56; **122mm** 48 D-30/D-74; **130mm** 7 M-46; (**155mm** 24 FH-77B in store)

MRL 122mm 41: 9 BM-21 *Grad*; 25 APR-21; 7 RM-70

MOR 330+: **81mm** 200; **82mm** 100; **120mm** 30+

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 2 UH-1H *Iroquois*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *Aerosonde*; *Blowfish* A2G

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 16+: 16 *Roland*; *Blowpipe*; 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 89+

SP 23mm 29 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 60+: **20mm** 60+; **23mm** ZU-23; **40mm** L/70

Navy 30,000+ (incl Coast Guard)

Western Comd HQ located at Apapa; Eastern Comd HQ located at Calabar; Central Comd HQ located at Brass

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES

FFGHM (1 *Aradu* (GER MEKO 360) (non-operational) with 8 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk1 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 med hel))

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 139

CORVETTES • FSM (1 *Erinomi* (UK Vosper Mk 9) (non-operational) with 1 triple lnchr with *Seacat*† SAM, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 76mm gun)

PSOH 4: 2 *Centenary* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9 hel); 2 *Thunder* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun

PCF 2 *Siri* (FRA *Combattante* IIIB) with 1 76mm gun

PCO 4 *Kyanwa* (ex-US *Balsam*)

PCC 2 *Kano* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 4008)

PBF 33: 4 Aresa 1700; 4 C-*Falcon*; 4 *Manta* MkII (SGP Suncraft 17m); 12 *Manta* MkIII (SGP Suncraft 17m); 4 *Shaldag* II; 2 *Torie* (Nautic Sentinel 17m); 3 *Wave Rider*

PB 79: 1 *Andoni*; 3 *Dorina* (FRA FPB 98); 4 FPB 110 MkII; 8 *Okpoku* (FRA FPB 72); 1 *Ikogosi* (ex-ROK *Chamsuri*); 6 *Irrua* (PRC Jianglong JL3880); 2 *Karaduwa*; 2 *Sagbama*; 4 *Sea Eagle* (SGP Suncraft 38m); up to 40 Suncraft 12m; 4 Swift 65; 2 *Makurdi*; 2 *Yola*†

PBR 15 *Stingray* (SGP Suncraft 16m)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MCC 2 *Ohue* (ITA *Lerici* mod)†

AMPHIBIOUS 5
LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Kada* (NLD Damen LST 100) with 1 hel landing platform
LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 4 *Stingray* 20
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AGOR 1 *Lana* (FRA Ocea OSV 190)
AGS 1 *Zhizoko* (FRA Ocea OSV 115)
AXL 1 *Prosperity* (ex-IRL *Emer*)
UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS
USV • MARSEC *Sea Stalker*

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 AW139 (AB-139)
TPT • Light 8: 3 AW109E *Power*†; 5 AW109SP
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Light AR3

Special Operations Command 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit

Air Force 18,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Very limited op capability
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NI); FT-7 (FT-7NI); JF-17 *Thunder* (Block II)
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet* A/E*
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with ATR-42-500 MP; Do-128D-6 *Turbo SkyServant*; Do-228-100/200
ISR
1 sqn with DA62 MPP
COMBAT SEARCH & RESCUE
1 sqn with H215 (AS332) *Super Puma*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; G-222
1 sqn with ATR-42-500 MP; AW109LUH; Beech 350 *King Air*
1 (Presidential) gp with AW189; A330; Beech 360ER *King Air*; Do-228-200; *Falcon* 7X; *Falcon* 900; Gulfstream IV/V
TRAINING
1 unit with *Alpha Jet* A/E*; EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29B)*
1 unit with L-39ZA *Albatros*†*
1 unit with *Air Beetle*†; *Super Mushshak*; DA40NG
1 hel unit with AW109; AW109M; Mi-34 *Hermit*
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; H135; T129B
HELICOPTER
1 (spec ops) flt with Bell 412EP
COMBAT/ISR UAV
1 sqn with CH-3; *Wing Loong* II
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 65 combat capable
FTR 11: 10 F-7 (F-7NI); 1 FT-7 (FT-7NI)
FGA 3 JF-17 *Thunder* (Block II)
ELINT 2 ATR-42-500 MP
ISR 5: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 4 DA62 MPP
MP (1 Cessna 525 *Citation* CJ3 non-operational)
TPT 23: **Medium** 5: 1 C-130H *Hercules* (4 more in store†); 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules* (2 more in store); 3 G.222† (2 more in store†); **Light** 13: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 2 Beech 360ER *King Air* (VIP); 1 Cessna 550 *Citation*; 1 Do-228-100; 2 Do-228-101; 6 Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); **PAX** 5: 1 A330; 2 *Falcon* 7X; 1 *Falcon* 900 (1 more in store); 1 Gulfstream IV; 1 Gulfstream V
TRG 120: 58 *Air Beetle*† (up to 20 awaiting repair); 16 *Alpha Jet* A/E*; 2 DA40NG; 12 EMB-314 Super Tucano (A-29B)*; 23 L-39ZA *Albatros**†; 9 *Super Mushshak*
HELICOPTERS
ATK 21: 2 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-24V *Hind*; 3 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*; 5 Mi-35M *Hind*; 5 T129B
MRH 16+: 3 AS365N *Dauphin*; 6 AW109LUH; 2 AW189 (VIP); 2 Bell 412EP; 3+ SA341 *Gazelle*
TPT 23: **Medium** 10: 2 AW101; 5 H215 (AS332) *Super Puma* (4 more in store); 1 Mi-171Sh; 2 Mi-171E; **Light** 13: 4 H125 (AS350B) *Ecureuil*; 3 AW109; 2 AW109M; 1 Bell 205; 3 H135
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 7
CISR • Heavy 5: 1+ CH-3; 4+ *Wing Loong* II
ISR 2: **Heavy** 1+ *Yabhon Flash*-20; **Medium** (9 *Aerostar* non-operational); **Light** 1+ *Tsaigami*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; PL-9C
ASM AG-300; AGR-20A APKWS; AR-1; TL-2
BOMBS • INS/GPS guided FT-9

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε80,000

Security and Civil Defence Corps 80,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC 80+
APC (W) 74+: 70+ AT105 *Saxon*†; 4 BTR-3U; UR-416
PPV 6 *Springbuck* 4×4
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* I; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 PA-31-350 *Navajo Chieftain*
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 5: 2 Bell 212 (AB-212); 2 Bell 222 (AB-222); 1 Bell 429

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 4

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 1

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 197

GUINEA-BISSAU: ECOWAS • ESSMGB 174

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 2

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 13

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 179; 1 inf coy

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 6

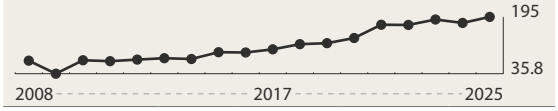
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 80 (trg teams)

Rwanda RWA

Rwandan Franc RWF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	RWF	18.8trn	21.3trn	24.0trn
	USD	14.3bn	14.8bn	15.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	8.9	7.1	7.5
Def bdgt	RWF	219bn	254bn	
	USD	166m	176m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 13,848,766

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.4%	5.7%	4.8%	4.2%	14.7%	1.3%
Female	18.0%	5.6%	4.8%	4.2%	16.4%	1.9%

Capabilities

Rwanda is a principal security actor in East Africa, with disciplined and well-trained armed forces. Their key missions are to defend territorial integrity and national sovereignty, but they have also been extensively deployed to other regional states in counter-insurgency, peacekeeping and stabilisation roles. The army is primarily a light infantry force, with heavier equipment primarily sourced from China, Israel and Turkiye. Rwanda signed a Mutual Defence Treaty with Kenya and Uganda in 2014 and participates in East African Community (EAC) military activities; however, the renewed AFC/M23 campaign has increased tensions between Kigali and other EAC member states. The country's professional military education establishments train regional as well as Rwandan personnel. The lack of fixed-wing aircraft limits the armed forces' ability to independently deploy abroad beyond personnel, though they are capable of deploying and self-sustaining missions in the immediate region. Although some small arms production capability has been advertised, its status is unclear.

ACTIVE 33,000 (Army 32,000 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 32,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 cdo bn

5 inf div (total of 13 inf bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 34: 24 T-54/T-55; 10 *Tiran*-5

RECCE ε90 AML-60/AML-90

IFV 78+: ε40 *Arma* 8×8; 13+ Ratel-23; 10 *Ratel*-60; 15 *Ratel*-90

APC 60

APC (W) 20 WZ-551 (reported)

PPV 40 RG-31 *Nyala*

AUV 106: ε30 *Cobra*; ε60 *Cobra* II; 16 VBL

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 ARV reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP HJ-9A (on *Cobra*)

ARTILLERY 191

SP 17: **122mm** 12: 6 CS/SH-1; 6 SH-3; **155mm** 5 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 35+: **105mm** some; **122mm** 6 D-30; **152mm** 29 Type-54 (D-1)†

MRL 24: **107mm** 14 RAK-SA-12; **122mm** 5 RM-70; **160mm** 5 LAR-160

MOR 115: **81mm**; **82mm**; **120mm**

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; some *Yitian* (CH-SA-13)

GUNS 23mm; **37mm**

Air Force ε1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 flt with Cessna 208EX *Grand Caravan*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17/Mi-17MD/Mi-17V-5/Mi-17-1V *Hip* H; Mi-24P/V *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 2 Cessna 208EX *Grand Caravan*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 2 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 3 Mi-24P *Hind*

MRH 12: 1 AW139; 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 Mi-17MD *Hip* H; 1 Mi-17V-5 *Hip* H; 5 Mi-17-1V *Hip* H

TPT • Light 1 AW109S

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

District Administration Security Support Organ ε2,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Army 1,000; 1 inf bn; **UN** • MINUSCA 2,134; 3 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Army 1,500

MOZAMBIQUE: Army 4,000

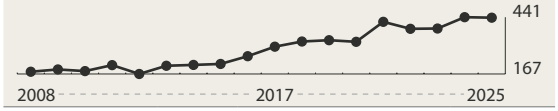
SOUTH SUDAN: **UN** • UNMISS 2,634; 3 inf bn; 1 hel sqn with 6 Mi-17

SUDAN: **UN** • UNISFA 5

Senegal SEN

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	19.9trn	21.4trn	22.5trn
	USD	32.8bn	36.8bn	40.0bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.4	6.0	3.0
Def bdgt	XOF	312bn	315bn	
	USD	515m	543m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 19,311,233

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.5%	5.6%	4.7%	3.9%	13.2%	1.5%
Female	19.7%	5.4%	4.6%	3.9%	15.1%	2.0%

Capabilities

Senegal's armed forces are focused on peacekeeping missions as well as internal and border security tasks, including counter-insurgency in the country's south and combating Islamist activity in neighbouring states. Senegal is improving PME, and newly established defence organisations include a naval academy and a higher war college. Modest upgrades have been made to the inventory in recent years. France remains Senegal's principal defence partner, though it ended its military presence in the country in the summer of 2025. Senegal also has defence cooperation ties with Spain, Russia and the UK. The US provides security assistance, including to the national police and gendarmerie. The armed forces can deploy personnel using organic airlift, but short-notice movements of heavy equipment would be difficult without external assistance. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is limited defence-industrial capability, though improving military technologies and defence industrial capacity is an ambition of the 2025–29 military planning law. A plan to open a facility for the production of military trucks was announced in 2024.

ACTIVE 14,150 (Army 11,900 Navy 1,500 Air 750)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,900 (incl conscripts)

7 Mil Zone HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

5 armd recce bn

Light

1 cdo bn

6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) horse cav bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

3 construction coy

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 med bn

1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 27 WMA-301

RECCE 67: 20 BRDM-2; 47 Eland-90

IFV 26 *Ratel*-20

APC 103

APC (W) 28: 6+ *Bastion* APC; 2 *Oncilla;* 16 Panhard M3; 4 WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 75: 8 *Casspir*; some *Hizir* II; 39 *Puma* M26-15; 28 *Puma* M36

AUV 10 CS/VN3

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 *Puma* M36 ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • **MANPATS** *Milan*

ARTILLERY 82

TOWED 29: **105mm** 14: 6 HM-2/M101; 8 LG1; **155mm** 15: ε6 Model-50; 9 TR-F1

MRL 122mm 6 BM-21 *Grad* (UKR *Bastion*-1 mod)

MOR 56: **81mm** 24; **120mm** 32

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

GUNS • **TOWED** 33: **20mm** 21 M693; **40mm** 12 L/60

Navy (incl Coast Guard) 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15
- **PCGM** 3 *Walo* (FRA OPV 58S) with 2 twin lnchr with *Marte* Mk2/N AShM, 1 twin *Simbad*-RC lnchr with *Mistral* 3 SAM, 1 76mm gun
- **PCO** 1 *Fouladou* (FRA OPV 190 Mk II)
- **PBF** 6: 3 *Anambe* (ISR *Shaldag* II); 2 *Ferlo* (FRA RPB 33); 1 *Lac Retba* (ISR *Shaldag* V)
- **PB** 4: 2 *Alphonse Faye* (FRA RPB 20); 1 *Conejera*; 1 *Kedougou* (FRA OPV 45)
- **PBR** 1 *El Hadj Ndione* (US *Archangel*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4
- **LCT** 2 EDIC 700
- **LCVP** 2 *Yoff* (ISR 24m)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
- **ABU** 1 *Samba Laobe Fall*
- **AGOR** 1 *Itaf Deme*
- **AX** 1 *Diender*

Air Force 750

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK
- 1 sqn with KA-1S*

MARITIME PATROL/SEARCH & RESCUE
- 1 sqn with CN235-220 MPA

TRANSPORT
- 1 sqn with ATR-42; Beech B200 *King Air*; C295W; F-27-400M *Troopship*
- 1 VIP flt with A320

TRAINING
- 1 sqn with TB-30 *Epsilon*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
- 1 sqn with Bell 206; Mi-24V/Mi-35P *Hind*; Mi-171Sh; Schweizer 300C

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable
- **MP** 1 CN235-220 MPA
- **TPT** 10: **Light** 8: 1 ATR-42; 2 C295W; 2 CN235; 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 1 F-27-400M *Troopship* (2 more in store); **PAX** 2: 1 A320 (VIP); 1 B-727-200
- **TRG** 10: 4 KA-1S*; 6 TB-30 *Epsilon*

HELICOPTERS
- **ATK** 4: 2 Mi-24V *Hind* D; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*
- **MRH** 1 AW139
- **TPT** 4: **Medium** 2 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 2 Bell 206
- **TRG** 1 Schweizer 300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
- **ISR • Light** *Black Eagle* 50H

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 10,000

Gendarmerie 10,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **ASLT** 5+ VN22B
- **APC** 56
  - **APC (W)** 24: 7 *Bastion* APC; 5 EE-11 *Urutu*; 12 VXB-170†
  - **PPV** 32+: 24 *Ejder Yalcin*; 8 *Gila*; IAG *Guardian* XL
- **AUV** 25: 2 Bastion Patsas; 20 *Cobra* II; ε6 CS/VN3C

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 194; 1 inf coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 11

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 618

GUINEA-BISSAU: ECOWAS • ESSMGB 150

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

FOREIGN FORCES

France 400; 1 *Falcon* 50MI
Spain 65; 2 C295M

Seychelles SYC

Seychelles Rupee SCR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SCR	31.6bn	33.0bn	34.4bn
	USD	2.18bn	2.23bn	2.25bn
Real GDP growth	%	2.9	3.9	3.2
Def bdgt	SCR	401m	409m	
	USD	27.6m	27.6m	
Population	98,724			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	28.9%	4.6%
Female	8.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	25.3%	5.9%

Capabilities

The Seychelles People's Defence Force (PDF), which is one of the smallest standing armed forces in the world, primarily focuses on maritime security and counter-piracy operations. Its proximity to key international shipping lanes increases its strategic significance. The country hosts US military forces which conduct maritime patrols on a rotational basis. India maintains strong defence ties with the Seychelles, donating equipment, providing maintenance and supporting efforts to enhance its maritime-patrol and -surveillance capability. Bahrain donated four fast patrol boats to the SDF in 2023. The government has plans to improve defence cooperation with China, which has already led to some equipment deliveries. The UAE has also donated equipment. The Seychelles continues to participate in and host multinational maritime-security exercises. The PDF does not deploy overseas and has a limited capacity to deploy and support troops operating in the archipelago. There are basic maintenance capabilities but no domestic defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 420 (Land Forces 200; Coast Guard 200; Air Force 20)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

People's Defence Force

Land Forces 200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf coy

Other

1 sy unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 6 BRDM-2†

ARTILLERY • MOR 82mm 6 M-43†

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 37mm M-1939†

Coast Guard 200 (incl 80 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PCC 3: 2 *Topaz* (ex-IND *Trinkat*); 1 *Zoroaster* (IND *Car Nicobar* mod)

PBF 4: 1 *Boudeuse* (ex-IND C-401); 3 *Thorpe* (LKA *Wave Rider*)

PB 5: 2 *Etoile* (PRC Poly Technologies 47m); 2 *Le Vigilant* (ex-UAE Rodman 101); 1 *Fortune* (ex-UK *Tyne*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AKL 1 *Saya de Malha*

Air Force 20

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

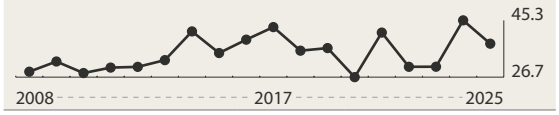
MP 2 Do-228 MP

TPT • Light 3: 1 DHC-6-320 *Twin Otter*; 2 Y-12

Sierra Leone SLE

Sierra Leonean Leone SLL		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SLL	176trn	198trn	225trn
	USD	7.79bn	8.64bn	9.30bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.4	4.4	4.9
Def bdgt	SLL	818bn	732bn	
	USD	36.2m	32.0m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 9,331,203

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.0%	5.6%	4.8%	4.1%	13.8%	1.3%
Female	19.6%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	14.6%	1.3%

Capabilities

The primary task of the country's armed forces is ensuring internal and border security and providing forces for peacekeeping missions. Sierra Leone is building up its defence institutions, generating formal defence documentation, including in 2024 the country's first National Security Strategy, and improving planning functions, mostly with international support. The military also plans on strengthening its support functions, including agricultural projects and personnel welfare. China, Turkiye, the UK and the US are among the countries supporting capacity-building. UK training is intended to bolster the capacity of the police force and the armed forces prior to deployment abroad. Freetown's Horton Academy delivers professional military education training to national and regional personnel. Defence ties with China include personnel exchanges, equipment delivery and support for the development of military infrastructure. The armed forces' ability to deploy more than small units is constrained by force size and logistics-support capacity. Purchases to remedy these problems have been implemented. The armed forces have plans to generate a company-sized quick-reaction force for peacekeeping missions. China donated a patrol boat in 2023 to modestly enhance Sierra Leone's maritime surveillance capability. The country has basic maintenance capabilities and no defence-manufacturing capability.

ACTIVE 8,500 (Joint 8,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce unit

Light

1 inf bde (4 inf bn)

3 inf bde (3 inf bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

1 int unit
1 MP unit
1 sigs unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 log unit
1 fd hospital

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 4: 3 *Casspir*; 1 *Mamba* Mk5

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 37

TOWED 122mm 6 PL-96 (D-30)
MOR 31: **81mm** ε27; **82mm** 2; **120mm** 2

HELICOPTERS • MRH 2 Mi-17 *Hip* H/Mi-8 *Hip*†

Maritime Wing ε200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PB 1 *Mammy Yoko* (PRC 27m)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 2

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1

SOMALIA: UN • UNTMIS 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

Somalia SOM

Somali Shilling SOS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	USD	12.2bn	12.9bn	13.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.1	3.0	3.3
Def bdgt	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
Population	20,324,160			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	24.6%	5.0%	4.1%	3.7%	11.5%	1.0%
Female	23.8%	4.9%	4.2%	4.0%	12.3%	0.7%

Capabilities

The Somali National Army (SNA) is limited in organisational and military capability. Internal stability remains fragile following decades of conflict and insurgency, with al-Shabaab and other extremist groups still retaining the ability to carry out attacks. Deployed international forces are trying to provide security, stabilisation and capacity-building assistance. Growing a domestic training capacity staff within the SNA to enable organic continuation training remains a challenge. This has required prolonged AU assistance, and a new AU Support and Stabilisation Mission (AUSSOM) succeeded the previous ATMIS at the start of 2025, with an objective to transfer full security responsibilities to the Somalia Security Forces by the end of 2029. US forces are also independently deployed to Somalia to tackle militant groups. The SNA remains reliant on external training programmes from several countries, organisations and private security companies to build capability. Turkiye has established a military training facility in Somalia and, in Febuary 2024, signed a 10-year defence and economic cooperation agreement, including provision to train and re-equip Somalia's naval forces. The military has no capacity to deploy beyond national borders and minimal national infrastructure to support domestic operations. A three-decade-long UN arms embargo was lifted at the end of 2023. Somalia has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 19,000 (Army 19,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 700

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 19,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Almost all units are below establishment strength, and many are at half-strength or below.

SPECIAL FORCES

3 cdo bde

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (60th) inf div (4 inf bde)
2 (21st & 27th) inf div (3 inf bde)
2 (12th April & 43rd) inf div (2 inf bde)
8 inf bde

Other

1 gd bde
1 sy bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 MP bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 105

APC (W) 68+: 25+ AT-105 *Saxon*; 13 *Bastion* APC; 2 *Ejder* 6×6; Fiat 6614; 30 Puma 4×4
PPV 37+: *Casspir*; MAV-5; 20 *Kirpi*; 9+ *Mamba* Mk5; 6 *Puma* M36; RG-31 *Nyala*; 2 Streit Typhoon

AUV 12+: 12 *Tiger* 4×4; some Tygor E2

ARTILLERY • TOWED 122mm M-30

HELICOPTERS

ATK Some T129B (reported)
MRH 2+ Bell 412
TPT • Light 3+ Bell 212

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy 1 *Bayraktar Akinci*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 700

Coast Guard 700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

FOREIGN FORCES

Under UNTMIS command unless stated
Burundi AUSSOM 2,300; 3 inf bn
Djibouti AUSSOM 1,500; 2 inf bn
Egypt AUSSOM 50
Ethiopia Army 5,000 • AUSSOM 2,500; 3 inf bn
Finland EUTM Somalia 11
Ghana 1 • UNSOS 1
India 1
Italy EUTM Somalia 150
Kenya AUSSOM 1,400; 2 inf bn • UNSOS 2
Mauritania UNSOS 1
Pakistan UNSOS 1
Portugal EUTM Somalia 4
Romania EUTM Somalia 3
Serbia EUTM Somalia 6
Sierra Leone 1
Spain EUTM Somalia 19
Sweden EUTM Somalia 9
Turkiye 1 • Army: 800 (trg base)
Uganda 627; 1 sy bn • AUSSOM 4,500; 3 inf bn • UNSOS 2
United Kingdom 2 • UNSOS 7 • Army: 65 (trg team)
United States US Africa Command: 100

PUNTLAND & SOMALILAND

Data presented here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition as sovereign states. Much of this equipment is in poor repair or inoperable

Puntland

Army ε3,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 3 T-55

Maritime Police Force ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 4 RG-31 *Nyala*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4: **Light** 3 Ayres S2R; **PAX** 1 DC-3

HELICOPTERS • MRH SA316 *Alouette* III

Somaliland

Army ε12,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOUEVRE

Armoured

2 armd bde

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde

Light

14 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-54/55

RECCE Fiat 6616

APC • APC(W) Fiat 6614

ARTILLERY • MRL various incl BM-21 *Grad*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • 23mm ZU-23-2

Ministry of the Interior

Coast Guard 600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2

Other operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

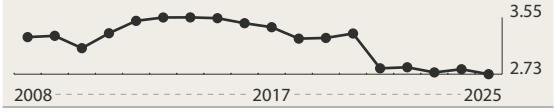
FOREIGN FORCES

United Arab Emirates 180

South Africa RSA

South African Rand ZAR		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ZAR	7.35trn	7.70trn	8.07trn
	USD	401bn	426bn	444bn
Real GDP growth	%	0.5	1.1	1.2
Def bdgt	ZAR	56.3bn	56.8bn	
	USD	3.07bn	3.15bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 61,089,926

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%	21.5%	3.3%
Female	13.4%	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%	21.7%	4.5%

Capabilities

The principal roles of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) include maintaining territorial integrity and supporting the police service. South Africa's armed forces are the region's most capable on paper but continuing economic and structural problems are eroding military capabilities. A priority for the SANDF is to arrest the decline of critical military capabilities and equipment,

but a lack of funds constrains its ability to recapitalise and meet performance targets. South Africa contributes personnel to UN operations, remains a key component of the Force Intervention Brigade in the DRC, and contributed forces to the SADC mission in Mozambique. Historically, the SANDF has also played a key role in training and supporting other regional forces. The SANDF can independently deploy its forces and it participates in national and multinational exercises as well as peacekeeping missions. However, reduced funding has undermined modernisation ambitions, resulting in delayed programmes and maintenance and availability challenges. Budget cuts are also likely to have affected training. In 2025, South Africa released the Department of Defence Strategic Plan 2025–30 and the National Security Strategy 2024–28. Both reports highlight the degrading security environment, the evolution of threats transcending domains, the advent of novel and disruptive technologies and the necessity to implement more adaptability at all echelons to respond to contemporary challenges. South Africa has the continent's most capable defence industry, including state-owned Denel, although the sector has deteriorated over the last three decades due to a lack of investment, brain drain and corruption. Joint ventures with European companies are some of South Africa's most capable and profitable defence companies.

ACTIVE 69,900 **(Army 35,800 Navy 5,700 Air 8,900 South African Military Health Service 6,900 Other 12,600)**

RESERVE 14,100 **(Army 11,800 Navy 600 Air 600 South African Military Health Service Reserve 1,100)**

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 35,800

FORCES BY ROLE

Regt are bn sized.

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF regt(-)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt

Armoured

1 tk regt(-)

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn)

Light

1 mot inf bde (2 mot inf bn)

5 mot inf bn

1 lt inf bde HQ

1 lt inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (1 AB bn, 1 air mob bn, 1 amph bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 engr regt

1 construction regt

4 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 engr spt regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

Reserve 11,800 reservists (under-strength)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 armd recce regt

Armoured

4 tk regt

Mechanised

6 mech inf bn

Light

1 mot inf bde HQ

14 mot inf bn

3 lt inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

2 air mob bn

Amphibious

1 amph bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 SP arty regt

2 fd arty regt

1 MRL regt

1 mor regt

3 engr regt

1 sigs regt

AIR DEFENCE

5 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 24 *Olifant* 2 (133 *Olifant* 1B in store)

ASLT 50 *Rooikat*-76 (126 in store)

IFV 534 *Ratel*-20/*Ratel*-60/*Ratel*-90

APC • PPV 798: 358 *Casspir*; 60 *Mamba* (refurbished); 380 *Mamba*†

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Gemsbok*

VLB *Leguan*

MW *Husky*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP ZT-3 *Swift*

MANPATS *Milan* ADT/ER

RCL 84mm Carl Gustaf; **106mm** M40A1 (some SP)

ARTILLERY 50

SP 155mm 2 G-6 (41 in store)

TOWED 155mm 6 G-5 (66 in store)

MRL 127mm 6 *Valkiri* Mk II MARS *Bataleur*; (26 *Valkiri* Mk I and 19 *Valkiri* Mk II in store)

MOR 36: **81mm**; **120mm** 36

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light ε4 *Vulture*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Starstreak*

GUNS 40

SP 23mm (36 *Zumlac* in store)

TOWED 35mm 40: 22 GDF-002; 18 GDF-005A/007

Navy 5,700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 1

SSK 1 *Heroine* (GER Type-209/1400 mod) (2 additional boats non-operational, awaiting funds to complete) with 8 533mm TT with SUT 264 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4

FFGHM 4 *Valour* (GER MEKO A200) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM (upgrade to Block 3 planned); 2 16-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR SAM, 1 Denel Dual Purpose Gun (DPG) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PCC 3 *Warrior* II (NLD Damen Stan Patrol 6211)

PB 1 *Tobie* (2 additional in reserve)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MHC 2 *River* (GER *Navors*) (limited operational roles; training and dive support) (2 more in reserve)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AGSH 1 *Protea* (UK *Hecla*) with 1 hel landing platform

AORH 1 *Drakensberg*† (capacity 2 Oryx hels; 100 troops)

UNINHABITED MARITIME SYSTEMS

UUV • DATA REMUS 100

Maritime Reaction Squadron

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne patrol gp

1 diving gp

1 mne boarding gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp

Air Force 8,900

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D (JAS-39C/D)

GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk120*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*; PC-12

1 sqn with C-130BZ *Hercules*

1 sqn with C-212-200/-300 *Aviocar*

1 (VIP) sqn with B-737 BBJ; Cessna 550 *Citation* II; *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900

TRAINING

1 unit with PC-7 Mk II *Astra*

1 hel trg unit with AW109; *Oryx*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 (cbt spt) sqn with AH-2 *Rooivalk*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 (mixed) sqn with AW109; *Oryx*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 27 combat capable

FGA 3: 1 *Gripen* C (JAS-39C); 2 *Gripen* D (JAS-39D) (14 *Gripen* C; 7 *Gripen* D all non-operational)

TPT 13: **Medium** 1 C-130BZ *Hercules* (4 more non-operational); **Light** 7: 2 Beech 200C *King Air* 1 C-212-200 *Aviocar*†; 1 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 2 Cessna 550 *Citation* II; 1 PC-12†; (1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *King Air*; 3 C-47TP; 9 Cessna 208 *Caravan* all non-operational); **PAX** 4: 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon* 50; 1 *Falcon* 900

TRG 30: 24 *Hawk* Mk120* (of which 18†); 6 PC-7 Mk II *Astra* (29 more non-operational)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 3 AH-2 *Rooivalk*† (8 more non-operational)

MRH 1 *Super Lynx* 300 (3 more non-operational)

TPT 13: **Medium** 5 *Oryx* (31 more non-operational); **Light** 8: 6 AW109 (18 more non-operational); 2 BK-117 (5 more non-operational)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 3+ *Seeker* 400

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IIR IRIS-T

BOMBS • Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II

Ground Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

12 sy sqn (SAAF regt)

South African Military Health Service 6,900

DEPLOYMENT

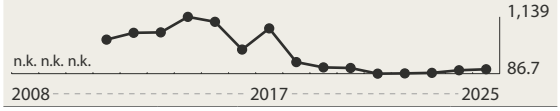
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO • *Operation Mistral* 952; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

South Sudan SSD

South Sudanese Pound SSP		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SSP	10.5trn	24.0trn	37.0trn
	USD	4.65bn	4.98bn	6.03bn
Real GDP growth	%	-26.1	24.3	22.4
Def bdgt [a]	SSP	183bn	379bn	
	USD	81.2m	78.6m	

[a] Security and law enforcement spending

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 13,300,066

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.5%	5.4%	4.9%	4.1%	13.5%	1.4%
Female	20.6%	5.2%	5.0%	3.8%	13.3%	1.2%

Capabilities

Progress towards forming a unified force under the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) has been made since the country's civil war formally ended in 2020 and a fragile ceasefire took hold. Progress has been hampered by a lack of disarmament, demobilisation and making former rebels ineligible for service. In 2025, South Sudan created a new marines service as a dedicated riverine defence force. South Sudan's military lacks an independent capacity to deploy and sustain units beyond national borders. Kenya facilitated a 2023 SSPDF deployment under the East African Community Regional Force. Equipment is primarily of Soviet origin, with some light arms of Chinese origin. There have been efforts to expand the small air force. Sanctions remain in place, with both the EU and UN arms embargoes widened in 2018 to include all types of military equipment. South Sudan has no domestic defence industry but has reportedly sought to develop an ammunition-manufacturing capability.

ACTIVE 153,000 (Army 150,000 Marines 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε150,000

FORCES BY ROLE

3 military comd

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 lt mech div

Light

10 inf div

Other

1 gd div

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr corps

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 80+: some T-55†; 80 T-72AV†

APC • PPV 10+: 10 Inkas *Titan*-S; Streit *Typhoon*; Streit *Cougar*; *Mamba*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS HJ-73; 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 130mm Some M-46

MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; **107mm** PH-63

MOR 82mm; **120mm** Type-55 look-alike

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 16 S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)†

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; QW-2

GUNS 23mm ZU-23-2; **37mm** PG-65/-74

Marines ε3,000

Air Force

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

TPT • Light 1 Beech 1900

TRG ε2 L-39 *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 3 Mi-24V/Mi-24V-SMB *Hind*

MRH 5 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 2: **Medium** 1 Mi-172 (VIP); **Light** 1 AW109 (civ livery)

FOREIGN FORCES

All UNMISS, unless otherwise indicated

Albania 3
Australia 15
Azerbaijan 2
Bangladesh 1,628; 1 inf coy; 2 rvn coy; 2 engr coy
Benin 9
Bhutan 4
Bolivia 4
Brazil 11
Cambodia 82; 1 MP unit
Canada 9
Chad 3
China, People's Republic of 1,053; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
Ecuador 3
Egypt 7
El Salvador 1
Ethiopia 1,518; 2 inf bn
Fiji 2
Gambia 5
Germany 14
Ghana 733; 1 inf bn
Guatemala 6
Guinea 3
India 2,401; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 2 fd hospital

Indonesia 4
Japan 4
Jordan 5
Kazakhstan 2
Kenya 18
Korea, Republic of 262; 1 engr coy
Kyrgyzstan 2
Liberia 3
Malawi 7
Moldova 5
Mongolia 857; 1 inf bn
Morocco 4
Namibia 5
Nepal 1,757; 2 inf bn
New Zealand 3
Nigeria 13
Norway 14
Pakistan 292; 1 engr coy
Paraguay 2
Peru 5
Philippines 1
Romania 5
Russia 3
Rwanda 2,634; 3 inf bn; 1 hel sqn with 6 Mi-17
Senegal 1
Sierra Leone 1
Sri Lanka 65; 1 fd hospital
Switzerland 1
Tanzania 9
Thailand 283; 1 engr coy
Timor-Leste 2
Togo 2
Tunisia 3
Uganda Army 4,000 • 2
United Kingdom 4
United States 7
Vietnam 68; 1 fd hospital
Zambia 7
Zimbabwe 10

Sudan SDN

Sudanese Pound SDG		2024	2025	2026
GDP	SDG	57.6trn	113trn	191trn
	USD	29.2bn	35.9bn	39.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	-23.4	3.2	9.5
Def bdgt	SDG	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Population	51,767,437			

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.2%	5.7%	5.1%	4.1%	13.4%	1.7%
Female	19.5%	5.6%	5.0%	3.9%	14.2%	1.6%

Capabilities

In mid-April 2023, fighting broke out between Sudan's regular armed forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces. This followed internal divisions within the military junta that seized power in October 2021. The conflict has displaced millions with allegations of war crimes against civilians, and continued into 2025. During 2025, government forces initiated a series of offensives that notably led to the retaking of Khartoum from the Rapid Support Forces. Sudan also has border disputes with neighbouring Ethiopia. Sudan was part of the initial Saudi-led coalition that intervened in Yemen. Sudan struck a defence agreement with Iran in 2008 that reportedly included assistance in developing its domestic arms industry. Sudanese authorities have maintained close ties with Egypt, conducting joint exercises in 2020 and 2021 and signing an agreement in 2021 to strengthen military cooperation. A UN arms embargo on the country remains in place, though this is limited to equipment in the Darfur region, and there have been sustained reports that the embargo is being violated. The state-run Defense Industries System, formerly the Military Industry Corporation, manufactures a range of ammunition, small arms and armoured vehicles and is under sanctions including by the US and the EU. The majority of the corporation's products are based on older Chinese and Russian systems but recently has advertised UAVs, possibly based on Iranian designs.

ACTIVE 104,300 **(Army 100,000 Navy 1,300 Air 3,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 60,000**

Conscript liability 2 years for males aged 18–30

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 SRSS-1

Army 100,000+

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
5 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
1 indep recce bde

Armoured
1 armd div

Mechanised
1 mech inf div
1 indep mech inf bde

Light
15+ inf div
6 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre
1 air aslt bde

Amphbious
1 mne div

Other
1 (Border Guard) sy bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
3 indep arty bde
1 engr div (9 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT *Al-Bashier* (Type-85-IIM); T-55A/AMV; T-72AV/B; Type-59D

LT TK ZTQ-62; ZTS-63

RECCE BRDM-2; *Cayman* BRDM

IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-3; BTR-80A; WZ-523 IFV

APC

APC (T) BTR-50; M113

APC (W) BTR-70M *Kobra* 2; BTR-152; OT-62; OT-64; *Rakhsh*; V-150 *Commando*; *Walid*; WZ-551; WZ-523

PPV *Al-Wahsh*; *Sarsar*-2; Streit *Cougar*; Streit *Spartan*

AUV MCAV-20; Nimr *Ajban* 440A

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8; 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Saeqhe-2

RCL 106mm M40A1

GUNS 76mm ZIS-3; **100mm** M-1944; **85mm** D-44

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; *Khalifa*-2; **155mm** AH4; Mk F3

TOWED 105mm M101; **122mm** D-30; D-74; M-30; **130mm** M-46; PL-59-I; **155mm** M114A1

MRL 107mm PH-63; **122mm** BM-11; BM-21 *Grad*; PHL-81; *Saqr*; *Taka*-2; **302mm** WS-1B

MOR 81mm; **82mm**; **120mm** AM-49; *Boragh*; HM-16; M-43; W86

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡; 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); FN-6 (CH-SA-10)

GUNS

SP 20mm M163 *Vulcan*; M3 VDAA

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2; **14.5mm** ZPU-4; **20mm** M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **37mm** Type-63; M-1939; **57mm** S-60; **85mm** M-1944

Navy 1,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PB 8: 2 13.5m; 1 14m; 2 19m; 3 41m (PRC)

PBR 3 *Kurmuk*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 5†

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4

AG 3

AXL 1 *Petrushka* (ex-RUS)

Air Force 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with MiG-29SE/UB *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with FTC-2000G

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*

1 sqn with Su-25K/UB *Frogfoot*

TRANSPORT

Some sqn with An-32 *Cline*; An-72 *Coaler*; An-74TK-200/-300; C-130H *Hercules*; Y-8

1 VIP unit with *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900

TRAINING

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-24P/Mi-24V/Mi-35P *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 42 combat capable

FTR ε20 MiG-29SE/UB *Fulcrum* C/B

FGA 3 FTC-2000G

ATK 11: ε5 Su-24M/MR *Fencer*; ε6 Su-25K/UB *Frogfoot*; (15 A-5 *Fantan* in store)

TPT 16: **Medium** 3: 1 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 Y-8; **Light** 11: ε2 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 1 An-72 *Coaler*; 4 An-74TK-200; 2 An-74TK-300; **PAX** 2: 1 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 900

TRG 11+: ε8 K-8 *Karakorum**; some SAFAT-03; 3 Utva-75

HELICOPTERS

ATK ε11 Mi-24/Mi-24P/Mi-24V/Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH ε3 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 7: **Medium** ε4 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-171; **Light** 3: 1 Bell 205; 2 Bo-105

TRG some SAFAT 02

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Bayraktar Akinci* (reported); CH-3; CH-4; **Medium** *Ababil* 3; *Bayrkatar* TB2 (reported); *Mohajer*-6 (reported)

ISR • Medium *Ababil* 2

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Medium-range: (18 S-75M *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)‡ (non-operational))

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 60,000

Central Reserve Police 60,000

WESTERN & SOUTHWESTERN SUDAN

Data here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition.

Rapid Support Forces 100,000+

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT *Al-Bashier* (Type-85-IIM); T-55

IFV BTR-80A; WZ-523 IFV

APC

APC (W) BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

PPV IAG *Guardian*

AUV Nimr *Ajban* 440A

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS HJ-8; *Saeqhe*-2; *Toophan*
ARTILLERY
SP 122mm *Khalifa*-1 (reported)
TOWED 122mm D-30; **155mm** AH4
MRL 107mm PH-63; **122mm** BM-11; **302mm** WS-1B
MOR 120mm M-74
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy CH-95; FH-95; *Wing Loong* II
OWA some
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 Igla-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); FN-6 (CH-SA-10); HN-5 (CH-SA-3)
SPAAGM 30mm FK-2000
GUNS • SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (tch)

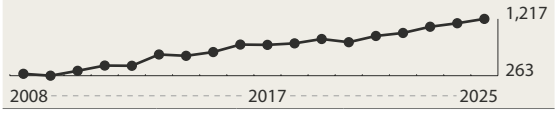
FOREIGN FORCES

All UNISFA unless otherwise indicated
Albania 1
Bangladesh 511; 1 inf bn(-)
Benin 2
Bhutan 2
Bolivia 4
Brazil 7
Burundi 3
Cambodia 1
China, People's Republic of 285; 1 inf coy; 1 hel flt with 2 Mi-171
Ecuador 1
Egypt 4
El Salvador 1
Gambia 2
Ghana 662; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital
Guatemala 3
Guinea 1
India 595; 1 mech inf bn(-)
Indonesia 4
Kenya 2
Kyrgyzstan 2
Liberia 2
Malawi 6
Malaysia 2
Mauritania 2
Mongolia 4
Morocco 3
Namibia 5
Nepal 107; 1 log coy
Nigeria 179; 1 inf coy
Pakistan 592; 1 inf bn(-)
Peru 3
Rwanda 5
Sierra Leone 3
Tanzania 2
Thailand 3
Tunisia 3
Uganda 2
Uruguay 2
Vietnam 192; 1 engr coy
Zambia 4
Zimbabwe 7

Tanzania TZA

Tanzanian Shilling TZS		2024	2025	2026
GDP	TZS	206trn	228trn	253trn
	USD	79.2bn	87.4bn	95.3bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.5	6.0	6.3
Def bdgt	TZS	2.99trn	3.33trn	
	USD	1.15bn	1.27bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 69,145,464

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.1%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%	13.8%	1.4%
Female	20.7%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%	13.9%	1.8%

Capabilities

The principal threat to Tanzania's security is posed by non-state actors, with terrorism, poaching and piracy being of concern. China remains the primary external supplier of military equipment, infrastructure and training. Tanzania hosted exercise *Peace Unity* 2024, for which China dispatched troops and equipment to the country by air and sea. Training relationships exist with other extra-regional armed forces, including the US, and the armed forces have provided some training assistance to other African forces. Tanzania contributed to Southern African Development Community missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique and has retained a bilateral deployment in the latter country to help address the cross-border security challenge posed by Islamic State Mozambique. However, there is only a limited capacity to project power independently beyond the country's borders. Budget constraints have limited recapitalisation, and heavy equipment has only been partially recapitalised. There are local ammunition facilities, but otherwise, Tanzania relies on imports for its military equipment.

ACTIVE 27,000 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 3,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

Conscript liability Three months basic military training combined with social service, ages 18–23

RESERVE 80,000 (Joint 80,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε23,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Light

5 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 arty bn

1 mor bn

2 AT bn

1 engr regt (bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

AIR DEFENCE

2 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 46: 30 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59G; 1+ VT-2

LT TK 57+: 30 FV101 *Scorpion*; 25 Type-62; 2+ Type-63A

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

APC 14

APC (W) 14: ε10 BTR-40/BTR-152; 4 Type-92

PPV some *Ejder Yalcin*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)

GUNS 85mm 75 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 344+

TOWED 130: **122mm** 100: 20 D-30; 80 Type-54-1 (M-30); **130mm** 30 Type-59-I

GUN/MOR 120mm 3+ Type-07PA

MRL 61+: **122mm** 58 BM-21 *Grad*; **300mm** 3+ A100

MOR 150: **82mm** 100 M-43; **120mm** 50 M-43

Navy ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PCC (2 *Mwitongo* (ex-PRC *Haiqing*) non-operational)

PHT 2 Type-025 (ex-PRC *Huchuan*) with 2 single 533mm ASTT

PB 9: 2 *Ngunguri* (ex-UK *Protector*); 4 *Mambwe* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 3307); 2 41m; 1 20m; (2 VT 23m non-operational)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 *Kasa*

LCM 2 *Mbono* (ex-PRC *Yunnan*)

Air Defence Command ε3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

3 sqn with F-7/FT-7; FT-5; K-8 *Karakorum**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Cessna 404 *Titan*; CN235M; DHC-5D *Buffalo*; F-28 *Fellowship*; F-50; Gulfstream G550; Y-12 (II)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H215; H225

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 16 combat capable

FTR 11: 9 F-7 (F-7TN); 2 FT-7 (FT-7N)

ISR 1 SB7L-360 *Seeker*

TPT 13: **Medium** 2 Y-8; **Light** 8: 2 Cessna 404 *Titan*; 1 CN235M; 3 DHC-5D *Buffalo*; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 3: 1 F-28 *Fellowship*; 1 F-50; 1 Gulfstream G550

TRG 8: 3 FT-5 (JJ-5); 5 K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Medium 4: 2 H215; 2 H225

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful)*†

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 160: **23mm** 40 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 120 M-1939

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400 active

Police Field Force 1,400

18 sub-units incl Police Marine Unit

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Cessna U206 *Stationair*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 4: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); 2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*

TRG 2 Bell 47G (AB-47G)/Bell 47G2

Marine Unit 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 518; 1 inf bn(-)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 849; 1 spec ops coy; 1 inf bn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 125; 1 MP coy

MOZAMBIQUE: Army: 290

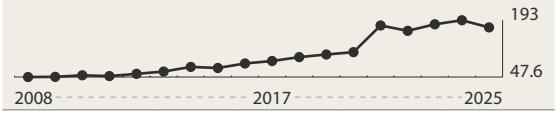
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 9

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Togo TGO

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2024	2025	2026
GDP	XOF	5.93trn	6.36trn	6.84trn
	USD	9.78bn	11.0bn	12.2bn
Real GDP growth	%	5.3	5.2	5.5
Def bdgt	XOF	129bn	119bn	
	USD	213m	205m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 9,134,446

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.5%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	15.0%	1.8%
Female	18.9%	5.0%	4.3%	3.7%	16.2%	2.6%

Capabilities

Security in Togo's north has deteriorated in the face of jihadist activity, while piracy and illicit maritime activities in the Gulf of Guinea also cause concern. As a result, the government is aiming to reinforce its military presence by building new bases in the north and is pursuing stronger regional cooperation. Togo signed a military cooperation agreement with Russia for joint exercises and the training of personnel. In 2020, Togo adopted a new military programming law, leading to the creation of a special forces group. The country plans to bolster its forces and recently acquired modern APCs and armed UAVs. France continues to provide military training, including for Togolese peacekeeping contingents. The country also hosts a peacekeeping training centre in Lomé. The armed forces have taken part in multilateral exercises, including the US-led *Obangame Express*. Togo's deployment capabilities are limited without external support, while financial challenges limit capability development more broadly. Togo has basic maintenance capabilities and lacks a defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 13,750 (Army 13,000 Navy 500 Air 250)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε13,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt

Mechanised

1 armd bn

Light

2 cbd arms regt

2 inf regt

1 mot inf bn

2 inf bn (rapid intervention)

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/para regt (3 cdo/para coy)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd regt (1 gd bn, 1 cdo bn, 2 indep gd coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt regt (1 fd arty bty, 2 ADA bty, 1 engr/log/tpt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2 T-54/T-55

LT TK 18 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 55: 3 AML-60; 7 AML-90; 36 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 6 M8; 3 M20

IFV 20 BMP-2

APC 105

APC (T) 4 M3A1 half-track

APC (W) 39: 9 *Mbombe* 4; 30 UR-416

PPV 62: 12 *Kasser* II; 50 *Mamba* Mk7

AUV 32: 29 *Bastion Patsas*; 1 FV103 *Spartan*; 2 VBL

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2

ARTILLERY 32+

SP 122mm 6

TOWED 105mm 4 HM-2

MRL 122mm 2 PHL-81 mod (SC6 chassis)

MOR 82mm 20 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 37mm 5 M-1939

Navy ε500 (incl Marine Infantry unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PBF 2 *Agou* (FRA Raidco RPB 33)

PB 2: 1 *Fazao* (PRC 27m); 1 *Kara* (FRA *Esterel*)

Air Force 250

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*

1 VIP unit with DC-8; F-28-1000

TRAINING

1 sqn with TB-30 *Epsilon**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA315 *Lama*; SA316 *Alouette* III; SA319 *Alouette* III; SA342L1 *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

TPT 5: **Light** 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; **PAX** 3: 1 DC-8; 2 F-28-1000 (VIP)

TRG 3 TB-30 *Epsilon** (3 *Alpha Jet**; 4 EMB-326G* in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35M *Hind*

MRH 8: 2 Mi-17 Hip H (reported); 2 SA315 *Lama*; 1 SA316 *Alouette* III; 1 SA319 *Alouette* III; 2 SA342L1 *Gazelle*

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-8T *Hip* C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Bayraktar* TB2

BOMBS • Laser-guided MAM-L

Special Forces Group

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Gendarmerie ε5,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (mobile) paramilitary sqn

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES • APC:

APC (W) Bastion APC

PPV *Mamba* Mk7

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 10

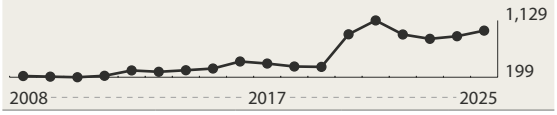
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

Uganda UGA

Ugandan Shilling UGX		2024	2025	2026
GDP	UGX	212trn	238trn	268trn
	USD	56.2bn	65.0bn	72.5bn
Real GDP growth	%	6.3	6.4	7.6
Def bdgt	UGX	4.08trn	4.75trn	
	USD	1.08bn	1.30bn	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 50,863,850

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.7%	5.6%	4.6%	3.4%	10.4%	1.0%
Female	23.1%	5.6%	4.8%	3.9%	12.4%	1.4%

Capabilities

Uganda's armed forces are important contributors to East African security. Operational experience and training have led to improvements in administration and planning, as well as in military skills. Uganda is one of the largest contributors to the East Africa Standby Force and, in 2014, signed a Mutual Defence Treaty with Kenya and Rwanda. Forces train regularly with international partners, including at Ugandan facilities. In 2025, Kampala increased the size of its deployed forces in Ituri and North Kivu in response to the AFC/M23 offensive and also deployed a task force to South Sudan to support the government in Juba. Airlift is limited, though rotary-wing aviation has improved in recent years. Mechanised forces are relatively well equipped, though equipment is disparate and ageing. Uganda is looking to expand domestic defence-industrial capability through partnerships. This includes manufacturing light armoured vehicles with Streit Group and working to establish a UAV final assembly, testing and maintenance facility with China's NORINCO.

ACTIVE 45,000 (Ugandan People's Defence Force 45,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

RESERVE 10,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ugandan People's Defence Force ε40,000–45,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

Light

1 cdo bn

4 inf div (3 inf bde, 1 AD bde)

1 inf div (3 inf bde)

1 mtn div (3 mtn inf bde)

Other

1 (Special Forces Command) mot bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty div (1 arty bde)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 279+: 140 T-54/T-55; 45 T-55AM2; 40 T-72A; 10 T-72B1; 44 T-90S; some ZTZ-85-IIM

LT TK ε20 PT-76

RECCE 46: 40 *Eland*-20; 6 FV701 *Ferret*

IFV 39: 37 BMP-2; 2+ VN2C

APC 200

APC (W) 58+: 15 BTR-60; 20 *Buffel*; 4 OT-64; 19 *Bastion* APC; some XA-180

PPV 142+: 42 *Casspir*; some *Chui*; 35 *Hizir*; 15 IAG *Guardian Xtreme*; 40 *Mamba*; 10 RG-33L

AUV 15+: 15 *Cougar*; some MCAV-20; some Streit *Falcon*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 1 IMR

ARV 1 BTS-4; T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

MW *Husky*

ARTILLERY 337+

SP 155mm 6 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 243+: **122mm** M-30; **130mm** 221; **155mm** 22: 4

G-5; 18 M-839

MRL 6+: **107mm** (12-tube); **122mm** 6+: BM-21 *Grad*; 6 RM-70

MOR 82+: **81mm** L16; **82mm** M-43; **120mm** 78 *Soltam*; **SP 120mm** 4+ *SandCat* with *Spear*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail)*‡; 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 20+: **14.5mm** ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; **37mm** 20 M-1939

Marines ε400

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Wing

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-30MK2 *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 unit with Cessna 208B; Y-12

1 VIP unit with Gulfstream 550

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 172; L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; Mi-17/Mi-17A1/Mi-171E *Hip*; Mi-24V/P *Hind* E/F; Mi-28N/UB *Havoc*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable

FGA 6 Su-30MK2 *Flanker* (3+ MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 1 MiG-21UM *Mongol* B non-operational)

TPT 9: **Light** 8: 4 Cessna 172; 2 Cessna 208B; 2 Y-12; **PAX** 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 7 L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 8: ε5 Mi-24V/P *Hind* E/F; 3+ Mi-28N/UB *Havoc*

MRH 7: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 5 Mi-17/Mi-171E *Hip*

TPT 6: **Medium** 1 Mi-171A1 (VIP); **Light** 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*)

ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*) (reported)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε600 active

Border Defence Unit ε600

Equipped with small arms only

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Army: 6,000

SOMALIA: AU • AUSSOM 4,500; 3 inf bn; **UN** • UNTMIS 627; 1 sy bn; **UN** • UNSOS 2

SOUTH SUDAN: Army 4,000; **UN** • UNMISS 2

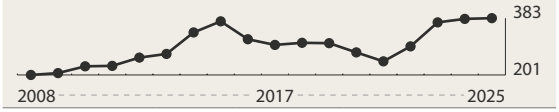
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Zambia ZMB

Zambian Kwacha ZMW		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ZMW	689bn	813bn	924bn
	USD	26.3bn	29.4bn	33.9bn
Real GDP growth	%	4.0	5.8	6.4
Def bdgt [a]	ZMW	9.13bn	10.2bn	
	USD	349m	370m	

[a] Budget for Ministry of Defence - other defence-function related expenses not included

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 21,390,969

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.1%	5.7%	4.8%	3.9%	13.4%	1.3%
Female	20.7%	5.6%	4.7%	3.9%	13.5%	1.6%

Capabilities

Zambia's armed forces are responsible for territorial integrity, border security, and participating in peacekeeping operations. Their effectiveness is complicated by equipment obsolescence and a relatively small force. The country has emergent ties with China, including on military training and weapons sales. Zambia has also acquired equipment from Israeli firms. The armed forces have participated in exercises with international and regional partners, including for the SADC Standby Force. Zambia's largest peacekeeping contribution is to the MINUSCA operation in the Central African Republic. In April 2017, Zambia signed a defence deal with Russia for spare-parts support. The US has provided funding and support for army and air-force pre-deployment training, as well as for general military training. The armed forces have limited capacity to independently deploy and sustain forces beyond national borders. The country's defence industry is limited to ammunition production.

ACTIVE 17,100 (Army 15,500 Air 1,600)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

RESERVE 3,000 (Army 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,500

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

1 cdo unit

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt

Armoured

1 armd regt (1 tk bn)

Mechanised

1 mech inf bn

Light

5 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (2 fd arty bn, 1 MRL bn)

1 engr bn

1 construction bde

1 construction regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Some equipment†

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 30: 10 T-55; 20 ZTZ-59

LT TK 32 PT-76

RECCE 35 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 23 *Ratel*-20

APC • APC (W) 47+: 13 BTR-60; 20 BTR-70; 10 BTR-80; 4+ WZ-551

AUV 22 *Tigr*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 12+: **57mm** 12 M18; **75mm** M20; **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 172

SP 6 ATMOS M-46

TOWED 61: **105mm** 18 Model 56 pack howitzer; **122mm** 25 D-30; **130mm** 18 M-46

MRL 122mm ε8 BM-21 *Grad*

MOR 97: **81mm** 55; **82mm** 24; **120mm** 12; **SP 120mm** 6+ Elbit *Spear* Mk2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS

SP 23mm 4 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 125: **20mm** 25 M-55 (triple); **23mm** ZU-23; **37mm** 47 M-1939; PG-65; **40mm** L/70; **57mm** 37 S-60; **85mm** 16 M-1939 (KS-12)

Reserve 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn

Air Force 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

1 sqn with L-15*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with MA60; Y-12(II); Y-12(IV)

1 (VIP) unit with AW139; HS-748

1 (liaison) sqn with Do-28

TRAINING

1 sqn with MFI-15 *Safari*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412EP; Enstrom 480B; Mi-17 *Hip* H

1 (liaison) sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*/AB-205)

AIR DEFENCE

2 bty with S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 Goa)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

Very low serviceability

AIRCRAFT 21 combat capable

TPT 19: **Medium** 2 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 15: 1 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 5 Do-28; 2 MA60; 3 Y-12(II); 4 Y-12(IV); **PAX** 2: 1 Gulfstream G650ER; 1 HS-748

TRG 40: 15 K-8 *Karakorum**; 6 L-15*; 8 MFI-15 *Safari*; 11 SF-260TW

HELICOPTERS

MRH 11: 1 AW139; 2 Bell 412EP; 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 4 Z-9

TPT • Light 14: 9 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*/AB-205); 3 Bell 212 ; 2 Enstrom 480B

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 3+

ISR • Medium 3+ *Hermes* 450

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Short-range 6 S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR PL-5E-II

ASM 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

Police Mobile Unit 700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 police bn (4 police coy)

Police Paramilitary Unit 700

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 paramilitary bn (3 paramilitary coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 9+: 3+ *Marauder*; 6 CS/VP3

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 933; 1 inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 6

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 3

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 7

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

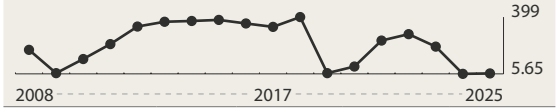
SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN UNDOF 4

Zimbabwe ZWE

Zimbabwe Dollar ZiG [1]		2024	2025	2026
GDP	ZiG	823bn	1.49trn	1.85trn
	USD	49.2bn	53.3bn	55.4bn
Real GDP growth	%	1.7	6.0	4.6
Def bdgt	ZiG	7.30bn	18.9bn	
	USD	436m	673m	

[1] New currency issued in April 2024. Fluctuating valuations mean conversions to USD are indicative measures only

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 17,472,752

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	14.6%	1.6%
Female	18.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.3%	16.5%	2.4%

Capabilities

Principal tasks for the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF) include ensuring territorial integrity, border security, and support to the police. The armed forces take an active political role. Zimbabwe is a member of the AU and the SADC and takes part in SADC Standby Force exercises, and sent troops to the SADC deployment to Mozambique. The country has defence ties with China and Russia, along with links with India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia for military training. The government intends to improve defence infrastructure including housing and medical facilities, and ZDF leaders have identified training as a development priority. Equipment recapitalisation is a priority, including of armoured vehicles, though progress will depend on the country's economic health and, perhaps, the extent of Chinese and Russian support. A number of arms embargos remain in place. There are plans to revive state-owned small-arms and munitions manufacturer Zimbabwe Defence Industries, although these may be hindered by Western sanctions.

ACTIVE 29,000 (Army 25,000 Air 4,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 21,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε25,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops bde (1 spec ops regt; 1 cdo bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd sqn

Mechanised
1 mech bde (2 mech inf bn)

Light
1 inf bde (3 inf bn)
2 inf bde (2 inf bn)
2 inf bde (1 inf bn)
6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre
1 para bn

Other
3 gd bn
1 (Presidential Guard) gd gp

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde
1 fd arty regt
2 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 40: 30 ZTZ-59†; 10 ZTZ-69†
ASLT 8 WMA-301
RECCE 115: 20 *Eland*-60/-90; 15 FV701 *Ferret*†; 80 EE-9 *Cascavel* (90mm)
IFV 9: 7 WZ-551A; 2+ YW307
APC 45
APC (T) 30: 8 ZSD-85 (incl CP); 22 VTT-323
APC (W) 15 WZ-551B1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/T-55 reported; ZJX-93 ARV
VLB MTU reported

ARTILLERY 254
SP 122mm 12 2S1 *Gvozdika*
TOWED 122mm 20: 4 D-30; 16 Type-60 (D-74)
MRL 76: **107mm** 16 Type-63; **122mm** 60 RM-70
MOR 146: **81mm/82mm** ε140; **120mm** 6 M-43

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS • TOWED 80: **23mm** 45 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 35 M-1939

Air Force 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-7 II†; FT-7†

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with Cessna 337/O-2A *Skymaster**

ISR/TRAINING

1 sqn with SF-260F/M; SF-260TP*; SF-260W *Warrior**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with BN-2 *Islander*; CASA 212-200 *Aviocar* (VIP)

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-35P *Hind*; SA316 *Alouette* III; AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP); H215 (VIP)

1 trg sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey,* SA316 *Alouette* III

AIR DEFENCE

1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 43 combat capable

FTR 8: 6 F-7 II†; 2 FT-7†

ISR 2 O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT • Light 20: 5 BN-2 *Islander*; 2 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 13 Cessna 337 *Skymaster**; (10 C-47 *Skytrain* in store)

TRG 33: 9 K-8 *Karakorum**; 5 SF-260M; 8 SF-260TP*; 5 SF-260W *Warrior**; 5 SF-260F

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 3 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 8: 7 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 1 SA316 *Alouette* III

TPT • Medium 2: 1 AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)†; 1 H215 (VIP) (reported)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR PL-2; PL-5 (reported)

AD • GUNS 100mm (not deployed); **37mm** (not deployed); **57mm** (not deployed)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 21,800

Zimbabwe Republic Police Force 19,500

incl air wg

Police Support Unit 2,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 10

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 7

THE ARMED CONFLICT SURVEY 2025

THE WORLDWIDE REVIEW OF POLITICAL, MILITARY AND HUMANITARIAN TRENDS IN CURRENT CONFLICTS

The Armed Conflict Survey 2025 provides an exhaustive review of the political, military and humanitarian dimensions of active armed conflicts globally in the period from 1 July 2024–30 June 2025.

The review is complemented by a strategic analysis of regional and global drivers and conflict outlooks, providing unique insights into the geopolitical and geo-economic threads linking conflicts regionally and globally, as well as into emerging flashpoints and political risks to monitor. This edition includes Regional Spotlight chapters covering the economics of non-state armed groups as a common conflict trend. Reflecting the growing significance of geopolitical factors in shaping current conflict trends across the world, *The Armed Conflict Survey 2025* features the fifth edition of the IISS Armed Conflict Global Relevance Indicator, which compares the global relevance of armed conflicts in terms of their geopolitical impact, as well as their human impact and intensity.

The Armed Conflict Survey 2025 includes maps, infographics, key statistics and the accompanying Chart of Armed Conflict.

The Armed Conflict Survey:
Paperback; 246mm x 189mm; 360pp;
ISBN 978-1-041-24869-9 Paperback;
ISBN 978-1-003-74399-6 eBook

available at amazon

OR

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

IISS

Further details:
www.iiss.org/publications/armed-conflict-survey

Reference

Explanatory notes

The Military Balance provides an assessment of the armed forces and defence economics of 174 countries and territories. Each edition provides a unique compilation of data and information, enabling the reader to discern trends by studying editions as far back as 1959. The data in the current edition is accurate according to IISS assessments as of November 2025, unless specified. Inclusion of a territory, country or state in *The Military Balance*, or terminology or boundaries used in graphics or mapping, does not imply legal recognition or indicate support for any government or administration.

General arrangement and contents

The Editor's Introduction is an assessment of key themes and content in the 2026 edition. An opening analytical essay examines efforts to fortify NATO's eastern flank. Regional chapters begin with analysis of the military and security issues that drive national defence policy developments, and key trends in regional defence economics. Detailed data on regional states' military forces and equipment, and defence economics, is presented in alphabetical order. The book closes with a reference section containing comparisons of defence economics and personnel statistics.

The Military Balance wall chart

The Military Balance 2026 wall chart is an overview of the Russian military's deep-strike systems.

Using *The Military Balance*

The country entries assess personnel strengths, organisation and equipment holdings of the world's armed forces. Force-strength and equipment-inventory data is based on the most accurate data available, or on the best estimate that can be made. The data presented reflects judgements based on information available to the IISS at the time the book is compiled. Where information differs from previous editions, it is mainly because of changes in national forces or because the IISS has reassessed the evidence supporting past entries.

Country entries

Information on each country is shown in a standard format, although the differing availability of information and differences in nomenclature result in some variations. Country entries include economic, demographic and military data. Population figures are based on demographic statistics from the US Census Bureau. Military data includes personnel numbers, conscript liability where relevant, outline organisation, number of formations and units, and an inventory of the major equipment of each service. Details of national forces stationed abroad and of foreign forces stationed within the given country are also provided.

Arms procurements and deliveries

A series of thematic tables and graphics follows the regional text entries. These are designed to illustrate key developments, principal programmes and significant events in regional defence procurements. More detailed information on defence procurements, organised by country, equipment type and manufacturing company, can be found on the IISS Military Balance+ database (*www.iiss.org/the-military-balance-plus*). The information in this section meets the threshold for a *Military Balance* country entry and as such does not feature information on sales of small arms and light weapons.

Abbreviations and definitions[a]

'Up to'	Total is at most the number given, but could be lower
'Some'	Precise inventory is unavailable at time of press
'In store'	Equipment held away from front-line units; readiness and maintenance varies
Billion (bn)	1,000 million (m)
Trillion (trn)	1,000 billion
Quadrillion (qrn)	1,000 trillion
$	US dollars unless otherwise stated
ε	Estimated

*	Aircraft counted by the IISS as combat capable
(-)	Unit understrength or detached
+	Unit reinforced/total is no less than the number given
†	IISS assesses that the serviceability of equipment is in doubt[b]
‡	Missiles whose basic design is more than four decades old and which have not been significantly upgraded within the past decade[b]

[a] Selected
[b] Not to be taken to imply that such equipment cannot be used

Defence economics

Country entries include annual defence budgets (and expenditure where applicable), selected economic-performance indicators and demographic aggregates. All country entries are subject to revision each year as new information, particularly regarding actual defence expenditure, becomes available. On p. 536, there are also international comparisons of defence budgets and military personnel, giving spending figures for the past three years in per capita terms and as a % of gross domestic product (GDP).

Individual country entries show economic performance and current demographic data. All financial data in the country entries is shown in both national currency and US dollars at current prices. US-dollar conversions are calculated using the exchange rate for that year.

The use of market exchange rates has limitations, particularly because it does not consider the varying levels of development or the differing cost of inputs (principally personnel, equipment and investment) specific to each country's national context. An alternative approach is to make conversions using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, which at least partially takes these cost differentials into account.

However, the suitability of PPP conversions depends on the extent to which a country is self-sufficient in developing and producing the armaments required by its armed forces. For Russia and China they are appropriate, as imported systems play almost no role in Russia's case and only a small and decreasing one in that of China. However, PPP conversions are less suitable when assessing the spending of countries such as India and Saudi Arabia, which rely heavily on imports of military equipment from relatively high-cost producers. For those countries it would be necessary to adopt a hybrid approach to determine defence expenditure in dollars, with the market exchange rate used for converting defence procurement and the PPP conversion rate applied to all other defence expenditure (personnel, operations, etc.). As such, to produce standardised international comparisons, PPP conversions would have to be applied to all countries. In the absence of defence-based PPP rates, analysts would have to use the GDP-based PPP rates that are available for all countries. However, these are also statistical estimates and, as such, difficult to apply to military expenditure because they reflect the purchasing power of the wider economy, primarily civilian goods and services.

Definitions of terms

Despite efforts by NATO and the UN to develop a standardised definition of military expenditure, many countries prefer to use their own definitions (which are often not made public). In order to present a comprehensive picture, *The Military Balance* lists two different measures of military-related spending data.

- For most countries, an official defence-budget figure is provided.
- For NATO countries, a defence-budget figure, as well as defence expenditure reported by NATO in local-currency terms and converted using IMF exchange rates, is quoted. Estimated defence-expenditure figures are also provided for China and Russia, using a methodology based on NATO's definitions. Defence-expenditure figures will naturally be higher than official budget figures, due to the range of additional factors included.

NATO's military-expenditure definition (the most comprehensive) is cash outlays of central or federal governments to meet the costs of national armed forces. The term 'armed forces' includes strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces. It also includes other forces if they are trained, structured and equipped to support defence forces and are realistically deployable. Defence expenditures are reported in four categories: Operating Costs, Procurement and Construction, Research and Development (R&D) and Other Expenditure. Operating Costs include salaries and pensions for military and civilian personnel; the cost of maintaining and training units, service organisations, headquarters and support elements; and the cost of servicing and repairing military equipment and infrastructure. Procurement and Construction expenditure covers national equipment and infrastructure spending, as well as common infrastructure programmes. R&D is defence expenditure up to the point at which new equipment can be put in service, regardless of whether new equipment is actually procured. Foreign Military Assistance (FMA) contributions are also noted – primarily the IISS tracks Foreign Military Financing (FMF) allocations from the United States.

For many non-NATO countries the issue of transparency in reporting military budgets is fundamental. Not every UN member state reports defence-budget data (even fewer report real defence expenditures) to their electorates, the UN, the IMF or other multinational organisations. In the case of governments with a proven record of transparency, official figures generally conform to the standardised definition of defence budgeting, as adopted by the UN, and consistency problems are not usually a major issue. The IISS cites official defence budgets as reported by national governments but adjustments are made where spending may fall under the definition of security rather than defence.

For those countries where the official defence-budget figure is considered to be an incomplete measure of total military-related spending, and appropriate additional data is available, the IISS will use data from a variety of

sources to arrive at a more accurate estimate of true defence expenditure. The most frequent instances of budgetary manipulation or falsification typically involve equipment procurement, R&D, defence-industrial investment, covert weapons programmes, pensions for retired military and civilian personnel, paramilitary forces and non-budgetary sources of revenue for the military arising from ownership of industrial, property and land assets. There will be several countries listed in *The Military Balance* for which only an official defence-budget figure is provided but where, in reality, true defence-related expenditure is almost certainly higher. Where any adjustments or estimates are made by the IISS, these are clearly stated in sources notes.

Percentage changes in defence spending are referred to in either nominal or real terms. Nominal terms relate to the percentage change in numerical spending figures, and do not account for the impact of price changes (i.e., inflation) on defence spending. By contrast, real terms account for inflationary effects, and may therefore be considered a more accurate representation of change over time.

The principal sources for national economic statistics cited in the country entries is the IMF. For some countries, basic economic data is difficult to obtain. GDP figures are nominal (current) values at market prices. GDP growth is real, not nominal growth, and inflation is the year-on-year change in consumer prices. When real-terms defence-spending figures are mentioned, these are measured in constant 2015 US dollars.

General defence data

Personnel

The 'Active' total comprises all service personnel on full-time duty (including conscripts and long-term assignments from the Reserves). When a gendarmerie or equivalent is under control of the defence ministry, they may be included in the active total. Only the length of conscript liability is shown; where service is voluntary there is no entry. 'Reserve' describes formations and units not fully manned or operational in peacetime, but which can be mobilised by recalling reservists in an emergency. Some countries have more than one category of reserves, often kept at varying degrees of readiness. Where possible, these differences are denoted using the national descriptive title, but always under the heading of 'Reserves' to distinguish them from full-time active forces. All personnel figures are rounded to the nearest 50, except for organisations with under 500 personnel, where figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Other forces

Many countries maintain forces whose training, organisation, equipment and control suggest that they may be used to support or replace regular military forces or be used more broadly by states to deliver militarily relevant effect. They include some forces that may have a constabulary role or are classed as gendarmerie forces, with more formal law-enforcement responsibilities. These are called 'Gendarmerie & Paramilitary' and are detailed after the military forces of each country. Their personnel numbers are not normally included in the totals at the start of each entry.

Units and formation strength

Company	100–200
Battalion	500–1,000
Brigade	3,000–5,000
Division	15,000–20,000
Corps or Army	50,000–100,000

Forces by role and equipment by type

Quantities are shown by function (according to each nation's employment) and type, and represent what are believed to be total holdings, including active and reserve operational and training units. Inventory totals for missile systems relate to launchers and not to missiles. Equipment held 'in store' is not counted in the main inventory totals.

The IISS Military Balance+ database assesses the relative level of capability of certain equipment-platform types based on their technical characteristics. For land-domain equipment, these characteristics include the level of protection, main armament, and fire control and optics. For maritime-domain equipment, they include crew-to-displacement ratio, primary missile armament, sensor suites, signature reduction and propulsion. For air-domain equipment, they include avionics, weapons, signature management and upgrades.

Platform types assessed in this fashion are described as having either an 'obsolete', 'obsolescent', 'ageing', 'modern' or 'advanced' level of capability when compared with other designs within the same category of equipment. This should not be taken as an assessment of the physical age or remaining service life of a given platform or whether it can actually be employed offensively. Examples of these assessments appear in certain graphics within *The Military Balance*.

Deployments

The Military Balance mainly lists permanent bases and operational deployments abroad, including peacekeeping operations. Domestic deployments are not included, with the exception of overseas territories. Information in the country data sections details troop deployments and, where available, the role and equipment of deployed units. Personnel figures are not generally included for embassy staff or standing multinational headquarters.

Land forces

To make international comparison easier and more consistent, *The Military Balance* categorises forces by role and translates national military terminology for unit and formation sizes. Typical personnel strength, equipment holdings and organisation of formations such as brigades and divisions vary from country to country. In addition, some unit terms, such as 'regiment', 'squadron', 'battery' and 'troop', can refer to significantly different unit sizes in different countries. Unless otherwise stated, these terms should be assumed to reflect standard British usage where they occur.

Naval forces

Classifying naval vessels according to role is complex. A post-war consensus on primary surface combatants revolved around a distinction between independently operating cruisers, air-defence escorts (destroyers) and anti-submarine-warfare escorts (frigates). However, ships are increasingly performing a range of roles. Also, modern ship design has meant that the full-load displacement (FLD) of different warship types has evolved and in some cases overlaps. For these reasons, *The Military Balance* now classifies vessels by an assessed combination of role, equipment fit and displacement.

Air forces

Aircraft listed as combat capable are assessed as being equipped to deliver air-to-air or air-to-surface ordnance.

The definition includes aircraft designated by type as bomber, fighter, fighter/ground attack, ground attack and anti-submarine warfare. Other aircraft considered to be combat capable are marked with an asterisk (*). Operational groupings of air forces are shown where known. Typical squadron aircraft strengths can vary both between aircraft types and from country to country. When assessing missile ranges, *The Military Balance* uses the following range indicators:

- Short-range ballistic missile (SRBM): less than 1,000 kilometres;
- Medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM): 1,000–3,000 km;
- Intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM): 3,000–5,000 km;
- Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM): over 5,000 km.

The Military Balance+ database

The defence economics data in The Military Balance+ includes 15-year budget forecasts for 30 countries covering over 85% of the global market. The database also contains a significant volume of defence procurement data, including prime and subcontractor information and planned and actual order, delivery and in-service dates. The Military Balance+ contains data on bilateral, multilateral and notable large or important military exercises held on a national basis. More broadly, the Military Balance+ enables subscribers to view multiple years of Military Balance data, and conduct searches for complex queries more rapidly than is possible by consulting the print book.

Attribution and acknowledgements

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Principal land definitions

Forces by role

Command:	free-standing, deployable formation headquarters (HQs).
Special Forces (SF):	elite units specially trained and equipped for unconventional warfare and operations in enemy-controlled territory. Many are employed in counter-terrorist roles.
Manoeuvre:	combat units and formations capable of manoeuvring. These are subdivided as follows:
Reconnaissance:	combat units and formations whose primary purpose is to gain information.
Armoured:	units and formations principally equipped with main battle tanks (MBTs) and infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) to provide heavy mounted close-combat capability. Units and formations intended to provide mounted close-combat capability with lighter armoured vehicles, such as light tanks or wheeled assault guns, are classified as light armoured.
Mechanised:	units and formations primarily equipped with lighter armoured vehicles such as armoured personnel carriers (APCs). They have less mounted firepower and protection than their armoured equivalents, but can usually deploy more infantry.
Light:	units and formations whose principal combat capability is dismounted infantry, with few, if any, organic armoured vehicles. Some may be motorised and equipped with soft-skinned vehicles.
Air Manoeuvre:	units and formations trained and equipped for delivery by transport aircraft and/or helicopters.
Amphibious:	amphibious forces are trained and equipped to project force from the sea.
Other Forces:	includes security units such as Presidential Guards, paramilitary units such as border guards and combat formations permanently employed in training or demonstration tasks.
Combat Support:	combat support units and formations not integral to manoeuvre formations. Includes artillery, engineers, military intelligence, nuclear, biological and chemical defence, signals and information operations.
Combat Service Support (CSS):	includes logistics, maintenance, medical, supply and transport units and formations.

Equipment by type

Light Weapons:	small arms, machine guns, grenades and grenade launchers and unguided man-portable anti-armour and support weapons have proliferated so much and are sufficiently easy to manufacture or copy that listing them would be impractical.
Crew-Served Weapons:	crew-served recoilless rifles, man-portable ATGWs, MANPADs and mortars of greater than 80mm calibre are listed, but the high degree of proliferation and local manufacture of many of these weapons means that estimates of numbers held may not be reliable.
Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs):	armoured combat vehicles with a combat weight of at least six metric tonnes, further subdivided as below:
Main Battle Tank (MBT):	armoured, tracked combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 100mm calibre and with a combat weight of between 35 and 75 metric tonnes.
Light Tank (LT TK):	armoured, tracked combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 75mm calibre and with a combat weight of between 15 and 40 metric tonnes.
Wheeled Assault Gun (ASLT):	armoured, wheeled combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 75mm calibre and with a combat weight of at least 15 metric tonnes.
Armoured Reconnaissance (RECCE):	armoured vehicles primarily designed for reconnaissance tasks with no significant transport capability and either a main gun of less than 75mm calibre or a combat weight of less than 15 metric tonnes, or both.
Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV):	armoured combat vehicles designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad and armed with a cannon of at least 20mm calibre.
Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC):	lightly armoured combat vehicles designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad but either unarmed or armed with a cannon of less than 20mm calibre.
Airborne Combat Vehicle (ABCV):	armoured vehicles designed to be deployable by parachute alongside airborne forces.
Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV):	armoured vehicles designed to have an amphibious ship-to-shore capability.
Armoured Utility Vehicle (AUV):	armoured vehicles not designed to transport an infantry squad, but capable of undertaking a variety of other utility battlefield tasks, including light reconnaissance and light transport.
Specialist Variants:	variants of armoured vehicles listed above that are designed to fill a specialised role, such as command posts (CP), artillery observation posts (OP), signals (sigs) and ambulances (amb), are categorised with their parent vehicles.

Engineering and Maintenance Vehicles:	includes armoured engineer vehicles (AEV), armoured repair and recovery vehicles (ARV), assault bridging (VLB) and mine-warfare vehicles (MW).
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defence Vehicles (NBC):	armoured vehicles principally designed to operate in potentially contaminated terrain.
Anti-Tank/Anti-Infrastructure (AT):	guns, guided weapons and recoilless rifles designed to engage armoured vehicles and battlefield hardened targets.
Surface-to-Surface Missile Launchers (SSM):	launch vehicles for transporting and firing surface-to-surface ballistic and cruise missiles.

Artillery:	weapons (including guns, howitzers, gun/howitzers, multiple-rocket launchers, mortars and gun/mortars) with a calibre greater than 100mm for artillery pieces and 80mm and above for mortars, capable of engaging ground targets with indirect fire.
Coastal Defence:	land-based coastal artillery pieces and anti-ship-missile launchers.
Air Defence (AD):	guns, directed-energy (DE) weapons and surface-to-air missile (SAM) launchers designed to engage fixed-wing, rotary-wing and uninhabited aircraft. Missiles are further classified by maximum notional engagement range: point-defence (up to 10 km); short-range (10–30 km); medium-range (30–75 km); and long-range (75 km+). Systems primarily intended to intercept missiles rather than aircraft are categorised separately as Missile Defence.

Principal naval definitions

To aid comparison between fleets, the following definitions, which do not always conform to national definitions, are used as guidance:

Submarines:	all vessels designed to operate primarily under water. Submarines with a dived displacement below 250 tonnes are classified as midget submarines (SSW); those below 500 tonnes are coastal submarines (SSC).
Principal Surface Combatants:	all surface ships designed for combat operations on the high seas, with an FLD above 2,200 tonnes. Aircraft carriers (CV), including smaller t carriers embarking STOVL aircraft (CVS) and helicopter carriers (CVH), are vessels with a flat deck primarily designed to carry fixed- and/or rotary-wing aircraft, without specialised amphibious capability. Other principal surface combatants include cruisers (C) (FLD above 9,750 tonnes), destroyers (DD) (FLD 4,500–9,749 tonnes with a primary area air-defence weapons fit and role) and frigates (FF) (FLD 2,200–9,000 tonnes and a primary anti-submarine/general-purpose weapons fit and role).
Patrol and Coastal Combatants:	surface vessels designed for coastal or inshore operations. These include corvettes (FS), which usually have an FLD between 500 and 2,199 tonnes and are distinguished from other patrol vessels by their heavier armaments and more elaborate sensor fits. Also included in this category are offshore-patrol ships (PSO), with an FLD greater than 1,500 tonnes; patrol craft (PC), which have an FLD between 250 and 1,499 tonnes; and patrol boats (PB), with an FLD between ten and 250 tonnes. Vessels with a top speed greater than 35 knots are designated as 'fast'.

Mine Warfare Vessels:	all surface vessels configured primarily for mine laying (ML) or countermeasures. Countermeasures vessels are either: sweepers (MS), which are designed to locate and destroy mines in an area; hunters (MH), which are designed to locate and destroy individual mines; or countermeasures vessels (MC), which combine both roles.
Amphibious Vessels:	vessels designed to transport combat personnel and/or equipment onto shore. These include aviation-capable amphibious assault ships (LHA), which can embark rotary-wing or STOVL air assets and may have a well deck for landing craft air cushioned (LCAC) and landing craft; aviation-capable amphibious assault ships with a well dock for LCACs and landing craft (LHD), which can embark rotary-wing or STOVL assets; landing platform helicopters (LPH), which have a primary role of launch and recovery platform for rotary-wing or STOVL assets; landing platform docks (LPD), which do not have a through deck but do have a well dock and carry both combat personnel and equipment; and land ships docks (LSD) with a well dock but focused more on equipment transport. Landing ships (LS) are amphibious vessels capable of ocean passage and landing craft (LC) are smaller vessels designed to transport personnel and equipment from a larger vessel to land or across small stretches of water. Landing ships have a hold; landing craft are open vessels. LCAC are differentiated from utility craft air cushioned (UCAC) in that the former have a bow ramp for the disembarkation of vehicles and personnel.

Auxiliary Vessels:	vessels with an FLD above ten tonnes performing an auxiliary military role, supporting combat ships or operations. They generally fulfil six roles: logistics and replenishment (such as cargo ships (AK) and oilers (AO)), research and surveillance (such as intelligence collection vessels (AGI) and survey ships (AGS)), maintenance and rescue (such as repair ships (AR) and ocean-going tugs (ATF)), training (such as training craft (AX)), undersea support (such as auxiliary support submarines (SSA)) and special purpose (such as seagoing buoy tenders (ABU) and hospital ships (AH)).
Weapons Systems:	weapons are listed in the following order: land-attack cruise missiles (LACM), anti-ship missiles (AShM), surface-to-air missiles (SAM), heavy (HWT) and lightweight (LWT) torpedoes, anti-submarine weapons (A/S), CIWS, guns and aircraft. Missiles with a range less than 5 km and guns with a calibre less than 57mm are generally not included.
Organisations:	naval groupings such as fleets and squadrons frequently change and are shown only where doing so would aid qualitative judgements.
Uninhabited Maritime Platforms/ Systems	maritime vehicles designed to operate wholly or partially without a crew, including both surface (USV) and underwater (UUV) vehicles. Platforms are larger, quantifiable vehicles that may complement larger naval vessels. Systems are typically networked with other systems and equipment to achieve an effect and may form part of an equipment fit for other vessels. Classified according to role: Attack (ATK) – vehicles with an integral warhead; Maritime Security (MARESEC) – vehicles designed for patrol or interceptor missions; Military Data Gathering (DATA) – vehicles whose primary purpose is to collect information on the maritime environment, including hydrographic survey; Mine Warfare (MW) – vehicles used for the identification or disposal of sea mines; Utility (UTL) – vehicles that do not fit into any of the above classifications or those that cover two or more of the above classifications. Platforms are further categorised according to physical size.
Legacy Platforms:	legacy-generation platforms, unless specifically modified for a new role, may be listed with their original designations although they may not conform fully with current guidance criteria.

Principal aviation definitions

Bomber (Bbr):	comparatively large fixed-wing aircraft with greater range and payload capacity intended primarily for the delivery of air-to-surface ordnance. Bbr units are units equipped with bomber aircraft for the air-to-surface role.
Fighter (Ftr):	fixed-wing aircraft designed primarily for air-to-air combat, which may also have a limited air-to-surface capability. Ftr units are equipped with aircraft intended to conduct air-to-air combat and provide air superiority, which may also have a secondary or limited air-to-surface capability.
Fighter/Ground Attack (FGA):	fixed-wing multi-role aircraft with significant air-to-surface capability, potentially including maritime attack, and at least some air-to-air capacity. FGA units are multi-role units equipped with aircraft capable of air-to-air and air-to-surface roles.
Ground Attack (Atk):	fixed-wing aircraft designed solely for the air-to-surface role, with limited or no air-to-air capability. Atk units are equipped with fixed-wing aircraft for the air-to-surface role.
Attack Helicopter (Atk hel):	rotary-wing aircraft designed for delivery of air-to-surface weapons, and fitted with an integrated fire-control system. Atk hel units are equipped with rotary-wing aircraft designed for delivery of air-to-surface weapons.
Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft designed to locate and engage submarines, many with a secondary anti-surface-warfare capability. ASW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft for locating and engaging submarines, which may also have a secondary anti-surface-warfare capability.
Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW):	fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft intended for anti-surface-warfare missions. ASuW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft for anti-surface-warfare missions.
Maritime Patrol (MP):	fixed-wing aircraft and uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) intended for maritime surface surveillance, which may possess an anti-surface-warfare capability. MP units are equipped with fixed-wing aircraft or UAVs for maritime surface surveillance, which may also have an anti-surface-warfare capability.
Electronic Warfare (EW):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and UAVs equipped with electronic attack/electronic countermeasure systems. EW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs with electronic attack/electronic countermeasure systems.

Intelligence/ Surveillance/ Reconnaissance (ISR):	d- and rotary-wing aircraft and UAVs intended to provide radar, visible-light or infrared imagery, or a mix thereof. ISR units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs capable of providing radar, visible-light or infrared imagery, or a mix thereof.
Combat/ Intelligence/ Surveillance/ Reconnaissance (CISR):	UAVs capable of undertaking ISR missions as well as the delivery of air-to-surface weapons. CISR units are equipped with UAVs for ISR and air-to-surface missions.
COMINT/ELINT/ SIGINT:	fixed- and rotary-wing platforms and UAVs capable of gathering electronic (ELINT), communications (COMINT) or signals intelligence (SIGINT). COMINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs capable of gathering communications intelligence. ELINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs capable of gathering electronic intelligence. SIGINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs capable of gathering signals intelligence.
Airborne Early Warning (& Control) (AEW (&C)):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft capable of providing airborne early warning, with a varying degree of onboard command and control depending on the platform. AEW(&C) units are equipped with fixed-or rotary-wing aircraft capable of providing airborne early warning, with a varying degree of onboard command and control.
Search and Rescue (SAR):	fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used to recover military personnel or civilians. SAR units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft to recover military personnel or civilians.
Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR):	fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used to recover personnel from hostile territory. CSAR units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used to recover personnel from hostile territory.
Tanker (Tkr):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft designed for air-to-air refuelling. Tkr units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft designed for air-to-air refuelling.
Tanker Transport (Tkr/Tpt):	fixed-wing aircraft capable of both air-to-air refuelling and military airlift.
Transport (Tpt):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft intended for military airlift. Light transport fixed-wing aircraft are categorised as having a maximum payload of up to 11,340 kilograms; medium up to 27,215 kg; and heavy above 27,215 kg. Light transport helicopters have an internal payload of up to 2,000 kg; medium transport helicopters up to 4,535 kg; heavy transport helicopters greater than 4,535 kg. Passenger (PAX) aircraft are fixed-wing aircraft generally unsuited for transporting cargo on the main deck. Tpt units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing platforms to transport personnel or cargo.
Trainer (Trg):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft designed primarily for the training role; some also have the capacity to carry light to medium ordnance. Trg units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing training aircraft for pilot or other aircrew training.
Multi-Role Helicopter (MRH):	rotary-wing aircraft designed to carry out a variety of military tasks including light transport, armed reconnaissance and battlefield support.
Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles (UAVs):	remotely piloted or controlled uninhabited fixed- or rotary-wing systems. Light UAVs are those weighing 20–150 kg; medium: 150–600 kg; and heavy: more than 600 kg. UAVs with an integral warhead that share some characteristics with both UAVs and cruise missiles, including loitering munitions, are classified as one-way attack (OWA) UAVs.
Uninhabited Combat Aerial Vehicle (UCAV):	UAVs with low-observable designs and jet engines allowing for high-speed flight. Intended to operate in contested environments and capable of combat and/or enabler roles.
Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA):	UAVs intended to operate with direct connectivity to crewed aircraft, capable of combat and/or enabler roles.

Reference

Table 8 List of abbreviations for data sections

AAM	air-to-air missile
AAR	search-and-rescue vessel
AAV	amphibious assault vehicle
AB	airborne
ABCV	airborne combat vehicle
ABM	anti-ballistic missile
ABU/H	sea-going buoy tender/with hangar
ac	aircraft
AD	air defence
ADA	air-defence artillery
adj	adjusted
AE	ammunition carrier
AEM	missile support ship
AEV	armoured engineer vehicle
AEW(&C)	airborne early warning (and control)
AFD/L	floating dry dock/small
AFS/H	logistics ship/with hangar
AFV	armoured fighting vehicle
AG	misc auxiliary
AGB/H	icebreaker/with hangar
AGF/H	command ship/with hangar
AGE/H	experimental auxiliary ship/with hangar
AGI	intelligence collection vessel
AGM	missile range instrumentation vessel
AGOR	oceanographic research vessel
AGOS	oceanographic surveillance vessel
AGS/H	survey ship/with hangar
AH	hospital ship
AIP	air-independent propulsion
AK/L	cargo ship/light
AKR/H	roll-on/roll-off cargo ship/with hangar
ALBM	air-launched ballistic missile
ALCM	air-launched cruise missile
amb	ambulance
amph	amphibious/amphibian
AO/L	oiler/light
AOE/H	fact combat support ship/with hangar
AOR/L/H	fleet replenishment oiler with RAS capability/light/with hangar
AP	transport ship
APC	armoured personnel carrier
AR/C	repair ship/cable
ARG	amphibious ready group
ARH	active radar homing
ARM	anti-radiation missile
armd	armoured
ARS/H	rescue and salvage ship/with hangar
arty	artillery
ARV	armoured recovery vehicle
AS	anti-submarine/submarine tender
ASAT	anti-satellite
ASBM	anti-ship ballistic missile
ASCM	anti-ship cruise missile
AShM	anti-ship missile
aslt	assault
ASM	air-to-surface missile
ASR	submarine rescue craft
ASTT	anti-submarine torpedo tube
ASW	anti-submarine warfare
ASuW	anti-surface warfare
AT	anti-tank
ATF	ocean-going tug
ATGW	anti-tank guided weapon
Atk	attack/ground attack
AUV	armoured utility vehicle
avn	aviation
AWT	water tanker
AX/L/S	training craft/light/sail
BA	Budget Authority (US)
Bbr	bomber
BCT	brigade combat team
bde	brigade
bdgt	budget
BG	battlegroup
BMD	ballistic-missile defence
bn	battalion/billion
bty	battery
C2	command and control
C4	command, control, communications, and computers
casevac	casualty evacuation
cav	cavalry
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive
cbt	combat
CCA	collaborative combat aircraft
cdo	commando
C/G/H/M/N	cruiser/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM/ nuclear-powered
CIMIC	civil–military cooperation
CISR	combat ISR
CIWS	close-in weapons system
COIN	counter-insurgency
comd	command
COMINT	communications intelligence
comms	communications
coy	company
CP	command post
CS	combat support
CSAR	combat search and rescue
CSS	combat service support
CT	counter-terrorism
CV/H/L/N/S	aircraft carrier/helicopter/light/ nuclear powered/STOVL
CW	chemical warfare/weapons
DD/G/H/M	destroyer/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
DDR	disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
DE	directed energy
def	defence
det	detachment
div	division
ECM	electronic countermeasures
ELINT	electronic intelligence
elm	element/s
engr	engineer
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPF	expeditionary fast transport vessel
eqpt	equipment
ESB	expeditionary mobile base
ESD	expeditionary transport dock
EW	electronic warfare
excl	excludes/excluding
exp	expenditure/expeditionary
FAC	forward air control
fd	field
FF/G/H/M	frigate/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
FGA	fighter/ground attack
FLD	full-load displacement
flt	flight
FMA	Foreign Military Assistance
FRS	fleet replacement squadron
FS/G/H/M	corvette/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
Ftr	fighter
FTX	field training exercise
FY	fiscal year
gd	guard
GDP	gross domestic product
GLCM	ground-launched cruise missile
GMLS	Guided Missile Launching System
gp	group
GPS	Global Positioning System
HA/DR	humanitarian assistance/ disaster relief
hel	helicopter
HQ	headquarters
HUMINT	human intelligence
HWT	heavyweight torpedo
hy	heavy
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IIR	imaging infrared
IMINT	imagery intelligence
imp	improved
indep	independent
inf	infantry
info ops	information operations
INS	inertial navigation system
int	intelligence
IOC	Initial operating capability
IR	infrared
IRBM	intermediate-range ballistic missile
ISD	in-service date
ISR	intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance

ISTAR intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance
LACM land-attack cruise missile
LC/A/AC/H/M/P/T/U/VP landing craft/assault/air cushion/heavy/medium/personnel/tank/utility/vehicles and personnel
LCC amphibious command ship
LGB laser-guided bomb
LHA aviation-capable amphibious assault ship
LHD aviation-capable amphibious assault ship with well dock
LIFT lead-in ftr trainer
LKA amphibious cargo ship
lnchr launcher
log logistic
LoI letter of intent
LP/D/H landing platform/dock/helicopter
LRIP low-rate initial production
LS/D/L/H/M/T landing ship/dock/logistic/with hangar/medium/tank
lt light
LWT lightweight torpedo
maint maintenance
MANPAD man-portable air-defence system
MANPATS man-portable anti-tank system
MARSEC maritime security
MBT main battle tank
MC/C/CS/D/O mine countermeasure coastal/command and support/diving support/ocean
MCM mine countermeasures
MCMV mine countermeasures vessel
mech mechanised
med medium/medical
medevac medical evacuation
MH/C/I/O mine hunter/coastal/inshore/ocean
mil military
MIRV multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle
mk mark (model number)
ML minelayer
MLU mid-life update
mne marine
mnv enh manoeuvre enhancement
mod modified/modification
mor mortar
mot motorised/motor
MoU memorandum of understanding
MP maritime patrol/military police
MR motor rifle
MRBM medium-range ballistic missile
MRH multi-role helicopter
MRL multiple rocket launcher
MRO maintenance, repair and overhaul
MS/C/I/O/R mine sweeper/coastal/inshore/ocean/river
msl missile
mtn mountain
MW mine warfare
n.a. not applicable
NBC nuclear, biological, chemical
NCO non-commissioned officer
n.k. not known
O&M operations and maintenance
obs observation/observer
OCU operational conversion unit
OP observation post
op/ops operational/operations
OPFOR opposition training force
OPV offshore patrol vessel
org organised/organisation
OWA one-way attack
para paratroop/parachute
PAX passenger/passenger transport aircraft
PB/F/G/I/M/R/T patrol boat/fast/with surface-to-surface missile/inshore/with SAM/riverine/with torpedo
PC/C/F/G/H/I/M/O/R/T patrol craft/coastal/fast/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/inshore/with CIWS missile or SAM/offshore/riverine/with torpedo
PGM precision-guided munitions
PH/G/M/T patrol hydrofoil/with surface-to-surface missile/with SAM/with torpedo
PKO peacekeeping operations
pl platoon
PNT positioning, navigation, timing
PPP purchasing-power parity
PPV protected patrol vehicle
PRH passive radar-homing
PSO/H peace support operations or offshore patrol ship/with hangar
psyops psychological operations
ptn br pontoon bridging
qrn quadrillion
quad quadruple
R&D research and development
RAS replenishment at sea
RCL recoilless launcher
RDT&E research, development, test and evaluation
recce reconnaissance
regt regiment
RFI request for information
RFP request for proposals
RL rocket launcher
ro-ro roll-on, roll-off
RPO rendezvous and proximity operations
RV re-entry vehicle
rvn riverine
SAM surface-to-air missile
SAR search and rescue/synthetic aperture radar
SARH semi-active radar homing
sat satellite
SATCOM satellite communications
SEAD suppression of enemy air defence
SF special forces
SHORAD short-range air defence
SIGINT signals intelligence
sigs signals
SLBM submarine-launched ballistic missile
SLCM submarine-launched cruise missile
SLEP service-life-extension programme
SP self-propelled
SPAAGM self-propelled anti-aircraft gun and missile system
Spec Ops special operations
spt support
sqn squadron
SRBM short-range ballistic missile
SS submarine
SSA/N auxiliary support submarine/nuclear-powered
SSB/N ballistic missile submarine/nuclear-powered
SSC coastal submarine
SSG conventionally powered attack submarine with dedicated launch tubes for guided missiles
SSGN nuclear-powered submarine with dedicated launch tubes for guided missiles
SSK conventionally powered attack submarine
SSM surface-to-surface missile
SSN nuclear-powered attack submarine
SSR security-sector reform
SSW midget submarine
strat strategic
STOVL short take-off and vertical landing
surv surveillance
sy security
t tonnes
tac tactical
tch technical
tk tank
tkr tanker
torp torpedo
tpt transport
trg training
trn trillion
TSV tank support vehicle
TT torpedo tube
UAV uninhabited aerial vehicle
UCAC utility craft air cushioned
UCAV uninhabited combat air vehicle
UGV uninhabited ground vehicle
UMV uninhabited maritime vehicle
USV uninhabited surface vehicle
UTL utility
UUV uninhabited underwater vehicle
veh vehicle
VLB vehicle launched bridge
VLS vertical launch system
VSHORAD very short-range air defence
WFU withdrawn from use
wg wing

Table 9 **International comparisons of defence budgets and military personnel**

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
North America												
Canada	24,056	26,873	31,213	625	693	797	1.11	1.20	1.37	63	29	7
United States	919,765	967,962	921,020	2,708	2,831	2,725	3.31	3.30	3.01	1,340	805	0
Total / Average	**943,821**	**994,835**	**952,233**	**1,666**	**1,762**	**1,761**	**2.21**	**2.25**	**2.19**	**1,403**	**833**	**7**
Europe												
Albania	402	493	574	130	159	225	1.70	1.82	1.92	9	0	0
Austria	4,415	5,260	6,361	494	587	693	0.86	1.00	1.12	24	106	0
Belgium	7,390	8,404	13,892	620	702	1,161	1.15	1.26	1.94	24	6	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	217	218	225	57	57	62	0.79	0.74	0.68	11	6	0
Bulgaria	1,334	2,333	2,600	195	344	386	1.30	2.08	2.03	43	3	0
Croatia	1,119	1,387	1,699	268	334	417	1.33	1.50	1.64	17	21	0
Cyprus	567	598	662	434	453	497	1.67	1.65	1.66	12	50	0
Czech Republic	5,037	6,512	7,032	465	601	649	1.46	1.88	1.83	30	5	0
Denmark	5,346	5,483	12,182	899	918	2,013	1.32	1.29	2.65	16	44	0
Estonia	1,236	1,693	1,933	1,028	1,418	1,442	2.98	3.93	4.13	8	18	0
Finland	7,018	6,844	7,991	1,250	1,216	1,440	2.38	2.29	2.54	24	233	3
France	59,601	63,586	70,003	873	930	1,022	1.95	2.01	2.08	204	38	95
Germany	67,058	85,322	107,307	796	1,014	1,277	1.47	1.82	2.14	185	34	0
Greece	7,309	7,710	8,060	696	737	773	3.00	3.00	2.86	132	265	7
Hungary	4,423	5,433	5,540	447	551	564	2.07	2.44	2.24	32	20	0
Iceland	40	49	63	112	133	170	0.13	0.15	0.16	0	0	0
Ireland	1,270	1,331	1,525	245	254	289	0.22	0.22	0.22	8	2	0
Italy	32,547	36,143	40,090	533	593	658	1.41	1.52	1.58	160	15	179
Kosovo	133	166	235	68	84	118	1.27	1.48	1.85	3	0	0
Latvia	1,046	1,426	1,638	574	792	867	2.46	3.28	3.42	8	22	0
Lithuania	2,025	2,480	3,783	762	944	1,343	2.54	2.92	3.97	17	13	21
Luxembourg	587	686	897	888	1,023	1,295	0.66	0.74	0.89	1	0	1
Macedonia, North	274	354	372	128	166	174	1.74	2.12	1.98	7	5	8
Malta	80	93	108	171	197	207	0.35	0.37	0.39	2	0	0
Montenegro	134	100	119	222	167	200	1.75	1.21	1.28	3	3	4
Netherlands	16,662	24,226	29,120	942	1,363	1,633	1.47	1.99	2.20	34	7	7
Norway	7,179	9,701	16,436	1,311	1,761	2,966	1.49	2.01	3.18	25	40	0
Poland	23,195	29,673	33,180	593	766	865	2.85	3.24	3.19	173	37	14
Portugal	2,796	3,084	3,462	273	302	340	0.96	1.00	1.02	25	24	24

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
Romania	8,475	8,602	9,479	462	474	527	2.42	2.25	2.24	70	55	57
Serbia	1,484	1,998	2,526	222	300	382	1.82	2.24	2.52	28	50	4
Slovakia	2,657	2,823	3,135	477	507	564	1.98	1.99	2.03	17	0	0
Slovenia	1,016	1,152	1,425	484	549	661	1.47	1.58	1.80	6	1	0
Spain	19,291	19,300	28,907	409	408	611	1.19	1.12	1.53	122	13	82
Sweden	9,202	12,218	17,056	873	1,154	1,602	1.59	2.02	2.58	15	22	0
Switzerland	6,241	6,446	7,554	710	727	846	0.70	0.69	0.75	23	149	0
Turkiye	11,987	18,369	21,479	143	218	254	1.04	1.35	1.37	355	379	161
United Kingdom*	74,769	84,756	94,259	1,097	1,238	1,371	2.22	2.33	2.38	141	70	0
Total / Average	**395,563**	**466,450**	**562,908**	**536**	**635**	**804**	**1.56**	**1.75**	**1.95**	**2,012**	**1,753**	**667**
Russia and Eurasia												
Armenia	1,277	1,400	1,689	427	470	570	5.28	5.39	6.06	43	210	4
Azerbaijan	3,129	3,777	3,860	295	355	361	4.32	5.08	5.05	68	300	15
Belarus	996	1,180	1,591	104	124	168	1.39	1.55	1.86	49	290	110
Georgia	479	504	627	97	103	129	1.56	1.49	1.68	21	0	5
Kazakhstan	2,517	2,532	2,307	125	125	113	0.96	0.87	0.77	39	0	32
Kyrgyzstan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	11	0	10
Moldova	93	111	110	26	31	31	0.56	0.61	0.56	5	58	1
Russia [a]	74,806	125,325	161,175	529	890	1,150	3.63	5.77	6.34	1,264	1,500	569
Tajikistan	141	180	243	14	17	23	1.15	1.27	1.43	9	20	8
Turkmenistan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	37	0	20
Ukraine	23,458	28,983	44,445	673	813	1,217	12.94	15.20	21.19	677	0	260
Uzbekistan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	48	0	20
Total / Average	**106,898**	**163,992**	**216,047**	**255**	**325**	**418**	**3.53**	**4.14**	**4.99**	**2,270**	**2,378**	**1,053**
Asia												
Afghanistan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	150	0	0
Australia	34,374	36,325	37,280	1,299	1,357	1,378	1.97	2.02	2.04	59	22	0
Bangladesh	3,647	3,404	3,258	22	20	19	0.81	0.76	0.69	174	0	64
Brunei*	461	596	511	951	1,212	1,024	3.06	3.85	3.28	7	1	1
Cambodia	669	717	723	40	42	42	1.58	1.55	1.48	124	0	67
China	222,891	235,137	251,290	157	166	178	1.22	1.25	1.30	2,035	510	500
Fiji	48	70	77	51	73	80	0.88	1.17	1.21	4	6	0

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
India	75,358	75,797	78,311	54	54	55	2.07	1.94	1.90	1,501	1,155	1,591
Indonesia	9,496	11,044	15,078	34	39	53	0.69	0.79	1.04	434	400	64
Japan	55,363	58,160	58,914	447	472	480	1.32	1.45	1.38	247	56	15
Korea, DPR of	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	1,280	600	189
Korea, Republic of	43,754	43,586	43,840	842	837	851	2.37	2.32	2.36	450	3,100	14
Laos	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	29	0	100
Malaysia	3,891	4,312	4,872	114	125	140	0.97	1.02	1.04	113	54	23
Maldives	110	131	140	282	338	362	1.66	1.86	1.83	4	0	0
Mongolia	90	167	230	28	51	65	0.44	0.70	0.92	10	137	8
Myanmar	2,503	2,453	2,473	44	43	43	4.02	3.98	4.08	134	0	70
Nepal	421	442	439	14	14	14	1.03	1.03	0.97	97	0	15
New Zealand	3,034	3,140	3,217	594	608	618	1.20	1.22	1.22	9	3	0
Pakistan	7,910	8,400	10,022	32	33	39	2.35	2.26	2.44	660	0	291
Papua New Guinea	97	91	107	10	9	10	0.32	0.29	0.33	4	0	0
Philippines	6,185	6,616	7,217	53	56	60	1.42	1.43	1.46	162	131	31
Singapore	14,713	15,603	17,988	2,462	2,588	2,958	2.91	2.85	3.13	51	253	7
Sri Lanka*	1,251	1,403	1,448	57	64	66	1.49	1.42	n.k.	260	6	64
Taiwan	18,625	18,897	21,199	790	801	898	2.46	2.37	2.40	171	1,657	12
Thailand	5,600	5,619	5,842	80	80	83	1.09	1.07	1.05	361	200	94
Timor-Leste	55	46	47	37	31	34	2.65	2.30	2.23	2	0	0
Tonga	9	10	6	83	95	60	1.70	1.79	1.07	1	0	0
Vietnam*	7,400	7,530	8,413	71	71	79	1.71	1.64	1.74	450	5,000	40
Total / Average**	**517,956**	**539,695**	**572,942**	**333**	**357**	**373**	**1.67**	**1.72**	**1.70**	**8,982**	**13,289**	**3,257**
Middle East and North Africa												
Algeria	18,313	21,812	25,212	396	464	528	7.38	8.10	8.75	139	150	187
Bahrain	1,401	1,401	1,470	902	894	931	3.03	2.97	3.10	8	0	11
Egypt	3,582	2,801	2,326	33	25	21	0.91	0.73	0.67	439	479	397
Iran	8,326	7,103	6,087	95	80	68	1.98	1.70	1.71	610	350	40
Iraq*	10,522	12,679	12,679	255	301	295	3.89	4.55	4.78	193	0	266
Israel	19,118	31,759	39,677	2,065	3,378	4,153	3.72	5.86	6.50	170	465	8
Jordan	2,039	2,120	2,112	184	190	187	3.99	3.97	3.76	101	65	15
Kuwait	7,750	7,811	8,186	2,497	2,489	2,580	4.69	4.87	5.20	17	24	7
Lebanon	239	542	793	45	101	139	1.01	n.k.	n.k.	60	0	20
Libya	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Mauritania	255	263	302	60	61	58	2.37	2.39	2.53	16	0	5

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
Morocco	6,270	6,618	7,547	169	177	200	4.29	4.12	4.20	196	150	50
Oman	6,507	6,659	6,659	1,698	1,707	1,677	6.15	6.23	6.33	43	0	4
Palestinian Territories	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	0	0	n.k.
Qatar*	9,021	9,659	10,106	3,562	3,785	3,935	4.23	4.40	4.55	17	0	5
Saudi Arabia	66,133	69,067	72,533	1,840	1,890	1,951	5.43	5.57	5.72	257	0	25
Syria	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	60	0	0
Tunisia	1,207	1,313	1,463	101	109	121	2.49	2.48	2.48	36	0	12
United Arab Emirates*	20,127	20,789	21,676	2,018	2,072	2,148	3.85	3.76	3.81	63	0	0
Yemen	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	122	0	0
Total / Average**	**180,809**	**202,396**	**218,829**	**995**	**1,108**	**1,187**	**3.89**	**4.11**	**4.27**	**2,544**	**1,683**	**1,052**
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Antigua and Barbuda	8	11	12	80	106	119	0.41	0.49	0.53	0	0	0
Argentina	2,788	2,497	3,521	60	53	78	0.43	0.39	0.52	72	0	31
Bahamas	106	105	117	262	256	283	0.70	0.66	0.72	2	0	0
Barbados	44	52	47	144	170	156	0.65	0.72	0.63	1	0	0
Belize	28	30	33	69	72	77	0.92	0.93	0.99	2	1	1
Bolivia	473	475	496	39	39	40	1.04	1.01	0.87	34	0	37
Brazil	25,233	24,024	24,270	115	109	110	1.15	1.10	1.08	375	125	395
Chile	4,244	4,075	4,240	229	218	222	1.26	1.23	1.22	69	19	45
Colombia	5,573	7,652	8,268	113	154	166	1.52	1.83	1.89	285	35	165
Costa Rica	495	572	634	95	109	120	0.57	0.60	0.62	0	0	10
Cuba	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	49	39	27
Dominican Republic	891	982	1,041	83	91	96	0.74	0.79	0.80	57	0	15
Ecuador	1,666	1,633	1,625	92	89	88	1.38	1.31	1.24	40	118	0
El Salvador	251	261	314	38	39	46	0.74	0.74	0.86	26	10	26
Guatemala	411	451	502	23	25	27	0.39	0.40	0.42	18	64	25
Guyana	97	203	242	123	255	303	0.57	0.82	0.96	3	1	0
Haiti	16	28	58	1	2	5	0.08	0.11	0.19	2	0	9
Honduras	442	459	415	47	48	43	1.29	1.24	1.05	15	60	8
Jamaica	247	287	287	88	102	101	1.16	1.31	1.24	6	3	0
Mexico	8,613	10,303	11,364	66	79	86	0.48	0.56	0.61	301	82	137
Nicaragua	95	104	117	14	16	17	0.53	0.53	0.56	12	0	0

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
Panama	903	946	1,033	205	212	228	1.08	1.09	1.14	0	0	28
Paraguay	298	305	321	40	41	42	0.69	0.69	0.68	14	165	15
Peru	1,953	2,123	2,427	60	65	74	0.72	0.72	0.76	81	188	77
Suriname	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	2	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	513	519	513	364	369	364	2.05	2.03	1.97	5	1	0
Uruguay*	597	583	597	175	170	173	0.77	0.72	0.70	21	0	1
Venezuela*	498	737	154	16	24	5	0.49	0.62	0.19	123	8	220
Total / Average**	**56,484**	**59,414**	**62,647**	**102**	**112**	**118**	**0.85**	**0.88**	**0.89**	**1,613**	**917**	**1,271**
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Angola	1,263	1,011	1,378	35	27	35	1.12	0.88	1.20	107	0	10
Benin	128	154	198	9	10	13	0.65	0.72	0.81	12	0	5
Botswana	496	578	609	205	236	245	2.55	2.98	3.17	9	0	0
Burkina Faso	827	1,189	1,153	37	52	49	4.11	5.14	4.29	21	0	34
Burundi	82	130	228	6	10	16	1.91	2.69	3.24	30	0	1
Cabo Verde	14	17	19	24	28	31	0.58	0.62	0.66	1	0	0
Cameroon	457	535	628	15	17	20	0.93	0.98	1.04	43	0	12
Central African Rep	62	70	74	11	12	13	2.29	2.46	2.25	14	0	1
Chad	358	558	650	19	29	33	1.92	2.81	3.01	33	0	12
Congo	285	182	227	48	30	36	2.01	1.23	1.45	10	0	4
Côte d'Ivoire	682	659	762	23	22	24	0.86	0.76	0.77	27	0	n.k.
Dem Republic of the Congo	744	899	1,139	7	8	10	1.10	1.21	1.39	145	0	0
Djibouti	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	8	0	5
Equatorial Guinea	156	113	121	90	63	65	1.26	0.89	0.90	2	0	0
Eritrea	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	302	n.k.	0
Ethiopia	1,538	604	484	13	5	4	0.96	0.43	0.44	503	0	0
Gabon	265	319	357	111	130	142	1.32	1.53	1.66	5	0	2
Gambia	14	15	16	6	6	6	0.61	0.62	0.65	4	0	0
Ghana	340	274	506	10	8	14	0.42	0.33	0.45	19	0	0
Guinea	609	562	596	45	40	41	2.76	2.32	2.17	10	0	3
Guinea-Bissau*	25	25	27	12	12	12	1.26	1.16	1.09	4	0	0
Kenya	1,145	1,321	1,539	20	23	28	1.06	1.11	1.13	24	0	5
Lesotho	35	35	44	16	16	20	1.57	1.54	1.85	2	0	0
Liberia	16	18	21	3	3	4	0.37	0.37	0.40	2	0	0
Madagascar	107	124	119	4	4	4	0.68	0.71	0.61	14	0	8
Malawi	98	89	159	5	4	7	0.73	0.75	1.06	11	0	4

	Defence Budget (current USDm)			Defence Budget per capita (current USD)			Defence Budget % of GDP			Active Armed Forces (000)	Estimated Reservists (000)	Gendarmerie & Paramilitary (000)
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
Mali	727	780	956	34	35	42	3.43	3.42	3.73	21	0	20
Mauritius	241	254	266	184	194	203	1.71	1.70	1.69	0	0	3
Mozambique	211	318	340	6	10	10	1.01	1.40	1.37	12	0	0
Namibia	341	368	415	124	131	145	2.75	2.75	2.82	12	0	6
Niger	332	436	490	13	17	18	1.97	2.19	2.13	39	0	48
Nigeria	2,148	1,067	2,035	9	5	8	0.44	0.42	0.71	148	0	80
Rwanda	192	166	176	14	12	13	1.34	1.17	1.19	33	0	2
Senegal	449	515	543	24	27	28	1.46	1.57	1.47	14	0	5
Seychelles	32	28	28	327	281	280	1.46	1.27	1.24	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	21	36	32	2	4	3	0.32	0.46	0.37	9	0	0
Somalia	117	178	171	9	14	8	1.07	1.46	1.32	19	0	1
South Africa	2,889	3,072	3,147	48	51	52	0.76	0.77	0.74	70	0	14
South Sudan	65	81	79	5	6	6	0.87	1.75	1.58	153	0	0
Sudan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	104	0	60
Tanzania	1,139	1,151	1,275	17	17	18	1.45	1.45	1.46	27	80	1
Togo	197	213	205	23	24	22	2.17	2.18	1.87	14	0	5
Uganda	1,012	1,082	1,300	21	22	26	1.95	1.93	2.00	45	10	1
Zambia	369	349	370	18	17	17	1.34	1.33	1.26	17	3	1
Zimbabwe	98	436	673	6	25	39	0.22	0.89	1.26	29	0	22
Total / Average**	**20,325**	**20,013**	**23,552**	**40**	**40**	**43**	**1.40**	**1.48**	**1.52**	**2,128**	**93**	**375**
Summary												
North America	**943,821**	**994,835**	**952,233**	**1,666**	**1,762**	**1,761**	**2.21**	**2.25**	**2.19**	**1,403**	**833**	**7**
Europe	**395,563**	**466,450**	**562,908**	**536**	**635**	**804**	**1.56**	**1.75**	**1.95**	**2,012**	**1,753**	**667**
Russia and Eurasia	**106,898**	**163,992**	**216,047**	**255**	**325**	**418**	**3.53**	**4.14**	**4.99**	**2,270**	**2,378**	**1,053**
Asia	**517,956**	**539,695**	**572,942**	**333**	**357**	**373**	**1.67**	**1.72**	**1.70**	**8,982**	**13,289**	**3,257**
Middle East and North Africa**	**180,809**	**202,396**	**218,829**	**995**	**1,108**	**1,187**	**3.89**	**4.11**	**4.27**	**2,544**	**1,683**	**1,052**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**56,484**	**59,414**	**62,647**	**102**	**112**	**118**	**0.85**	**0.88**	**0.89**	**1,613**	**917**	**1,271**
Sub-Saharan Africa	**20,325**	**20,013**	**23,552**	**40**	**40**	**43**	**1.40**	**1.48**	**1.52**	**2,128**	**93**	**375**
Global totals	**2,221,857**	**2,446,794**	**2,609,157**	**345**	**391**	**449**	**1.75**	**1.89**	**2.01**	**20,952**	**20,945**	**7,682**

*Includes estimates, see chapters for more detail. **Totals exclude states where insufficient official information is available in order to enable approximate comparisons of regional defence-spending between years. Defence Budget per capita (current USD) and Defence Budget % of GDP totals are regional averages. [a] 'National Defence' budget chapter. Excludes other defence-related expenditures included under other budget lines (e.g. pensions) – see Defence Economics section in Russia and Eurasia chapter for further detail. All figures do not include US foreign military financing allocations.

Table 10 **Index of country/territory abbreviations**

AFG	Afghanistan
ALB	Albania
ALG	Algeria
ANG	Angola
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BFA	Burkina Faso
BGD	Bangladesh
BHR	Bahrain
BHS	Bahamas
BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina
BIOT	British Indian Ocean Territory
BLG	Bulgaria
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BOL	Bolivia
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei
BRZ	Brazil
BWA	Botswana
CAM	Cambodia
CAN	Canada
CAR	Central African Republic
CHA	Chad
CHE	Switzerland
CHL	Chile
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
CMR	Cameroon
COG	Republic of Congo
COL	Colombia
CPV	Cabo Verde
CRI	Costa Rica
CRO	Croatia
CUB	Cuba
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic
DJB	Djibouti
DNK	Denmark
DOM	Dominican Republic
DPRK	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
EQG	Equitorial Guinea
ERI	Eritrea
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
FIN	Finland
FJI	Fiji
FLK	Falkland Islands
FRA	France
GAB	Gabon
GAM	Gambia
GEO	Georgia
GER	Germany
GF	French Guiana
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GRC	Greece
GRL	Greenland
GUA	Guatemala
GUI	Guinea
GUY	Guyana
HND	Honduras
HTI	Haiti
HUN	Hungary
IDN	Indonesia
IND	India
IRL	Ireland
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JOR	Jordan
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KWT	Kuwait
LAO	Laos
LBN	Lebanon
LBR	Liberia
LBY	Libya
LKA	Sri Lanka
LSO	Lesotho
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
LVA	Latvia
MDA	Moldova
MDG	Madagascar
MDV	Maldives
MEX	Mexico
MHL	Marshall Islands
MKD	Macedonia, North
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MMR	Myanmar
MNE	Montenegro
MNG	Mongolia
MOR	Morocco
MOZ	Mozambique
MRT	Mauritania
MUS	Mauritius
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MYS	Malaysia
NAM	Namibia
NCL	New Caledonia
NER	Niger
NGA	Nigeria
NIC	Nicaragua
NLD	Netherlands
NOR	Norway
NPL	Nepal
NZL	New Zealand
OMN	Oman
PT	Palestinian Territories
PAN	Panama
PAK	Pakistan
PER	Peru
PHL	Philippines
POL	Poland
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRC	China, People's Republic of
PRT	Portugal
PRY	Paraguay
PYF	French Polynesia
QTR	Qatar
ROC	Taiwan (Republic of China)
ROK	Korea, Republic of
ROM	Romania
RSA	South Africa
RUS	Russia
RWA	Rwanda
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SDN	Sudan
SEN	Senegal
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SLV	El Salvador
SOM	Somalia
SSD	South Sudan
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
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SWE	Sweden
SYC	Seychelles
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TGO	Togo
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TKM	Turkmenistan
TLS	Timor-Leste
TON	Tonga
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkiye
TZA	Tanzania
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UGA	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UKR	Ukraine
URY	Uruguay
US	United States
UZB	Uzbekistan
VEN	Venezuela
VNM	Vietnam
XKX	Kosovo
YEM	Yemen, Republic of
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe

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The International Institute for Strategic Studies

THE 2026 MILITARY BALANCE CHART

RUSSIAN DEEP STRIKE SYSTEMS

The war in Ukraine has both highlighted and sharpened the deep-strike threat that Russia poses to European NATO members. In the absence of an air force capable of achieving air superiority against NATO and conducting precision-strike missions at depth, Russia had long focused on the development of standoff weaponry, including ground-, sea- and air-launched cruise and ballistic missiles. The full-scale invasion of Ukraine has seen these systems used at scale, driven increased production rates and enabled Russia to improve their quality and the tactics, techniques and procedures for their deployment. Russia has also bolstered its ballistic-missile arsenal through the introduction of North Korean systems. In addition to these substantial, if incremental, enhancements to its missile forces, the war has spurred Russia to field one-way-attack UAVs (OWA-UAVs) and decoy UAVs on a significant scale. All of these assets have been employed extensively against Ukrainian critical civilian infrastructure, military facilities and, in the case of ballistic missiles, high-value time-sensitive targets. A future conflict between NATO and Russia could see deep-strike campaigns similar to those observed in Ukraine, or the employment of such capabilities as tools of coercion.

Sea- and air-launched systems

NATO designation	Russian designation	Range	Type
Sea-launched			
RS-SS-N-33	3M22 *Tsirkon*	1,000 km	●
RS-SS-N-26 *Strobile*	3M55 / P-800 *Oniks*	400+ km	●
RS-SS-N-30A *Sagaris*	3M14 *Kalibr*	2,500 km	●
Air-launched			
RS-AS-4 *Kitchen*	Kh-32	1,000 km	●
RS-AS-22 *Kluge*	Kh-555	2,500 km	●
RS-AS-23A *Kodiak*	Kh-101	<3,500 km	●
RS-AS-24 *Killjoy*	*Kinzhal*	1,000 km	●
n.k.	S8000 *Banderol*	500 km	●
n.k.	Kh-69	400 km	●

● Aeroballistic missile
● Supersonic anti-ship and land-attack cruise missile
● Subsonic land-attack cruise missile

NATO
Russia

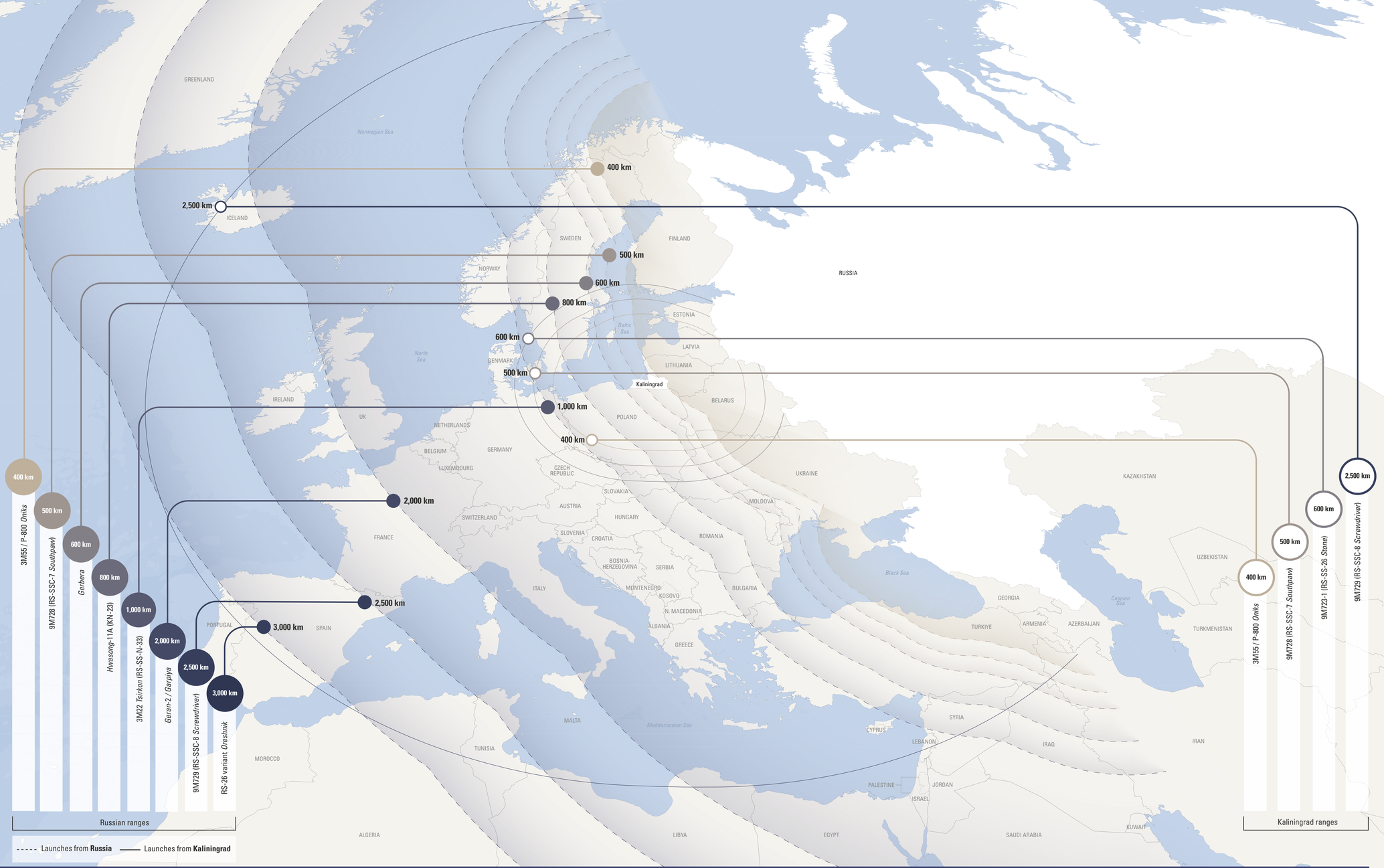
SAMs used in the surface-to-surface role

Many Soviet and Russian surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems have long possessed a secondary surface-to-surface capability. Rarely used in the past, this mode of employment has become more prevalent during the war in Ukraine. Russia has repeatedly used missile types associated with the S-300 and S-400 systems to strike ground targets including the city of Kharkiv and, in at least one instance, the Ukrainian capital Kyiv. Much about this mode of employment remains unclear, including the accuracy and effective range of different missile variants and the rationale for their use. Explanations include the availability of older missile stocks that are approaching the end of their service life, or the use of these systems against time-sensitive targets when other strike assets are unavailable.

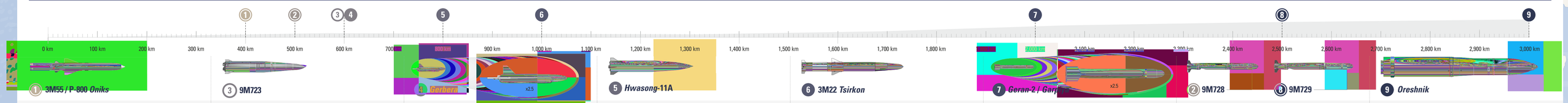
Europe's response

Europe's response to the Russian deep-strike threat has been twofold. On the one hand, European NATO members are making major efforts to strengthen air- and missile-defence capabilities through national acquisitions, joint procurement initiatives and the development of new and improved systems. These efforts have also included a major focus on counter-UAV capabilities to address the threat of large-scale OWA-UAV attacks.

On the other hand, European NATO members are increasingly recognising the need to establish their own deep precision strike (DPS) capabilities. These could eventually enable them to retaliate in kind for any Russian attacks and to target Russian deep-strike systems themselves and their production sites. Six European countries have joined the European Long-Range Strike Approach (ELSA), which is aimed at coordinating the domestic development of DPS systems. Meanwhile, Germany and Denmark are among the countries to have announced plans for the off-the-shelf acquisition of US-made DPS systems.



Ground-launched deep-strike systems



1 3M55 / P-800 *Oniks*

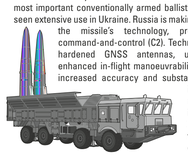
RS-SSC-5 *Stooge* | NPO Mashinostroyeniya | 8.4 m | Road-mobile, naval platforms | 400 km+ | 300 kg

Russia continues the Soviet legacy of producing highly capable supersonic anti-ship cruise missiles. The most advanced of these currently in service is the ramjet-powered P-800 *Oniks*, which can be launched from submarines, surface vessels and land-based coastal-defence complexes. The *Oniks* features a secondary land-attack capability and was first employed against land targets during Russia's intervention in Syria. In the war against Ukraine, the system has been used against land targets near the coast, although seemingly at a lower rate than dedicated land-attack systems.

3 9M723

RS-SS-26 *Stone* | KB Mashinostroyeniya | Road-mobile | 7.3 m | 600 km | 480–700 kg

The *Iskander*-M system's 9M723 aeroballistic missile remains Russia's most important conventionally armed ballistic-missile system and has seen extensive use in Ukraine. Russia is making major efforts to improve the missile's technology, production capacity and command-and-control (C2). Technological changes include hardened GNSS antennas, upgraded guidance and enhanced in-flight manoeuvrability, which have reportedly increased accuracy and substantially reduced Ukrainian interception rates. Most notably, Russia has vastly improved the system's C2 integration, enabling the use of *Iskanders* for dynamic targeting.



4 *Gerbera*

n/a | Gastello Design Bureau, Skywalker Technology (alleged) | Catapult | c. 2 m | 600 km | None | c. 2.5 m

Made from polystyrene, plywood and affordable commercial off-the-shelf components, the *Gerbera* represents Russia's effort to develop ultra-low-cost decoy UAVs for use alongside *Shahed*-style OWA-UAVs. Systems such as the *Gerbera* and *Parodiya* are likely to cost less than USD10,000 per unit and often constitute almost half of Russian attack waves, thereby imposing additional strain on Ukrainian defences. Notably, the design was documented in the 9 September 2025 UAV incursion into Poland, highlighting its value as a hybrid-warfare asset. Russia has also introduced ISR variants of the platform that are equipped with mesh-network modems. These can serve both as communication nodes and as attritable stand-in ISR platforms, enabling dynamic targeting for multiple strike assets.

5 *Hwasong*-11A

KN-23 and KN-24 | n.k. | Road-mobile | n.k. | 7.4 m | 800 km (11A)

Deepening military cooperation between Russia and North Korea has manifested itself in the delivery of North Korean *Hwasong*-11A short-range ballistic missiles, which Russia first employed in late 2023. Their initial use was reportedly characterised by poor quality, with high in-flight failure rates and low accuracy. Since then, however, Ukrainian sources have noted a marked increase in the accuracy of North Korean missiles, potentially reflecting Russian technological assistance to Pyongyang. Irrespective of accuracy, North Korean missile deliveries provide Russia with affordable mass in the ballistic domain and impose additional strains on Ukrainian missile defences.

6 3M22 *Tsirkon*

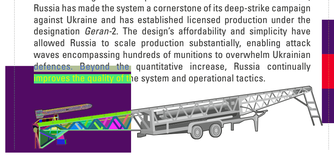
RS-SS-N-33 | NPO Mashinostroyeniya | n.k. | n.k. | Road-mobile, naval platforms | 1,000 km (claimed)

First tested in 2017, the *Tsirkon* is one of Russia's newest missile designs to have been operationally deployed in its war against Ukraine. The *Tsirkon* has featured prominently in Russian media reporting, which has described it as an advanced hypersonic missile. Beyond this, however, few verified details are available. It remains unclear whether the system represents an air-breathing cruise-missile design, as often suggested, or instead employs conventional rocket propulsion. While the missile almost certainly possesses some manoeuvrability, doubts also persist over whether it constitutes a genuine hypersonic capability that can manoeuvre at speeds above Mach 5 within the atmosphere for a sustained period. Although used in combat against Ukraine, operational employment appears to so far have been limited and sporadic.

7 *Geran-2 / Garp*

n/a | Shahed Aviation Industries Group | <2,000 km | 3.5 m | Rocket-assisted, catapult, pickup-truck | 3.5 m | 50–90 kg

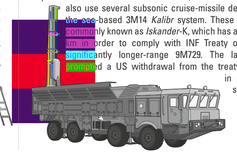
Since receiving the first shipments of *Shahed* 136s from Iran in 2022, Russia has made the system a cornerstone of its deep-strike campaign against Ukraine and has established licensed production under the designation *Geran*-2. The design's affordability and simplicity have allowed Russia to scale production substantially, enabling attack waves encompassing hundreds of munitions to overwhelm Ukrainian defences. Beyond the quantitative increase, Russia continually improves the quality of the system and operational tactics.



2 9M728

RS-SSC-7 *Southpaw* (9M728); RS-SSC-8 *Screwdriver* (9M729) | NPO Novator | Road-mobile | 6–8 m | 490 km (9M728); 2,500 km (9M729) | 450 kg

Apart from aeroballistic 9M723 missiles, Russia's *Iskander* complex can also use several subsonic cruise-missile designs adapted from ship-based 3M14 *Kalibr* system. These include the 9M728, commonly known as *Iskander*-K, which has a limited range of 500 km in order to comply with INF Treaty obligations, and the significantly longer-range 9M729. The latter's development prompted a US withdrawal from the treaty in 2019. The war in Ukraine has seen significant combat use of the 9M728 as well as more limited use of the 9M729.



8 9M729

9 *Oreshnik*

RS-SS-X-28 | Likely Moscow Institute of Thermal Technology | Road-mobile | n.k. | 3,000 km+ | Six multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) containing six submunitions each

On 21 November 2025, Russia used the *Oreshnik* against a target in Dnipro, marking the first combat use of an intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM). According to Western government sources, the system represents a conventionally armed further development of the nuclear-armed RS-26 *Rubezh* IRBM concept, itself derived from the RS-26 *Yars* ICBM. Russia stresses that the *Oreshnik*'s high speed, lofted trajectory, MIRVs and submunitions enable it to overcome even highly advanced missile defences and has made it a key piece of its propaganda, including announcements about the launch of mass production and a future deployment of the system to Belarus. So far, however, the system's utility is restrained by the very limited number of available units, high production costs and doubts about reliability.

NATO designation | US designation | Developer | Launcher | Length | Maximum range | Warhead | Wingspan

Source: IISS analysis

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